The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII......NO. 6723. | NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WRECKED STEAMER.

One Hundred and Sixty Bodies Washed Up—Mother and Child—Inhuman Stowaways.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 4.—Visitors are continually going to the scene of the wreck, who give sickening details of the sights there. One gentleman spent seven hours there yesterday, going round and making inquiries and observations. Up to 7 o'clock this morning 160 bodies had been recovered. Most of these are those of men, the bodies of not more than twenty women having as yet floated to the shore. The fifth body that was washed ashore to-day was that of a woman whose earrings attracted the cupidity of a sailor, or a stowaway, who was caught in the act of dragging them off, and ordered to stop by the magistrate, Mr. Ryan. He lost sight of the man afterward, and could not have him arrested. Mr. Ryan has had all ornaments, watches, letters, and other things, by which the lost may be identified, removed, and has several hundred pounds' worth of these articles.

BODIES OF THE VICTIMS.

It was an appalling sight to see the uncovered dead to the number of 150 lying within a space of 150 feet. Most of the women and children looked ruddy and placid in the face as though they had been awakened to die without being conscious of the cause of their death. The eyes of most were open, and no difficulty would be experienced in identifying them. A stranger could at a glance tell the nationality of the dead he gazed on.

MOTHER AND CHILD.

In one case a woman was seen lying on the seaweed covered rock with her face upturned to the blue sky and grasping in a mother's dead grasp a chubby-faced infant whose lips were still fastened to the fountain whence it had been drawing its supply of nourishment. Some sudden wave had probably swept the two into eternity, while the mother, careful of her child, was in the act of quieting it.

POSITION OF THE VESSEL.

The vessel had this morning settled flatter into the water. The divers found this morning too rough to work, but they expect to be able to get to work through the day. Two or three hundred vessels of all sizes were hovering round the wreck to pick up what they could.

MAKING THE GRAVES.

Not more than thirty graves had been dug up to this morning, and it is thought that if it is the intention to bury the bodies at Prospect, a larger force of workmen should be sent down to assist in the interment.

BODIES NOT MUTILATED.

The story that a finger had been been torn off of a woman's hand in the endeavor to get possession of her ring, is not true.

THE DOCTOR'S OPINION.

The doctor of the ship is still lying at Prospect sick. He conversed freely, and in his horror at the scene of woe he had passed through shut his eyes, as if to shut out the scene, exclaimed, "Murder, murder, murder; that is strong language to use, but it is the only word that ought to be used."

DEFENSE OF THE CREW.

Statements having been published by the papers respecting the conduct of the crew, who were accused of robbing the dead and being riotous on the passage, two of them who were interviewed to-day say they have been wrongfully charged with having committed depredations. It was said that fingers had been wrenched virtually off for the valuable rings on them, that pockets had been rifled, ear-rings grabbed, and other jewelry carried away, and that this was done by the crew. The explanation given by the seamen is that among those saved were seven or eight stowaways. The whole number of stowaways found in the steamer after leaving Queenstown was fourteen. They were hardened men. These seamen say: "You could not give them too hard a name. They were the instigators of all the rows that occurred on board from the time the vessel left Queenstown till she struck. The regular crew had to give their valuables to passengers and petty officers to keep for them lest these stowaways should steal them. As it was, the crew lost many things. If they put a knife out of their hands for a moment it was snapped up, and the band of desperadoes leagued together to prevent the recovery of any article taken by them. They did not hesitate to kick any one who attempted to claim his property. Seven or eight of these stowaways saved themselves, as has been stated, after the ship struck, and, reaching shore, began systematically to plunder every corpse they could. All the crew did was to clothe themselves with the garments and boots from bodies washed ashore, which they did in common with the petty officers, engineers, and passengers of all nationalities, at the suggestion of the magistrate. The seamen feel very keenly the stigma attached to them from the action of these stowaways, who are even now in the city, disgracing the regular crew by fighting and drinking and selling the clothes that had been given them for drink, instead of being thankful for their wonderful escape from the jaws of destruction. The seamen trust that the hospitable people of Halifax will not confound the decent, respectable men of the crew with the gang of desperadoes who are really responsible for these villainous robberies and outrageous conduct. The two seamen interviewed express the hope that the people of Halifax will exonerate them from any participation in the robberies committed. It was stated that the crew used brutal violence to prevent passengers getting into the boats from the steamer. They explain that it was impossible for the crew to save any lives if they allowed an indiscriminate rush to the boats. It was therefore necessary that force should be used to prevent the boats being filled by passengers so fully as to endanger the safety of all. When the boats were being cleared from the deck no passengers could be allowed to enter them, and while this was in progress force had to be used to prevent the terrified passengers leaping in. They say that the passengers and crew stood by each other the best they could. They feel sore that an act known to be necessary by every person having any experience on board ship should be regarded as intentional brutality and cruelty on the part of the crew. So far as could be ascertained by inquiry, the statement of these men convey the truth, and should exonerate a brave and self-denying crew from injurious aspersions.

DRESSING THE DEAD—DYING ACTS.

The report that the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Fisher had been found is incorrect. Hopes are entertained that they will be, together with the other cabin passengers. The bodies brought to the city to-day were washed, dressed, and placed in metallic coffins preparatory to being sent home. The appearance of Miss Hewitt's body indicated intense suffering before death. The hands firmly closed as if they grasped something and pressed against her side. Mr. Hewitt looked composed. His body was not disfigured in any way. In his left hand still remained one kid glove, half drawn on. The bodies of Mr. Metcalf, the second officer, and of Messrs. Rice, Merritt, and Sumner are disfigured very much. Mr. Metcalf has to be buried this evening.

A MONUMENT TO THE VICTIMS.

The Government and the Agents' line, here, propose bringing all the bodies to this city and burying them in the public cemetery, and erecting a monument. Application was made to the City Council to-day for permission, and the request was granted.

THE MATTER OF INVESTIGATION.

The Collector of Customs is awaiting instructions from Ottawa to proceed with a formal investigation under the Canadian statute, which provides for the organization of a tribunal with similar powers and jurisdiction to those of the Board of Trade in England. Proceedings will be conducted the same as in a court of justice. The investigation will occupy many days, and will be thorough and searching. All the officers and many of the crew are detained to give testimony.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 4.—A steamer has just arrived from the wreck of the steamer Atlantic. The ship is still almost intact. Only a few packages of her cargo have come ashore. The swell continues so heavy that the divers cannot work. If the weather continues fine most of the cargo can be saved.

BURYING THE DEAD.

One hundred and sixty-four is the exact number of the bodies found up to this morning. The work of burying them has commenced, and a gang of men will be sent down this evening to help the fishermen in that work. The bodies of H. Price, Henry S. Hewitt, Mrs. Merritt and Miss Merritt, of New-York; Albert Sumner, of San Francisco, and Henry Metcalf, the second officer, were brought up to the city to-day and put in metallic coffins to await orders from friends. As they would not remain in a condition to be examined by friends, they have been sealed up and the cases made tight. No stone will be left unturned to recover the following bodies: Mr. C. M. Fisher and wife, of Vermont; Mr. W. J. Sheat, wife, son, and daughter, of Nevada; Henry L. Wellington, of Boston; Mrs. Merritt, Miss Scrymser, and Mr. Kruger, of New-York; Miss Brodie and Miss Barker, of Chicago; Mr. Brindley, Mrs. Davidson, and daughter, of England.

Besides what was reported this morning as recovered, this completes the list of the cabin passengers who were lost. Capt. Williams and assistants searched the islands around the wreck thoroughly, last night, and picked out from among the many bodies brought ashore those reported above as found, and which had been telegraphed for by friends. Another trip will be made to the wreck to-morrow. Stewards and men acquainted with the passengers have been left in charge of the wreck, to take charge of the bodies as they are washed ashore.

ANOTHER AMONG THE LOST.

John Brindley was lost. His name was put in the list of saved by mistake, one of the passengers having mistaken another for him.

BURIAL IN THE CEMETERY UNDER A MONUMENT DECIDED ON.

It is now proposed to bring all the bodies to this city, and bury them together in the public cemetery, and erect a monument over them. The City Council, on the application of the Provincial Government, resolved this afternoon to place a lot in the cemetery at the disposal of the friends of the dead.

FALSE REPORTS.

The story in some of the papers that Albert Sumner committed suicide is false. One of his friends who was saved says Mr. Sumner held on to the wreck as long as he could, and then was washed off by the sea. The captain says the stories of the mutilation of the bodies by the crew are false, and the reports of the robberies largely exaggerated. He says the people at Prospect did all they could for the living and the dead, but among the crowds who flocked to the place from the surrounding country there were some who rifled the bodies whenever they could get the chance.

INVESTIGATION—MISCALCULATION.

The Collector of Customs is awaiting instructions from head-quarters, and will probably commence an investigation this evening or in the morning. The captain can give no explanation of the cause of the disaster, except a miscalculation as to the current and the vessel's speed.

Great numbers of people are leaving in the steamers going down to the wreck.

INVESTIGATION TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

The Collector of Customs commences an investigation to-morrow morning.

IMPOVERISHED TO FEED THE WRECKED.

Many of the fishing families at Prospect expended all the provisions they had to feed the ship-wrecked passengers and crew, and are now in want themselves.

ACTION OF THE AUTHORITIES.

The propriety of bringing the bodies to the city for burial was discussed in the Legislature and City Council to-day. The White Star Company's agent having reported that there was difficulty in finding burial place at Prospect or men to perform the work, the Government sent down an agent to ascertain the facts, and if the bodies have not been buried they will likely be brought to the city.

An Interview with Captain Williams.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 4.—Captain Williams returned from the wreck of the ill-fated Atlantic this morning in a steam-tug, and as the all-important question of the miscalculations that led to the terrible holocaust had not been satisfactorily cleared up, I thought I could do no better than obtain a more explicit account from his own lips than has been previously published. Accordingly I sought an interview with the Captain, which I give about as it transpired.

Reporter—Capt. Williams, how do you find yourself after your terrible experience?

Capt. Williams—Improving, bodily, though my limbs are still very stiff and painful; but in mind, stunned. The whole disaster seems like a dreadful nightmare.

Reporter—You spent last night at Mar's Island, among the bodies and looking after the wreck?

Capt. Williams—Most of the night, and until I had personally examined and identified all that lay upon the hillsides, and, God knows, would willingly have exchanged places with them could the lost have stood where I did.

Reporter—Were the bodies much disfigured?

Capt. Williams—Many were, though about forty presented the appearance of quiet sleep, especially so in the cases of the little children.

Reporter—Was there any truth in regard to the mutilation of the bodies?

Capt. Williams—None whatever. I specially examined the fingers, to disprove, if necessary, such sensational reports. I believe that many of the bodies were rifled by others than those from Prospect Point before brought ashore, but there was no mutilation.

Reporter—Do you consider that you were sufficiently coaled when you left Liverpool?

Capt. Williams—Yes, if not for these three days of heavy weather.

Reporter—But how do you account for being so much out of your position?

Capt. Williams—Solely on account of the current. It must have been a northerly set, as well as westerly. I allowed what, in my judgment, was ample—namely, eight degrees to the eastward.

Reporter—Were you quite certain of your position on Monday noon?

Capt. Williams—Yes, quite; both chronometers agreed, and the observations were taken by different instruments. I made it a rule that all the officers should participate in the navigation of the ship and make themselves conversant with the position of the ship and the deviation of the compass on courses steered.

Reporter—But how did you strike the land, when, according to all your reckonings, you should still have been a safe distance from it?

Capt. Williams—I have already stated to you that a northerly "set" proved greater than I allowed for. For two or three preceding days I had found the ship, by observations, to have been set to the southward and eastward of her position. By reckoning I was not astonished at this south-easterly set, knowing the heavy northerly and westerly gales that had prevailed in the Atlantic during the Winter; in fact, when making the northern passage homeward bound, I decided to near the Virgin Rocks more than Cape Race.

Reporter—Were you on deck when the ship struck?

Capt. Williams—No; I was in the chart room, which is on the saloon deck, and less than thirty feet from the bridge. When the wheel-house windows were open I could hear anything that went on on deck.

Reporter—Had you the leads and lines prepared.

Capt. Williams—Yes, both deep sea and hand, coiled on the bridge deck, the leads being armed and patents attached; both anchors were also in the bows.

Reporter—Did you use those leads?

Capt. Williams—No.

Reporter—Is it not customary to do so in approaching the land?

Capt. Williams—Yes, when approaching a low, sandy shore, or in making the land in hazy weather; but the night being clear, though overcast, and knowing that Sambro Island Light should be seen from fifteen to twenty-one miles, I did not think it necessary.

Reporter—Mr. Metcalf was the officer of the deck at the time; did you consider him a faithful and competent officer?

Capt. Williams—Undoubtedly, or I should never have left him, but should have remained on the bridge with him.

Such are Capt. Williams' responses to direct questions. He may have been criminally negligent, but he seems to have been a man in the supreme moment.

The Search for Bodies—An Investigation Ordered.

HALIFAX, N. S., April 4.—A gang of men went down to the wreck of the Atlantic in a tug this afternoon to assist the fishermen in their labor of recovering bodies.

Rev. Mr. Ancient and several Roman Catholic priests, and Messrs. Ryan and Longard, resident Magistrates, are looking after the personal effects and valuables found on the bodies.

The Collector of Customs received instructions from Ottawa, to proceed with an investigation under the law regulating the trial of such cases, and the formation of a proper tribunal for the purpose, which will be held to-morrow. Meanwhile there are detained the several officers and men of the steamer, and such passengers as were in a position to know anything of the circumstances immediately preceding the time when the steamer struck. Among the latter is Wm. Hogan, of Waterford, Ireland, whose narrative has been published.

Preparing to Receive the Survivors in Boston.

BOSTON, April 4.—The emigrants saved from the wreck of the steamer Atlantic are expected to arrive here on the Pullman train from Portland, at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning. The agents of the White Star line, in this city, have engaged Faneuil Hall for the reception of the unfortunates, and preparations are being made to provide for their wants upon their arrival. They will remain in Boston all day, and Saturday evening proceed to New-York by the old Colony road and steamer Newport, from Fall River.

At the Company's Office Yesterday.

Little that was worthy of mention disturbed the ordinary routine of business at the White Star offices yesterday. The bulletin boards continued to attract knots of people through the day, but calls after information were few. Persons expecting friends on the lost vessel found from experience of the two previous days that further inquiry at the office was useless, and that they must look only to the newspapers for information. And yet the difficulty of obtaining a complete list is not easily overcome, and the want of it naturally keeps a large number of people in a distressing state of mind. The delays incident to embarkation on the other side very often unsettle the plans of persons about to emigrate, and frequently in the Spring people are kept over from one day to another waiting for suitable accommodation, so as to make it uncertain even to themselves, when advising their friends in America of their departure, when they shall sail. Some who have written, therefore, saying they expected to take the Atlantic, may have been providentially delayed, while there is also some fear that others intending to come before may have been delayed until the sailing of the doomed vessel. Doubts and fears will, therefore, cloud the minds of a great many until a complete list is obtained. Since the arrival of the Algeria no additional names of passengers have been received at the company's offices. To the few who called the clerks gave all the information in their possession.

The following dispatch was received in the afternoon:

HALIFAX, April 4, 1873.

Mr. J. H. Sparks:

Capt. Williams returned from Prospect this morning. Position of wreck unchanged. Too rough for divers. One hundred and sixty-four bodies recovered. Capt. Williams brought to Halifax the bodies of all saloon passengers recovered—Mrs. and Miss Merritt, J. A. Price, —— Hewitt, —— Sumner, and second officer. The Government intends holding an official inquiry. (Signed,) S. CUNARD & CO.

The Mr. Sumner referred to in the dispatch, whose body has been recovered, it is believed can be no other than Albert J. Sumner, a native of Great Barrington, Mass., and grandson of Hon. Increase Sumner, a former Governor of that State. Mr. Sumner had lived in San Francisco, but left for Europe over two years ago to study music in Dresden. Upon his return to this country he was to have taken up his residence in Bridgeport, Conn. His relatives there have no certain intelligence of his fate, but are sadly forced to believe that he went down with the Atlantic.

To satisfy the inquirers at Castle Garden, the Commissioners of Emigration will be ready, in case of any need for such action, to send a boat to the pier at which the survivors are to arrive and take them under their protection until they have an opportunity to communicate with their friends. Mr. Bernard Casserly called on Mr. Gartner yesterday to offer such assistance, but was informed that the White Star Company would make ample provision for the care and safety and comfort of those now on their way to New-York.

The company dispatched two other agents yesterday to Boston to make arrangements for the passengers there. One is Mr. Lagergren, a Swede, the other Mr. Murdock.

WASHINGTON.

Lieut.-Commander Wheeler's Case—Charleston Courier Files—Tom Wright's Paramour Testifies Against Him.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Secretary of the Navy has just reviewed and approved the findings of the naval Court-martial in the case of Lieut.-Commander Wheeler, who was tried at Boston, Feb. 12, 1873, on charges of disobedience of orders, and insubordination and disorderly conduct. The finding of the Court is guilty on the first charge. On the second charge it is thus curiously given: "Guilty, in a less degree than charged; that is, guilty of insubordination, to the prejudice of discipline and good order, and not guilty of disorderly conduct." The sentence is that he be publicly reprimanded by the honorable, the Secretary of the Navy. The Secretary approves the sentence, but repudiates the distinction that the court makes that the officer was guilty of insubordination to the prejudice of discipline and good order, and yet not guilty of disorderly conduct. Wheeler had refused to do certain work in the placing of torpedoes, because it was manual labor, and that he was, therefore, not legally bound to do it, being a commissioned officer. He assumed to be the judge himself of the matter. In his review of the case, Secretary Robeson says the assumptions of the officer are false, and the natural result of all of them would strike at the foundation of all discipline and efficiency in the service. The concluding portion of his review is of so much importance to the entire service as to deserve quoting in full. He says:

Manual labor is not dishonorable in itself, and whenever any species of work, manual or otherwise, becomes necessary under any exigency in which any officer is placed, or is required by the conditions of any duty to which he is ordered, or is prescribed by proper authority for his instruction or practice, or to qualify him to instruct others, then such work is not only honorable, but is most officer-like and specially becoming to those who, intrusted by the favor of the Government with command in the service, are intrusted also with the preservation of its efficiency. It is equally true that no subordinate officer can be allowed to assume to be himself the judge in the first instance of the propriety of the duty to which he is assigned, or of the order which is given him by a superior authority. In all cases where obedience does not involve a breach of law, human or divine, the first duty of the officer is to obey, exercising his right, if he sees occasion, of protesting at the proper time and in a proper spirit, and of appealing to the common superior to right any wrong which he may think he suffers. No other course is officer-like or consistent with discipline. None other is so expressive of personal dignity, nor can any other be tolerated in the service. These principles seem so plain that it is difficult to perceive how a well-meaning officer can fail to appreciate and carry them out. But Lieut.-Commander Wheeler has violated them all. For this he suffers the sentence of the Court, and deserves and receives the censure of the department. The finding and sentence of the Court are approved, and this order is published as the reprimand referred to, and Lieut.-Commander Wheeler is hereby relieved from arrest and ordered to resume his duties at Torpedo Station.

GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

SEVENTY YEARLY VOLUMES OF A JOURNAL.

The price paid by Mr. Spofford for the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* files, yesterday, was $2,250. The number of years or annual volumes is seventy, making the price per year about $32. The volumes will be immediately brought to Washington and deposited in the library of Congress. It is possible the Southern Claims Commission will find material in the numbers issued during the war which will establish the disloyalty of some of the claimants seeking a favorable judgment from the commission, which will save the Government many times the cost of the whole files.

NEW DESK.

Mr. McPherson, Clerk of the House, and Mr. Clark, architect of the Capitol, opened bids to-day for the construction of 303 new desks for the members and delegates of the next House of Representatives. They are to be of a different pattern from the present, lighter and smaller, as well as more graceful and better finished. The lowest bid was twenty-one dollars each.

STRONG EVIDENCE OF THE GUILT OF "TOM" WRIGHT.

The third day of the trial of the negro Tom Wright, for the murder of Rogerski, the peddler, has educed most damaging evidence against him from the woman Margaret Woods, who was his mistress. The most important part of her testimony was as follows: Saw saw the peddler the Monday before his death, and bought a shawl from him, on which she owed him twenty-five cents. Wright saw him leave the house, and asked what she had bought, and she told him, and that the peddler said he was coming again the next Monday. Wright said that he did not know but he would rob him. The next Monday she went to wash for a lady, and came back about 12 o'clock. Tom said: "I have been cleaning the floor, and you can finish it." After dinner she tried to wash it, and saw some spots of blood, as she thought. She said something about the blood, and he said he had robbed the peddler—that he had killed him. (A sensation in court.) She asked, "What did you do with him?" and he replied, "I put him in the cupboard." Tom said he put the pack out of doors in the woodshed. Witness did not know what became of the valise of the deceased; did not know that he had a valise there; did not know when the body left the house. About 7½ o'clock Tom got up and went out. Witness was in the back room at the time. When Wright came back he said: "I have carried him away out in the field." She testified further, that on the night of the murder "he threatened to chop her up" if she said anything about it. He also managed while in jail to send a note to her in which he said, "You know nothing about me, and I want you to know nothing." It looks to the public as though an escape from the verdict of guilty is impossible. When Wright was arrested, he had on new socks which were not mates, which corresponded exactly with a pair of odd socks found in the peddler's pack. The jury has on it six negroes, two or three of whom at least cannot read, and some fear of a disagreement is entertained on this account. It would be a great public calamity if the murderer of Rogerski and the murderer of Hahn, but a few days ago killed, should not be punished, for there is a dangerous class of colored people here, who would conclude from it that there was security in murder done in the darkness of night, with no witness, and for the sake of plunder. The Washington detectives will deserve the greatest paise if they are able to produce evidence to convict the persons whom they so promptly ferreted out and arrested for these two crimes.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

SUIT AGAINST EX-SENATOR POMEROY.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, recently, judgment by default on a bill for $10,000 was given against ex-Senator Pomeroy, at the suit of Henry Clews & Co., of New-York. The judgment may be set aside before the term closes.

REBATE OF INTEREST.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authority to pay, and often does pay, coupons and interest on registered stock in advance of maturity. When the time of payment is only a few days in advance, the whole amount is paid without rebate, but for longer periods of time a proportionate rebate has been made. No interest is subject to rebate which is not voluntarily applied for before maturity. Previous public notice is always given in each case of the intention of the Government to make advance payments at any designated time. There is a standing order of the Treasury Department that coupons will be paid on presentation sixty days before maturity upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in gold.

TRIAL OF A MURDERER.

During the trial to-day of Tom Wright, negro, indicted for the murder of Rogerski, a mulatto woman with whom he was intimate, testified that Wright informed her he murdered Rogerski, and related the particulars as she received them from the accused. There was other testimony strongly showing the guilt of the prisoner.

ATTACKED BY A LION.

To-day, as Herr Darious, who has charge of the lions of Forepaugh's menagerie, was attempting to change the animals from one cage to another, one of them turned on him and gave him a fearful wound on the left side of his head and face. The animal was secured and the wounded man pulled out and sent to a tent, where a physician was called in to dress his head.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Messrs. E. O. Graves, Chief Clerk in the office of the United States Treasurer; S. I. Kimball, Chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau of the Treasury Department, and members of the Board of Civil Service Examiners for the Treasury Department, left here last night for the purpose of applying the rules and regulations of the civil service that are in operation in the Custom-house and Subtreasury of New-York City to such other offices of the customs and independent treasury service as fall within their operation. They will first visit St. Louis and then proceed south-west, visiting New-Orleans, the ports of Texas, and elsewhere in that direction. Mr. Saville, Chief Clerk of the Treasury Department, and also of the Board of Examiners, will leave Washington on Thursday next on the same mission, visiting Richmond, Norfolk, Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and other portions of the Atlantic coast.

RAIDS ON SMUGGLERS.

Operations of the the Revenue Officers in North Carolina.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Supervisor Perry reports to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, from Raleigh, March 3, that on the 17th of that month, by previous arrangement, Revenue Agent Perry, accompanied by six soldiers, a Deputy Collector, and an Assistant Assessor, avoiding the railroad, proceeded from Raleigh across the country to the store of John Easton, near Barns Level, in the Third District of North Carolina, and found in said store four empty whisky barrels and two empty tobacco boxes, the stamps and brands on the same not erased or obliterated. Called at the store of J. H. Curry, and found him selling tobacco without a license. Called at the store of Charles D. Dixon, and found in his possession a quantity of loose tobacco, not in stamped boxes. The party then proceeded to Snoe Hill, in the Third District, and captured five boxes of unstamped tobacco concealed under bedclothes in the store of J. Henderson; also one box of tobacco with a counterfeit stamp on it in the store of J. McLean. They thence proceeded to Richmond County and captured two wagons and four mules. The wagons were loaded with tobacco, the stamps on which had been reused. After the capture Cotham, the owner, tried to purchase a rat-tail file, when unobserved, to cancel the stamps with, but failed, and was caught trying to cancel them with a nail. On the same day they captured two wagons and four horses, peddling whisky with but one license. The raid lasted ten days, in which time the party traveled about 400 miles through the country, calling at the several stores on the road, and inspecting the tobacco and stamps, &c., therein. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of all the guilty parties. The Supervisor says this expedition will have a good effect all over the Third District.

INDIAN MASSACRES.

Murder of a Mail-Carrier from Whetstone Agency.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A telegram was received at the Indian Office to-day from Indian Agent Risley, dated Fort Laramie, April 3, stating that D. R. Rogers, United States mail-carrier between the Whetstone agency and Fort Laramie, was killed by Indians last Monday, while carrying the mails. Mr. Risley says this will stop mail communications with the Whetstone agency for awhile, and that at present he will make Fort Laramie his head-quarters.

Murder of Five Surveyors by Cheyennes.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The Interior Department to-day was officially advised by telegraph of the murder of a surveyor by a party of forty or fifty Indians, calling themselves Cheyennes, while in camp twenty miles east of Camp Supply. One man was wounded and the camp destroyed. On the 19th of March four surveyors of another party were murdered fifty miles further north, where the Camaron River crosses the Kansas boundary. Robert Martin, a messenger, has been missing since March 7. Surveyor Barrett, who sends the telegram, asks, "Will the Government protect us?"

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 5—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer, that was, Thursday night, in Nebraska, is now apparently central over Iowa, and has extended its influence somewhat north-east to Wisconsin; the disturbance over this entire region is decidedly less than on Thursday. Southerly winds, partly cloudy weather are reported from the Gulf States; south-west winds, with clear weather, from the South Atlantic States. North and east winds prevail over the Middle and Eastern States, with clear weather in the latter. A disturbance of small importance is central in Eastern Virginia. North-east winds and cloudy weather prevail over Lake Superior and the lower lakes; southerly winds, increasing to brisk winds, cloudy weather, and much higher temperature than on Thursday prevail from Lake Michigan to Missouri and Kentucky.

PROBABILITIES.

For Saturday in the Gulf States southerly winds, partly cloudy and clear weather, with rising barometer; for the South Atlantic States and the Ohio Valley south-westerly winds and partly cloudy weather; for the Middle and Eastern States and the lower lakes, north-easterly winds and partly cloudy weather; for the upper lakes, notherly winds and cloudy weather. Cautionary signals continue at Chicago, Grand Haven, Milwaukee, Duluth, Detroit, Toledo, and Cleveland.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature, yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 41°; 6 A. M., 42°; 9 A. M., 45°; 12 M., 49°; 3 P. M., 54°; 6 P. M., 52°; 9 P. M., 47°; 12 P. M., 40°. Average temperature yesterday, 46¼°.

The Weather in California—Mining Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—There has been a plentiful fall of rain throughout the State recently, but in some sections the weather is cold, and hail-storms have damaged the grape-vines.

Mining shares continue weak, with a downward tendency. Raymond and Ely is quoted at $56 50; Crown Point, $95; Yellow Jacket, $58; Belcher, $70 50; Hale and Norcross, $35; Consolidated Virginia, $43 50.

Saved.

The family of Mr. Benjamin B. Richmond, of Detroit, Mich., who had received a letter from him a few days previous to the sailing of the Atlantic from Liverpool, saying that he should be a passenger on the ship, were in a state of extreme anxiety for his safety as soon as they heard of the disaster. Several telegrams were dispatched inquiring of the New-York agent for particulars, but until Wednesday afternoon he could furnish none further than those published that morning. His last dispatch stated that only three or four of the cabin passengers were saved. Mr. Richmond was not among these, according to the dispatches, and his name was published as a cabin passenger. The receipt of this dispatch fell with crushing weight on the family and friends, and though they still continued to hope it was only the hope of despair, but the receipt of the following dispatch shortly after 7 o'clock lifted a great weight from their hearts and turned their sorrow into thankfulness:

HALIFAX, April 2.

To A. Richmond, Detroit:

Saved! B. B. RICHMOND.

Only a single word, and yet what volumes it implied. How welcome it was, and what a relief to relatives and friends almost overwhelmed with grief.

THE ATLANTIC SURVIVORS.

Arrival in Portland—Thrilling Incidents of the Disaster—Important Statement of the Purser.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Me., April 5—2 A. M.—The welcome signal of the Falmouth has just been heard, and within an hour the hapless victims of the lost Atlantic will be speeding by rail toward Boston. A train of ten cars is in waiting to convey them, and will start immediately on their disembarkation and make no unnecessary stops. The trip has been a very good one, taking about two hours longer than the best trip ever known between the two ports.

The Falmouth hauled in at the railroad wharf, where the train was waiting, at 1:40 o'clock, and the strained eager faces of the steerage passengers were visible, massed at each gangway. All through the long space between the decks were these poor creatures crowded close, most in thick Winter garments, with handkerchiefs, cloaks, and some with hats on their heads. As they came ashore each one passed between two of the officers, who handed them through passes to New-York. The only baggage I saw was a big loaf of bread under the arm, and to this each one clung as if it was the most valuable of earthly possessions.

Sitting in the cabin I found Mr. S. W. Vick, of Wilmington, N. C. He was rescued after clinging to the rigging about eight hours. He was first wakened by the shock of the sea passing over the rigging. He thinks that over 300 perished within five minutes from the time she struck the second time. The officers seemed competent and acted well, while the crew made no attempts to assist, and seemed completely demoralized.

Mr. Wm. Roberts, Second Purser of the ill-fated vessel, gave a clear, detailed account of his experience during that cruel night. He says he was awakened by the dull thud of the vessel as she struck. He went on deck and found the vessel keeling over and the greatest consternation prevailing. With scarcely any clothing on, he succeeded in reaching the life-boat and was saved. He says that the rope was carried to the shore by two brave quartermasters, Owens and Speakman, who swam with a line from the vessel to the rock, and thence, at the greatest peril, to the shore. Mr. Roberts says the great credit of saving so many souls by means of the rope rests with these two quarter-masters, and not with the third officer as at first reported. He says there was plenty of coal aboard the vessel to last to New-York, but the Captain would turn aside toward Halifax to avoid a storm which seemed to be impending, the second and fourth mates were on deck when the vessel struck.

I found Mr. Jugla, one of the celebrated firm of kid-glove merchants of New-York, with his feet nearly frozen off by exposure in the rigging for about eight hours. He was asleep when the vessel struck, ran on deck, found the vessel was sinking and ran back to his stateroom and secured his purse and a little clothing, having just time to climb into the rigging before the waves surged over the deck.

B. B. Richmond, of Detroit, is the calmest man saved from the wreck. His mouth is set and compressed, and he speaks of the disaster as he would of any event of history. He was asleep when the vessel struck, and had barely time to leap into the rigging.

He thinks 500 must have perished within ten minutes after the ship struck.

There were in all 312 steerage passengers and seven cabin passengers of the lost ship aboard the Falmouth, and all these I think took the train at 2½ o'clock for Boston and New-York. They report a quiet, smooth passage from Halifax, and say that every act of kindness has been performed for them which Christian charity could possibly suggest, but they are at best a sad stricken dejected looking set of men, who seem to have left the best part of their hopes and their lives with their lost ones on that cruel night on the ill-fated ship.

THE MODOCS.

Movements of the Indians—The People Leaving the Country near the Reservation.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4.—A dispatch from Yreka to-night says, that on March 27, 300 troops broke camp, and marched to the upper end of Little Klamath Lake. The Indians refused to come out and talk that day, but promised to come next Sunday.

On March 22 Hooker Jim and a party of Indians were seen at Alkali Lake, where they corralled seventy-five horses. On the following Tuesday the same Indians were seen at Yainox Reservation, where they talked all night. The Modocs and the Klamaths urged them to join Capt. Jack. Hooker Jim said that five tribes of Indians were ready to join Capt. Jack whenever he could get out of the lava beds. Hooker Jim told the Reservation Indians that it would not be safe for them to remain friendly to the whites. During the night he sent two squaws to a white man named Jordan to buy powder, but the latter refused to sell any.

The people of Sprague River are greatly excited and are leaving the country near the reservation of the Modocs. The Klamath Indians are also seriously alarmed.

The people living near Goose Lake have petitioned the Governor of Oregon for protection.

The Peace Commissioners have had a talk with the Modocs, who made the same old speeches. They refuse the proposition for their removal, and want to be let alone, and to have the troops sent away.

Capt. Jack is insolent and overbearing. He said that he had already stated his terms; he knew no other country, and would go to no other. Schouchin's speech was to the same effect. Col. Mason's command is ordered to move at once into camp two miles distant, and opposite Capt. Jack's cave.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The legal-tenders outstanding are $358,-356,514.

The ship Silver Tray has foundered off San Antonio.

Captains C. L. Tripler, Twenty-first Infantry, and V. M. Silva, Twenty-first Infantry, have resigned.

Mr. Schenck, the American Minister to England, entertained his friends at a banquet in London on Thursday night.

Gen. John W. Wooley, formerly Governor of the National Military Asylum at Milwaukee, Wis., died in that city yesterday morning.

While a load of convicts, on their way to Auburn from Sing Sing, were passing Fonda on Thursday night, one escaped through a car-window.

The Opening Rivers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 4.—Navigation will be open as far north as Hudson to-morrow. The Catskill ferry-boats commenced running regularly to-day. The steamer Thomas Cornell, of Rondout, passed here to-night in tow of the steamer Norwich, for New-York for repairs. Sailing vessels have commenced to arrive here.

ALBANY, April 4.—The water in the river has fallen a few inches to-day. The ice remains stationary. The tracks of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads, just above this city, are inundated, delaying the trains.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 4.—The water in the Mohawk River at this point is ten feet above low water-mark, and the ice still remains firm.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Pall Mall Gazette Exhibits Remarkable Humility—American and English Securities Contrasted—Emigration.

LONDON, April 4.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* to-day confesses that the language of its article which gave rise to the motion and debate in the House last night was rude, ill-chosen, and ungracious, and says the publication of the article was owing to an accidental failure of editorial supervision. But it insists on characterizing much of the agitation in Ireland as a species of noisy disloyalty, and maintains that certain members of Parliament are at the disposal of the priestly party.

Two more unfortunates committed suicide last night by jumping from Waterloo Bridge.

The *Times'* city article, referring to the appearance of New-York Central Railroad mortgage bonds in the London market, says the loan will serve to indicate the difference of credit between English and American securities, since four per cent. debentures of the North-western Railway of England command 106, while the American securities can only be floated at six per cent. interest.

A dispatch from Sydney announces that the Parliament of New South Wales has voted the sum of $200,000 to aid emigration to that colony.

The Bank of England Forgeries—Release of Bidwell in London.

LONDON, April 4.—George Bidwell, the alleged perpetrator of the frauds on the Bank of England, and Edwin Noyes, who is charged with being his accomplice, were brought before the Lord Mayor to-day and were both released on bonds for their future appearance.

HAVANA, April 3, via KEY WEST, April 4.—An American detective has arrived here and identified Bidwell, the alleged Bank of England forger, as a man well known to the American police.

Election of M. Buffet President of the French Assembly.

PARIS, April 4.—In the Assembly the election for President of the Chamber, in place of M. Grévy, was held this afternoon. M. Louis Joseph Buffet received 304 votes and M. Martel 285 votes. M. Buffet was declared elected. He was warmly congratulated by the members of the Right. The Chamber then resumed the consideration of the Lyons Municipality bill, which was passed. The Left, after one hopeless attempt to defeat the measure, abstained from the final vote.

Discontent with the Lax Policy of the Spanish Government.

MADRID, April 4.—The Permanent Commission of the Assembly demand the immediate meeting of the Constituent Cortes if the Government continues its present unenergetic policy.

Señor Figueras denies that there is any crisis in the ministry, and declares that the situation of the country is better.

A train from Saragossa for Barcelona was stopped by the Carlists to-day.

Recovery of the Pope—Prince Charles of Roumania.

ROME, April 4.—The Pope is recovering from his recent illness.

Several bank-note forgers have been arrested in this city.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 4.—Prince Charles of Roumania has assured the Sublime Porte that he will not appoint a diplomatic agent at Washington.

The Havana Butchers.

HAVANA, April 3, via KEY WEST, April 4.—The troubles with the butchers and slaughterers have ended, nevertheless the prices of meats are still rising.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

Shocking Accident in Missouri—Criminal Carelessness.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—It appears the accident on the St. Louis and South-eastern Railroad which occurred at French Village, yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by culpable carelessness of the conductor of the construction-train. The passenger-train was just about to take the side track to let the freight-train pass, when the construction-train, which had been passed by the passenger-train at the dirt-pile but a few minutes before, (and its conductor must have known of its proximity,) came thundering around the corner at a high speed, and plunged into the rear of the passenger coach. The conductor of the passenger-train saw the construction-train coming, and cried out for the passengers to jump for their lives. Many did so, but before all could escape the engine of the construction-train had entered the passenger coach. The latter was immediately filled with steam, and a number of passengers were more or less scalded. Mrs. John B. Luke or Luke, of Morgan County, Missouri, while in the act of jumping from the train was caught between the cars and crushed to death. Her husband with an infant in his arms succeeded in reaching the platform unhurt. A gentleman supposed to be James H. Watts, of Chester, Ill., a member of the Illinois Legislature, was caught between the platform of the rear car and the engine of the dirt-train and literally torn in pieces. A young daughter of Mrs. Griffin, of McLeansborough, Ill., received a jet of steam full in her face, and was horribly scalded about the head and upper part of the body. Her eyes were put out. It is thought that she cannot recover. Mrs. Stebbins, of Milwaukee, was severely cut and bruised about the head, and several other passengers were more or less injured. The engineer of the dirt-train, Michael Fanning, fled as soon as he saw the result of his carelessness.

Inquest in the Illinois Railroad Disaster—Everybody Censured.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—Coroner Ryan held an inquest upon the bodies of three of the persons killed on the St. Louis and Southern Railroad. The jury, after examining many of the employes of the train, and several passengers and officers of the road, returned a verdict that the conductor, Michael Ward, and the engineer, John Fanning, of the construction-train, were grossly and culpably negligent in starting ahead of time, and running at too great a speed. They also censure the conductor of the passenger-train for not flagging the construction-train, and the officers of the road for not informing the conductor of the freight-train of the discontinuance of certain trains, thereby detaining his train, which was the cause of the accident.

Arrest of the Engineer.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 4.—John Fanning, the engineer of the construction-train that ran into the passenger-train at French Village, yesterday, was arrested to-day, and lodged in jail at Belleville. Efforts are being made to find Ward, the conductor of the train, but so far he has eluded the officers.

An Engineer and Fireman Killed in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, April 4.—Last night a coal-train from Pictou ran off the track west of Truro, and soon after the Intercolonial express-train from St. John, N. B., came along and ran into the freight-train. The engineer, Cameron, and the baggage-master, Hunt, were killed. None of the passengers were injured. Among the passengers were the agents of the White Star line, who were coming to Halifax to look after the Atlantic.

Print-Cloth Market.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.—Printing cloths are steady, with limited sales at 6¾c.@7c. for standard and extra 64s.

YACHTING.

Yacht Clubs and Fleets of New-York—What is to be Done in 1873—Preparations for Regattas.

Few, if any, parts of the world offer better facilities for yachting than New-York and its vicinity. For large yachts that require plenty of sea way, we have, within a few miles, the open ocean, while for the smaller craft, the bays and rivers nearer Manhattan Island and New-Jersey afford everything that could be required for handling small yachts, without being exposed to heavy winds or sea. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, since Nature has been so lavish in providing the requisite opportunities for engaging in the sport or recreation, that yachting has taken as firm a hold upon the people of New-York and the neighboring cities, as upon those to whom yachting has been known as a pastime many years longer than it has been to us. Since the organization of the New-York Yacht Club in 1844, with about a dozen members and only three or four sloop yachts, sixteen clubs have been organized in New-York, Long Island, and New-Jersey. Nearly 5,000 members have been enrolled in the various clubs, and a combined fleet of yachts, consisting of twelve steam yachts, fifty-one schooners, varying from 50 feet to 135 feet in length, and nearly 200 sloop yachts, varying from 18 feet to 70 feet in length, could be sailed through the Narrows as representatives of the yacht clubs of this neighborhood. Nor is the interest in yachting confined to the fortunate owners of yachts alone. People of all classes watch the advent of the yachting season with more than ordinary interest, and a regatta in the bay never fails in bringing out several excursion steamers, whose decks are always crowded with anxious spectators. Neither can the yachtsmen complain of any lack of sympathy or encouragement from their friends of the fair sex. As the ladies of England on the occasion of the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race wear conspicuously the colors of their favorite crew, so do the ladies of New-York and Brooklyn display the signal of the yachts they desire to see come in first. Indeed, a regatta day is a genuine gala day, and any one must be peculiarly gullible if he can be made to believe that he can find any member of the club at his ordinary place of business on that day.

With the usual desire to be ahead that distinguishes Americans, yachting no sooner became a recognized and established sport than the idea of building a yacht that should beat the world was conceived and carried out. In 1851 the late Mr. Edwin A. Stevens, being in England with his yacht America, entered her as a competitor for the prize known as the Queen's cup, which was offered that year to be sailed for by yachts of all the world. How gallantly he carried it off is well known. On his return he presented the cup to the New-York Yacht Club, in whose possession it remained quietly for nearly twenty years, until Commodore Ashbury, of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club, smarting under the defeat previously sustained by the English yachts, essayed to carry the cup back to England, for which purpose he came here in 1870 with the Cambria, racing against the Dauntless across the ocean, and beating her by less than an hour. In the races that subsequently took place the Cambria was signally defeated, the Magic carrying off the much-prized cup. Still not satisfied, Mr. Ashbury had another yacht built—the Livonia—but was again beaten by the Columbia and Sappho, winning only one race out of five. The Queen's cup, consequently, yet graces the rooms of the New-York Yacht Club. It has been said that the English yachts Vanguard, Guinevre, and others would come across the ocean this year and endeavor to win back the trophy of victory, but nothing official has yet been received from the owners of those yachts or the clubs they represent.

In addition to the regular opening and Fall regattas of the clubs, match races between different yachts are had during the season, the principal of which is that established last year for a cup given by James Gordon Bennett, Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club. It was, late last Fall, won by the Dreadnaught, and the owner of the Magic immediately challenged Mr. Stockwell to a race for the possession of it. That race will come off early, and will probably be the first match race of the season. A series of three races has been arranged between the Emma T., sloop yacht, of the Hoboken Yacht Club, and the Genia, of the Brooklyn Yacht Club, to take place on the 16th, 17th, and 18th of June. No other races have yet been definitely arranged, but several of the faster schooners will compete for the Bennett Cup, among which the Madeleine, Columbia, and Idler are mentioned. There will also be several match races between the smaller yachts, although the preliminaries have not yet been arranged. Among them the most notable will be a race between the Dart, at present the champion of her size, owned by Mr. Rush, and the Comet, owned by Mr. Ketchum. The Bella, owned by the late Mr. N. Duryea, will be challenged for several races, should she change hands in time, and as she has proved victor in almost every race she has engaged in, there is no doubt she will endeavor to add to her laurels fresh trophies of victory. A considerable number of yachts have changed owners since last season, and several new ones have been built, prominent among which are the schooners Clio, Ariel, Zinga, Escort, Faustine, and a new schooner for Mr. W. G. Creamer, not yet named. The sloop yachts Genia, Admiral, Khedive, Trouble, Commodore, Lula, and several open sloops for the Long Island, Jersey City, and Harlem Clubs.

The Sappho is now in English waters, where she is laid up for the Summer, consequently she will not be able to compete in any of the regattas or races.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The New-York Yacht Club is the pioneer of yachting in America. It was organized in 1844 and incorporated in 1865. The total number of members enrolled on the books of the club since its organization is about 1,600, and it now has a roll of active members of nearly 500. Nearly if not all the notable achievements of American yachts have been performed under the auspices and by the yachts of this club. The club by its members represents many of the wealthiest men of New-York, and by its yachts the fastest and most elaborately-finished and fitted-up yachts afloat. It includes among its honorary members the Secretaries of the Navy and Treasury, Collector of the Port of New-York, the Admiral of New-York Station, the Commander of the Navy-yard, Brooklyn; several admirals and commanders of the United States Navy, Prince of Wales, Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, the officers of the Royal Western Yacht Club of Ireland, Royal London Yacht Club and Royal Harwich Yacht Club, of England, and the Admiral and Vice-Admiral of the Royal Cork Yacht Club. In the New-York Yacht Club none but yacht-owners have the right to vote on any matter pertaining to the club, a rule which has been sought to be annulled repeatedly, and which will probably be struck out this season. The club holds, yearly, a regatta early in June, and early in August, generally, the club fleet proceeds on a cruise, often going to Martha's Vineyard or Block Island, and even further, the cruise occupying about two weeks. At such times the squadron is entirely under the command of the Commodore, or senior officer, and the discipline observed is as strict and formal as if it were a squadron of the United States Navy. The course chosen for the regatta is, for schooners, from the Narrows to the Light-ship and back, and for sloops from the Narrows to Sandy Hook and return. The uniform of the club is frock or dress coat of navy blue cloth with gilt yacht-club buttons, navy blue or white pants, white vest and navy cap, bearing distinguishing ornaments for the officers. The signal for the club is a pointed burgee with a white five-pointed star in the centre of two red stripes crossed, all on a blue field. The club-house, at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, is handsomely fitted up, and abounds with costly articles of various kinds that have been won by the yachts of the club. The officers of the club are, Commodore, James Gordon Bennett; Vice-Commodore, William P. Douglass; Rear-Commodore, G. L. Kingsland; Secretary, Charles A. Minton; Treasurer, Sheppard Homans; Measurer, A. Cary Smith; Regatta Committee, Fletcher Westray, W. Krebbs, E. E. Chase; House Committee, John H. Draper, G. W. Kidd, John G. Beresford, T. T. Lawrence, J. W. Brown, C. A. Minton. Several important alterations of the constitution are contemplated, in consequence of which the books of the club cannot be issued as early this year as usual. The following list of yachts comprises the New-York Yacht Club fleet, consisting of 44 schooners, 17 sloops, and 7 steam-yachts.

SCHOONERS.

Name.	Owner.	Length over all.	Beam.
Alarm	A. C. Kingsland	120	22.6
Alice	W. B. Nicholls	72.10	20.10
Ariel	W. L. Swan	70	18.6
Caprice	David Sears	95	20
Columbia	Lester Wallack	107	26
Clio	Asten & Bradhurst	70	18.6
Calypso	J. J. Astor	....	....
Dauntless	J. G. Bennett	120.9	24.9
Dreadnaught	A. B. Stockwell	116	24.6
Edith	George O. Hovey	89.10	19.1
Eva	E. B. Grubb	70	22
Enchantress	J. B. Loubat	126.6	24
Escort	J. G. Smith	....	....
Fleetwing	G. A. Osgood	108	23.4
Fleur de Lis	John S. Dickerson	75	19
Foam	S. Homans	82	19.2
Faustine	J. P. Russell	....	....
Gypsy	H. T. Livingston	53.6	19
Idler	S. J. Colgate	....	22.6
Ianthe	J. B. Hereschoff	....	....
Jessie	J. Van Schaick	51.5	13.5
Josephine	Lloyd Phoenix	95.6	21.6
Madaleine	Jacob Voorhis, Jr.	106	24.6
Madgie	R. F. Loper	101.6	21.6
Magic	Rufus Hatch	81.3	20.8
Nettie	D. H. Follett	75	22.6
Palmer	Rutherford Stuyvesant	108	24
Phantom	B. G. Stebbins / C. H. Stebbins	100.3	24.6
Peerless	J. R. Maxwell	70	18.8
Rambler	W. H. Thomas	128.3	25
Rebecca	John Heard	75	19.6
Restless	G. G. Haven	78.5	20.8
Resolute	A. S. Hatch	118	25.7
Sappho	W. P. Douglass	135	27.4
Sea Drift	A. Major	64	20
Sprite	S. W. Galloupe / S. D. Nickerson	....	....
Sunshine	H. J. Hand	....	....
Tarolinta	H. A. Kent / H. A. Kent, Jr.	105.6	23.5
Tidal Wave	Wm. Voorhis	108	25
Vesta	Richard Baker, Jr.	102.3	25
Wanderer	L. L. Lorillard	122	23.6
Wivern	T. D. Boardman	54	15.3
Viking	Mahlon Sands	106.4	23.3
Zinga	C. H. Ketchum	....	....

SLOOPS.

Name.	Owner.	Length over all.	Beam.
Alert	H. Vail	49	14
Addie	W. H. Langley	65.10	17.9
Alice	T. G. Appleton	....	....
Ariadne	T. A. Strange	47	15.6
Breeze	H. P. Kingsland	....	....
Elaine	G. B. Durfee	....	....
Gracie	— Waller	65	18.9
Genia	G. L. Haight	43	14.7
Jose	R. F. Loper	....	....
Kate	Robert Dillon	52.9	19
Irene	T. B. Harrison	....	....
Sallie E. Day	N. B. Palmer	....	....
Vision	J. J. Alexandre	....	....
Vindex	R. Center	....	....
Vixen	Ludlow Livingston	52	....
White Wing	W. B. Nicholls	....	....
West Wind	W. Iselin	....	....

STEAMERS.

Name.	Owner.		
Ceres	W. Inman	....	....
Day Dream	W. H. Aspinwall	....	....
Emily	Jacob Lorillard	....	....
Julia	J. G. Smith	....	....
Lurline	P. Lorillard	....	....
Peerless	J. Lorillard	....	....
Wave	H. Hanley	....	....

A good feature in connection with the new yachts added to the fleet of the New-York Yacht Club is that they are all small-sized schooners and sloops, the want of which detracted from the pleasure of witnessing their regattas, in that it necessitated going outside Sandy Hook, which to many would produce sea-sickness, but with the smaller yachts a good race can be made to Sandy Hook and return. It will, however, be found necessary to make two classes of schooners. The annual regatta of the club is arranged for June 5.

BROOKLYN YACHT CLUB.

Next in importance and age to the New-York Club is the Brooklyn Yacht Club, which was established in 1857 and incorporated in 1864. At that time Brooklyn was a comparatively small city, and it was at first deemed very doubtful whether a yacht club could be successfully kept up. The event, however, has proved otherwise, and the Brooklyn Club is now the only formidable rival the New-York Yacht Club has. With a good fleet of schooners, it has a sloop fleet surpassing the combined fleets of the New-York and Atlantic Clubs. The progress of the Brooklyn Club was rapid and unbroken, until in the year 1866 a number of the members withdrew, and established the Atlantic Yacht Club. The effect was somewhat disastrous to the Brooklyn Club for a year or two, but under the energetic management of Commodore Kidd and his successor, the present Commodore, Jacob Voorhis, Jr., seconded by the active unanimity of the officers and members, the club soon took a front rank again, and for the past few years has held the most successful regattas seen in New-York waters. About five years ago, the Brooklyn Club established a Union Regatta in connection with its opening Club Regatta, giving two sets of prizes—one for club prizes, the other for yachts of all recognized clubs. The experiment has proved eminently successful, bringing together all the fastest sailing boats available, and the Brooklyn Union Regatta is now looked forward to by all yachting men with considerable impatience. Hitherto the Brooklyn Club yachts have succeeded in carrying off the majority of the prizes, and will probably continue to do so, as it is an established fact that the fastest yachts afloat fly the signal of the Brooklyn Yacht Club. Since its organization the Brooklyn Club has enrolled about 1,100 members, and now has a roll of about 280 active members, all of whom are entitled to a vote on all club matters, thus creating an interest in the club among the non-owners of yachts that does not exist to such an extent in the other clubs. The club holds an opening union regatta, generally in June, and in the Summer the fleet proceeds on a cruise, going to Newport or Martha's Vineyard, and also holds a Fall regatta. The regatta course, is from the anchorage ground off Bay Ridge to the light-ship for schooners and first-class sloops, to Sandy Hook for second-class sloops, and to South-west Spit for the smaller boats, all returning to the point of starting. The Club-rooms, No. 26 Court-street, are very handsomely fitted up, the walls being decorated with portraits of several of the organizers of the club, and a number of fine oil-paintings of the most successful of the yachts. Several very fine models also embellish the rooms. At the foot of Court-street is a large and convenient club-house for Summer use. The club signal is a broad-pointed pennant of red ground, with a white five-pointed star. The uniform is frock coat of navy blue cloth, with yacht-club buttons, navy blue or white pants and vest. The officers of the club are: Commodore, Jacob Voorhis, Jr.; Vice-Commodore, John S. Dickerson; Rear Commodore, Robert Dillon; President, P. W. Ostrander; Secretary, Wm. T. Lee; Treasurer, Chauncey M. Felt; Assistant Secretary, G. Clement Wood; Measurer, John M. Sawyer; Fleet Surgeon, S. Hall, M. D.; Judge Advocate, Hon. John Oakley; Trustees, W. H. Langley, W. H. Pegg, W. M. Brasher, D. S. Hines, G. W. Kidd, J. T. Barnard, Capt. S. Samuels. The annual opening regatta of this year will take place on June 12, and on the 19th of July the club fleet will rendezvous at Glen Cove and proceed on its annual cruise under command of Commodore Jacob Voorhis, Jr., whose magnificent yacht Madaleine, will be the flag-ship of the squadron.

The following list of yachts comprise the Brooklyn Club fleet, consisting of nineteen schooners, thirty-seven sloops, and five steam-yachts.

SCHOONERS.

In addition to the following, also, belonging to and described in the New-York Club fleet: Alice, Clio, Dauntless, Dreadnaught, Enchantress, Fleur de Lis, Foam, Gypsie, Idler, Ianthe, Jessie, Magic, Madaleine, Rambler, Sappho, Tidal Wave, Tarolinta, Wanderer, Anna, J. L. Brown.

SLOOPS.

Name.	Owner.	Length over all.	Beam.
Ada	G. White	39.3	14.2
Aquatic, (open)	J. M. Dagnal	25	10.4
Admiral	Joseph Ellsworth	60	18
Belle	T. S. Morris	..	..
B. E. Mallory (opn)	J. S. Dean	26	12
Commodore	Joseph Ellsworth	65	18.6
Dudley	E. Williams	43	13
Echo (open)	M. M. Van Dyke	..	..
Emily	N. P. Rodgers	35.5	12.4
Emma T.	J. J. Treadwell	41	14.6
Fannie	J. R. Halsey	45	..
Flying Cloud	W. P. Small	38	13
Isaak Walton	N. F. Waring	43	14
Josie	R. F. Loper, Jr.	44	13
Jeanette, (open)	H. B. Pierson	27.4	11
Kaiser Wilhelm	G. A. Beling	45	14.1
Khedive	J. W. Mott, M. D.	32.6	12.5
Liddia, (open)	J. B. Fowler	28	12
Mary	J. T. Barnard	60	16.6
Miskodeed	C. Bennett	34	12.6
Maggie B	C. F. Stratton	44	16.6
Meta	G. A. Beling	75.6	19.6
Maude	W. E. Morris	28	..
Maraquita	C. H. Cheever	37.6	12.6
Nimble	J. H. Dimon	37	14
Onward	G. L. Haight	39.3	13.7
Phantom (open)	S. Roberts	30	12
Qui Vive	Thomas Clapham	45.5	14.2
Sophia	C. M. Felt	36.5	12.10
Selene	H. L. Beach	33.3	12.2
Twilight	A. P. Bliren	..	..
Trouble	J. P. Williams	..	..
Undine	W. M. Brasher	56	..
W. T. Lee, (open)	C. M. Felt	27.6	11.4

And the Addie, Ariande, Genia, Gracie, Kate, included in the New-York Club fleet.

STEAMERS.

In Time	C. A. Cheesebrough	Newport.
Pastime	C. A. Cheesebrough	Newport.
Actinia	J. B. Hereschoff	Bristol.
Hattie C. Peck	D. Peck	Albany.
Virginia	S. J. Heron	New-York.

ATLANTIC YACHT CLUB.

The Atlantic Yacht Club, an offshoot from the Brooklyn Yacht Club, was organized in 1866, since which time it has made rapid strides in popularity, and the regattas of the club are looked forward to with much pleasure by the friends of the members, they always being most thoroughly enjoyable. The members of the Club, having charge of the regattas, strive to make them for their friends, what a regatta should be—a season of pleasure, leaving to the yachtsmen alone the task of working and striving to win. The club has an opening and Fall regatta, and in the Summer the fleet makes a two weeks' cruise through the Sound. Fewer private or match races are engaged in by the Atlantic club than by any other, the members making the ostensible object of yacht clubs—improvement in ship-building—subservient to pleasure. The club-rooms, corner of Court and Joralemon streets, are handsomely and comfortably fitted up, one room being set apart as a billiard-room for the use of the members. The officers of the club are: Commodore, J. Rogers Maxwell; Vice-Commodore, John A. Monsell; Rear-Commodore, H. A. Gouge; Recording Secretary, John B. Morgan; Corresponding Secretary, W. B. Davenport; Treasurer, H. H. Hoggins; Measurer, C. T. Lippitt. A new club-house is about to be built at Greenport, the land having been given for that purpose by Mr. J. A. Monsell. The opening regatta will take place on the 10th of June. The following list of yachts comprises the fleet, consisting of twelve schooners, fifteen sloops, and one steam-yacht.

SCHOONERS

Alice, Ariel, Foam, Idler, Peerless, Resolute, Tidal Wave, included in the New-York Yacht-Club fleet.

Name.	Owner.	Length over all.
Agnes	L. A. Fish	61.8
Eddie	Vice Com. Monsell	55.0
Mystic	W. G. Creamer	56.0
Sea Witch	F. H. Stott	74.6
Triton	G. A. Thayer	70.0

SLOOPS.

Name.	Owner.	Length over all.
Anna	W. A. Cumming	41.0
Daphne	H. A. Gouge	40.8
Annie M.	J. A. Monsell	29.0
Alert	H. Vail	41.0
Barbara Frietchie	J. H. Rhodes	—
Flyaway, (open.)	V. Livingston	36.0
Glance	W. L. Swan	—
Ida	D. Crocker	33.0
Nimbus	W. Peet	37.0
Orion	J. W. Cooper	51.0
Stella	T. C. Lyman	—
Undine	C. E. Willis	31.0
Josephine	S. V. Lowell	36.0

And the Addie and Vixen included in the New-York Yacht Club fleet.

STEAMER.

Dixie.......P. H. Reid.......East New-York.

JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB.

This club was organized in 1858 and chartered in 1864. It has a roll of nearly 150 active members, and a fine fleet of fast sloops. The annual regatta will take place early in June, besides which several match races are spoken of which cannot fail in awakening considerable interest among yachting men, as the boats of the New-Jersey Yacht Club are among the fastest and stanchest afloat, they often sailing in weather that larger boats would be afraid of. The officers of the club are Commodore John Hilton; Vice-Commodore, W. C. Phelps; Treasurer, A. B. Reynolds; Secretary, F. Higham; Measurer, W. Chester. The club has added several new yachts to its fleet this year, among which one building for Mr. Beardsley, and another for Dr. Vondy, are expected to be flyers. The fleet now consists of two schooners, Cornelia, (new,) Dr. Vondy; Confidence, C. Siedler. Five cabin sloops, Mary, S. P. Hill; Emma Hilton, Commodore Hilton; Dolly Varden, S. E. Hill; Knight Templar, R. Donshen; Not Named, (new,) D. W. Beardsley. Fourteen open sloops: Psyche, P. Miller; Confidence, C. Keeney; Blossom, R. E. Thompson; Irene, W. C. Phelps; Sophia, J. Dalton; Comet, S. C. Ketchum; Nellie, A. Brainard; Commodore, W. J. Van Dusen; Henrietta, J. Wells; Sea Bird, A. B. Reynolds; G. Tooff, B. Carr; Sea Mew, A. P. Curtis; R. B. Simpson, D. W. Beardsley; A. Clerk, Dr. Clerk, and several others now building. The regatta course is for small boats around South Cove, for larger boats to South-west Spit.

HARLEM YACHT CLUB.

The Harlem Yacht Club was established in 1867, and has been very successful since. They now have a fine club-house on Stony Point, Port Morris, which affords an excellent harborage for the yachts. Attached to the club-house is about thirty acres of ground, which are laid out for base-ball ground and for athletic sports. The officers of the Club are Commodore, E. Williams; Vice-Commodore, W. Johnston; Treasurer, Mr. Ridley; Secretary, Mr. Briggs; Measurer, Mr. Dillon Ransom. The opening regatta will be early in June, the course being from the club-house to Sand's Point and return. A Fall regatta is also held in September. The fleet consists of seventeen sloop yachts: Dudley, E. Williams; Mary Ann, W. Johnson; West Wind, W. Iselin; Joe Jefferson, Jacob Varian; Vivid, — Clark; W. P. Connor, Wm. P. Connor; Editu, — Cushing; W. M. Tweed, W. Kipp; Maud, — Morris; Thos. Creamer, Judge Hartman; Mary Emma, W. E. Brinckerhoff; Sophia Emma, Gen. Varian; Mary Louisa, Dillon Ransom; Mary C. Campbell, M. Campbell; Quits, J. Armitage; Cruiser and Victor.

SEAWANAKA YACHT CLUB.

This club is only a year old, and is established in Oyster Bay, Long Island, but it has already a roll of nearly 100 members. The officers of the club are: Commodore, W. L. Swan; Vice-Commodore, C. E. Willis; Secretary, F. De P. Foster; Treasurer, B. L. Foulke; Measurer, W. Foulke, Jr. The fleet consists of steamer Fearless, H. L. Roosevelt. Schooners—Ariel, W. L. Swan; Peerless, J. R. Maxwell; Triton, G. A. Thayer. Sloops—Salus, Foulke and Zerega; Glance, W. Swan; Nimbus, W. Peet; Clara, F. De P. Foster; Mirth, Beekman; Undine, C. E. Willis; Favorita, J. Oothout; Avenel, A. Weeks; Celtic, A. Roosevelt; Alcyone, R. Townsend; Cecilia, J. Ketchum; Jeta, J. Alger; Phicene, W. Trotter; Flying Cloud, E. M. Townsend; Au Revoir, J. E. Roosevelt. The opening regatta will be held about the middle of June.

HOBOKEN YACHT CLUB.

Among the smaller yacht clubs is the Hoboken, having several very fast sloops in the fleet. The officers are: Commodore Enright, Vice-Commodore J. J. Treadwell. Several match races will be made this season under the auspices of this club.

In addition to the above clubs are the Long Island Club, Commodore Sweeney, Vice-Commodore Bagne, with a membership of nearly 100, and a fleet of about seventeen sloops, among which, the Dart, Mr. Rush; Lulu, Mr. Bagne; Frank, Mr. Bates, are racers; Manhattan Club, with a small fleet of sloops; Columbia Club, with about 150 members and twenty sloops; the Union, Long Island, Greenpoint, and Oceanic Clubs.

The season promises to be unusually lively, especially among the clubs owning small yachts, and if any English yachts should have the temerity to cross the ocean, the season of 1873 will probably be the most active yachting season yet known in these waters.

CONNECTICUT.

The State Election Next Week—Principal Candidates to be Voted For.

The election in Connecticut for State officers, members of Congress, members of the Legislature, and minor officers, occurs on Monday next. This election will complete the membership of the House of Representatives of the Forty-third Congress. The nominations of the two leading parties for all the important offices are now complete, and are as follows:

STATE OFFICERS.

Republican.

For Governor—Henry P. Haven, of New-London.
For Lieutenant-Governor—Charles L. Griswold, of Chester.
For Secretary of State—John M. Hall, of Windham.
For Treasurer—David P. Nichols, of Danbury.
For Controller—John T. Rockwell, of Winchester.

Democratic.

For Governor—Charles R. Ingersoll, of New-Haven.
For Lieutenant-Governor—George G. Sill, of Hartford.
For Secretary of State—Marvin H. Sanger, of Canterbury.
For Treasurer—Wm. E. Raymond, of New-Canaan.
For Controller—Alfred R. Goodrich, of Vernon.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Republican. Dist.	*Democratic.* Dist.
1. Joseph R. Hawley.	1. Simon B. Kendall.
2. S. W. Kellogg.	2. Jas. E. English.
3. H. H. Starkweather.	3. Jas. A. Bill.
4. William T. Minor.	4. Wm. H. Barnum.

SENATORS.

1. Timothy W. Stanley.	1. George M. Landers.
2. John W. Stoughton.	2. Daniel A. Tuttle.
3. Theo. M. Maltbie.	3. Julius R. Mitchell.
4. Chas. L. English.	4. Henry Stoddard.
5. Edw. N. Shelton.	5. Hiel S. Stevens.
6. Thomas A. Smith.	6. A. C. Wilcox.
7. Wm. H. Potter.	7. David A. Baboll.
8. Allen Tenny.	8. Charles Hewit.
9. Moses W. Comstock.	9. J. Griffin Ely.
10. H. R. Treadwell.	10. Nathaniel Wheeler.
11. Ezra A. Mallory.	11. Zerah Fairman.
12. H. W. R. Hoyt.	12. Galen A. Carter.
13. Albert Day.	13. Whiting Hayden.
14. S. M. Fenner.	14. Stephen O. Bowen.
15. Harvey L. Roberts.	15. Walter S. Lewis.
16. Elijah M. Smith.	16. Isaac B. Bristol.
17. John K. Shepard.	17. Pliny L. Barton.
18. William T. Elmer.	18. William W. Fowler.
19. Henry M. Stannard.	19. Henry Fox.
20. William M. Corbin.	20. Merrick A. Marcy.
21. Joseph B. Merrow.	21. John S. Dobson.

The Prohibitionists have also placed nominations in the field, including the following:

For Governor—Henry D. Smith.
For Lieutenant-Governor—Abel S. Beardsley.
For Secretary of State—Hiram P. Lawrence.
For Treasurer—George Greenman.
For Controller—Daniel Carr.

Members of Congress.

Third District—Elisha H. Palmer.
Fourth District—W. W. Perkins.

Connecticut is usually a close State. The vote in recent elections has been as follows:

Years.	Office.	Rep.	Dem.	Scat.
1872.	President.	50,638	45,880	429
1872.	Governor.	46,563	44,562	1,973
1871.	Governor.	47,473	47,373	....
1870.	Governor.	43,285	44,128	....

The Poor Children.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
No. 19 EAST FOURTH-STREET
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1873.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledge the following kind donations through THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

Previously acknowledged	$8,216 87
Unity Sabbath School of Clinton, Conn.	2 25
Mrs. Gordon, for Rivington-street Lodging-house	10 00
H. C., for the poor children	1 00
A friend, Wilmington	5 00
Grace and Lulie M.	3 00
Dr. W. F.	12 00
	$8,250 12

THE MERCURY AT HOME.

Return of the School-Ship—Incidents of the Cruise—A Burial at Sea.

The New-York Nautical School-ship Mercury arrived at this port on Friday morning, on her return from her annual cruise. She left her anchorage off Hart's Island Nov. 18, 1872, since which time she has visited Madeira, Las Palmas, Rio Janeiro, and St. Thomas, giving her boy-crew every opportunity to become proficient in seamanship and navigation. The principal incidents of the return voyage are thus summarized by our correspondent on the vessel:

The Mercury left St. Thomas March 17, 1873, and in order to avoid the severe gales that prevailed on the Atlantic coast during the month, her course was directed to the southward of the Great Antilles, that the season might be more advanced when she arrived off Hatteras. Porto Rico, San Domingo, Jamaica, and Cuba were successively passed. Cape St. Antonio was doubled March 26, and the Mercury entered the Gulf of Mexico. The Straits of Florida were navigated safely, and the light on Carysport Reef was made on the evening of March 29. The weather now began to grow cold, but it was singularly pleasant for the season of the year. On the 1st of April the ship passed Hatteras with a favorable breeze, and on the same afternoon we passed from the warm current of the Gulf Stream into the colder waters of the ocean. On the occasion of this passage a circumstance occurred which, but for the many eye-witnesses there were to it, might be termed "fishy." The position of the ship at the time was latitude 36° 10′ north, longitude 74° 17′ west, heading north, with a fresh breeze from the east north-east. About 10½ o'clock A. M. several large whales, of the species known as fin-backs, were observed passing toward the south-west, appearing above the water to blow at regular intervals. A few minutes later, while several persons, including the Captain, were on the poop observing them, a severe shock was felt, as though the ship had struck bottom, and immediately an enormous whale passed the port-quarter, the water about him being red with his blood, and showing by his furious movements that he had been injured. The shock was felt by all on board, and so distinctly that the ship was hove to to ascertain if any injury had been done. It was then discovered that our cut-water had struck the whale, carrying away the false stem from the water line to the depth of about twelve feet, and stripping the copper from each side for some distance. The copper bolts, about an inch in diameter, which secured the false stem to the vessel were bent double, and showed plainly how violent must have been the contact. Whales are in general very shy, and the circumstance can only be accounted for on the supposition that the animal was moving but slowly, and that the ripples and constant agitation of the water usual on the edge of the Gulf Stream prevented it hearing our approach. The animal that caused this damage was at least fifty feet in length, with a proportionate girth, and when he threw up his flukes as he sunk below they appeared to measure at least twenty-five or thirty feet across. To judge from the writhing of the animal, he must have been severely injured, but if the force with which the ship struck him can be judged from the damage she sustained, he must have subsequently died. The ship was going at the rate of nine knots an hour, and the force with which she struck the monster must have been fatal to him. This is the only damage the ship has sustained throughout the cruise. The remainder of the passage was accomplished without further trouble. The following afternoon we picked up a pilot off the Woodlands, and under his care we reached the Highlands, where the ship was anchored for the night, adverse winds preventing our further progress. Yesterday morning the ship was got under way at daylight, and by noon the ship was anchored off the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, East River.

It is almost impossible to enumerate all that has been accomplished by this cruise, or to tell of all the benefits that have accrued to the boys, for it may safely be said that when the ship left New-York it had on board many young scapegraces, who would in time have grown to be vagabonds and outcasts; but in place of these the ship brings home a crew that will make good seamen, who have made a Winter passage of the Atlantic, and aided in navigating the ship a distance of nearly 15,000 miles. In doing this they have provided themselves with a self-supporting occupation, and are in a position to make themselves respectable members of society. When the ship left New-York many of the boys could neither read nor write, and had become criminal through lack of moral training and ignorance. Now these causes are, in a great measure, removed by attending school each day; all have obtained a primary education, and their moral and spiritual welfare has been looked after by preceptors of their own particular creeds. Such instruction must necessarily be productive of good, and it is only just to add that the patrons of the institution will be surprised to see the manly set of boys we bring back, when we contrast them with those that were taken away. It is not to be presumed for a moment that these street-boys have been converted either into angels, or the "good boy" of the story-book; but they have been shown that there is something better to live for than stealing, and a prospect has been opened to them of becoming useful citizens. Of course, they still maintain their natural characteristics, especially as far as savage independence is concerned, and when one imposes upon the other, resistance is sure to be made. The discipline of the ship is, of course, opposed to all such encounters, but at sea they no longer fear their natural enemy, the "cop," and pugilistic exhibitions were occasionally indulged in. No one was ever aware of these occurrences until they were over, and then they were only discovered by the presence of a black eye or bruised flesh. These graceful tokens of another's prowess, however, were borne with heroic fortitude; the name of the artist was never disclosed, but if questions were asked the blemish was attributed to "foolin," or else the offensive measures of a sanguinary rope. At times the number of bruises seen among the boys would have led the indifferent observer to think that every rope and spar was inflicting summary vengeance for the vigorous manner in which it had been pulled or turned, for these articles were universally blamed, and if the testimony of the boys could be accepted, they are the most evil-minded objects in Christendom.

It happened sometimes, however, that the champions of such conflicts were discovered, but an examination seldom, if ever, resulted satisfactorily. At such times the culprits were punished by being made to stand upon the quarter-deck capstan, and embrace each other for an hour, exposed to the jibes and jests of their companions. This was the usual punishment for frightening, and under its mild influence, boys who threatened to "put heads" upon each other soon became good friends. For the sake of their fight these boys would stand any amount of corporal punishment, but they trembled before the ridicule of their companions, which was always sufficient to make the loudest bully among them look sheepish. So averse are they to embracing their enemies that fighting has now become one of the lost arts, or if it was at all indulged in of late the encounters took place out of sight, and the perpetrators were smart enough to keep out of the way until all evidences had vanished.

Punishments among the boys have been by no means frequent, chiefly because on board ship they are not in a position to do any great wrong, and their principal offenses have consisted of slight derelictions of duty, or lagging behind the others when orders were given. All such circumstances being opposed to the discipline of the ship, were, of course, corrected; but, with few exceptions, stern punishments have been unnecessary; in fact, it would be difficult to control the same number of boys in any other situation so easily. Out upon the open ocean, these boys, though confined, enjoy as much liberty as any one on board, and soon lose all recollection of their commitment; and being thus removed from their evil and pernicious associations, without experiencing any of the restraints of captivity, their reformation becomes possible. Finding that they are treated well, and that attention to their work will secure them the respect of their officers, they become dutiful and obedient, and endeavor to do well, chiefly because they find they will gain nothing by doing otherwise. Altogether, the boys are a jolly set, no better and certainly no worse than the majority of boys of the same ages. They work the ship, and at times the work is hard, but they all seem to enjoy it, and take as much interest in all that is going on as any one on board. Nothing is allowed to interfere with their regular duties, but they nevertheless have plenty of time for amusement, and as long as they keep within bounds, they can do as they like. Beside their ship duties, and the navigation class, the boys are instructed in the manual of arms with muskets and swords, and drilled in the working of the large guns. Under the instruction of the officers on board they learn to make ropes, and also to splice them, and a variety of other seamanlike exercises, which consist in part, of a wonderful variety of mysterious knots, which no one would imagine could be made, but when made once, no human agency can undo. These knots are happy in such names as Matthew Walker's roses, double roses, crown's bowlines, &c., and a variety of other designations which are about as mysterious as the knots themselves. All this is sport to the boys, and as far as the studies appertaining to the ship or the sea is concerned, they give all their attention, and take as much interest as could be desired.

The cruise has in all particulars been eminently successful, and but one accident has occurred to cause regret, inasmuch as it was attended with loss of life. On the 23d of February, during the passage from Rio to St. Thomas, the wind came up very fresh, and it became necessary to take in sail. The royals and topgallant sails were successively furled, but the breeze increasing in violence it became necessary to take a reef in the topsails. The order was given, but as the yardsmen lay out to pick up the sail one of their number, Michael Latch, lost his footing on the main topsail yard, and fell to the deck. The surgeon was immediately in attendance, and the boy was carried below; but so heavily had he fallen that he must have expired the instant he touched the deck. This event cast a gloom over the ship. The boys universally regretted the loss of their companion, and while the remains continued on board, they scarcely spoke above a whisper. At night the services for the dead were read, at which all hands attended. The boys then sought their hammocks, and the ship was soon wrapped in silence. The next morning was appointed for the funeral, and the remains were given a sailor's burial.

The morning of the 24th of February broke clear and bright. The ordinary routine of duties was gone through with, but during the hours that elapsed before the funeral a voluntary silence was preserved, and the solemn faces of the boys as they moved about betokened that something more than ordinary had occurred. At 10 o'clock the ship was hove to in latitude 8° 45′ north, longitude 47° 25′ west, and the entire ship's company assembled upon the quarter-deck to pay their last tribute to the remains of their late companion. The Catholic instructor, who officiated as chaplain, took his position at the capstan, which had been previously draped with the "Union Jack," and amid a solemn silence, the remains were brought up from below. The body, wrapped in the American flag, was carried up through the main hatch, and borne by twelve seamen, preceded by the executive officer. It was brought aft on the port side of the deck, the ship's bell in the meantime tolling, and the ship's colors at half-mast. The remains were then deposited in the after port, and after the services of the Catholic Church, a gun was fired, and the body of Michael Latch was consigned to the deep. The yards were then braced up, and the ship stood off on her cruise. During the ceremony the boys maintained an absolute silence, and seemed to be greatly impressed with what was taking place. A burial is always a solemn circumstance, but when it takes place at sea it is doubly so. The fact that no mark remains to tell where the loved one rests, pictures most impressively the great gulf between the living and the dead. The whole of the great ocean becomes the grave, and though its ever varying surface may indicate the trials and struggles of life, the deep silence of its solemn depths must represent that rest which all expect when life has passed. No flowers will deck the grave of him who is gone, and the seasons come and go without their influences, but the mighty waters still prevail, to guard their hidden treasures, and to murmur a never-ceasing requiem for the souls of the faithful departed.

Several days passed after this sad circumstance before the boys recovered their usual spirits, but however much they might feel at the time, their youth asserted itself, and they soon forgot their late shipmate. His particular "chum" was indeed disconsolate, but even he found new acquaintances, and with the novelty there came forgetfulness. The ship again resumed its cheerful aspect, and nothing more occurred to interrupt the ordinary course of events.

It has been said above that these boys retain their natural characteristics, but in no way is it more plainly shown, than in their fondness for nicknames. These nom de plumes have no meaning to the outsider, but within the charmed circle they are pregnant with meaning, and are adopted so generally that the original appellation is lost in obscurity. These arbitrary designations are numerous, but the most conspicuous are "Moxy Blum," "Kill the Goose," "Butch," "Rocks," "Rats," "Uby Honglitz," "Bum," "Crojack," "Blind Dick," "Red," "Navigator," "Take a Chew," and "Jim O." The latter is, of course, an abbreviation, but while the full name is buried in oblivion, "Jim O" still lives to do justice to his native land, and, probably, to reflect credit upon the land of his adoption. Every boy on board has his nick-name, and so generally are they used that now, after a five months' cruise, many of them may fail to remember their proper names.

All the boys have had more or less money with them, and at the various ports the ship has touched, they have purchased living relics, as keepsakes to take home. At Madeira and Las Palmas they purchased canary or other birds. At Rio, parrots, monkeys, and marmazeets were obtained, so that the forward part of the ship has become a miniature menagerie. During the succession of fine days that we met with as we sailed through the tropics, all the birds would be brought on deck, and their lively voices and bright plumage would add a gayety to the scene that might otherwise be wanting. When the boatswain sounds a call, all the parrots mimic him, the monkeys endeavor to outcry them, and the canaries, not to be outdone, pipe up also, and the consequence is a concert of rare quality. Besides the birds that have been purchased, many have been caught as they flew over the ship while we were in the West Indies. As the ship came North many of these died, being unable to stand the cold weather; but, while they lived, they were made as comfortable as circumstances would admit.

Now that the ship has arrived, many applications will undoubtedly be made to obtain the boys discharged, but if parents knew when their boys were well off they would leave them where they are. Many of their boys are now sufficiently advanced to be shipped as able seamen, but many others require additional training, and it is certainly objectionable that they should be removed from the ship with their nautical education but half complete, to be returned to their old associations. Much trouble has been taken with them, and it were well if it were made to bear its influence beyond the possibility of failure before they were discharged.

Another of Those Singular Occurrences.

The following, purporting to be an extract from a private letter from New-York, was published in the Hartford *Times* of Thursday evening last:

The lady of the house where I live was brought to New-York by her father and mother (from Hamburg) when she was eleven years old, and with her two younger sisters, all of them charming married women, in this City now. It is an old story, but vividly fresh in the minds of the whole family. One night, in this City, the mother of the three girls, having been kept up by some household duties, had gone to bed about midnight, when, besides herself, the whole house was hushed. Scarcely had she taken off her clothes and got into bed, when she had occasion to violently wake up her sleeping husband with this: "Do you know that my mother is in America? She has just been in here, but would not speak to me, and this moment she has gone into the room with the children! Go in and bring her out. How she has found us out at this late hour of the night I do not know." The roused husband went into the next room, turned up the gas, and saw only three beautiful little girls, smiling and sleeping in one wide bed. He noted date and hour. It is tame to tell the sequence. The next steamer mail from Hamburg brought news that the grandmother of the children, in that very night and hour, had gone to the Beyond. Did she stop in this City to bless the children on the way? Who shall tell? Strangest of all, to the unbelieving—shall I say uninitiated?—on the morning after the appearance the *three* little girls all told at breakfast about having "*dreamed* of grandmother."

Prospects of the Lumbermen in Wisconsin.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, April 2.

Spring is advancing, and lumbermen begin to wear anxious countenances. The occasional mild days which have occurred at intervals for weeks past, being followed regularly by freezing, have worn away the bulk of the snow in the woods, and left the streams still in the embrace of strong ice, so that there appears to be no prospect of a freshet sufficient to carry the Winter's crop of logs to the mills unless through the intervention of long and heavy rains. The Menomonee, Chippewa, Black, Yellow, Wisconsin, and Wolf Rivers, all contain many of the logs that failed to reach the mill last year on account of a scarcity of water. Added to these is the cutting of the past Winter, upon which the mills expect to be employed as soon as they can be floated out. It is now nearly two years since there has been a general and thorough freshet upon any of the streams in this State, and as a natural consequence lumbermen have been less or more hampered. Through whatever stringency has arisen from short supplies, during the last year or two, they have passed without serious inconvenience; but should they fail in getting the present rather limited cutting in time for a fair Summer's run, the result in some localities will prove almost a disaster. But we hope better things for them. There is yet a long season before them, and time enough to bring about such a stage of water as will enable them to land their logs at the mills in season to accomplish a good Summer's work.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Important Circular from Controller Green—The Supplies for the City.

A copy of the following circular has been forwarded by Controller Green to each department of the City Government. The document will repay perusal:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, March 31, 1873.

To the Departments of the City Government:

The greater part of the mass of the arrearages found in this Department when the undersigned entered it has been disposed of. There still, however, remain unadjusted many complicated claims of years prior to 1871, for the payment of which no means have yet been provided. A bill for that purpose is now before the Legislature.

The Courts have, from time to time of late, so interpreted various laws affecting the relations of the Finance Department with the other Departments of the City, as to greatly increase its labors, and at the same time to afford valuable aid toward systematizing the work of examining the City accounts and disbursing the City moneys.

The careful identification and payment of, and the taking of proper receipts from thousands of employes, scattered from the Battery to Croton Lake, a distance of more than forty miles, is a work of great detail and responsibility. Instead of bringing them to the Controller's office to be paid, as was formerly the case, each man is paid on or near the work where he is engaged—laborers, fortnightly, and other employes generally monthly. To this work is to be added that of the scrutiny of bills for labor and supplies to the various officers and departments. At no time in the history of the Finance Department has the volume of its transactions been much over one-third what it has been for the past year, and the business has been done with two-thirds of the amount of clerical force employed in the department when the undersigned entered it. The number of warrants issued last year was 27,407. The total payments in the same year were $69,093,469 7, of which there were paid to laborers, directly from this department, nearly $2,000,000.

For months past current bills have been audited and paid within an average period of ten days from their presentation at this department.

Merchants frequently apply for the payment of bills, which, on inquiry, they find have never been sent to this office by the department whose duty it is to certify and transmit them. Warrants for bills have lain sometimes for weeks waiting for parties to call for them.

Hereafter, excepting in cases of intricacy and difficulty, current claims for supplies and materials will be examined, and, if correct, paid within six days after their presentation properly certified.

It is well known that those who have of late years furnished supplies for the City were too often of a class created by the officials who dealt with them. Obstacles were thrown in the way of payments to facilitate the operations of a class of go-betweens, who defrauded the City and divided with the officials; and reputable merchants were frequently unwilling to deal with the City.

The advantages of restoring to honorable dealers the trade of the City are mutual and quite apparent. It is the intention of the Finance Department that the change in this respect that has been commenced, shall be encouraged and established; it can only be accomplished by the co-operation of the departments to this end.

No gifts, percentages, divisions, deductions, or advantages whatever should be allowed to the personal benefit of any purchasing-agent or employe of the City Government, and every practice other than straight forward fair dealing will be discouraged, and no efforts spared to defeat its object.

A violation of this fundamental rule by any employe of the Finance Department will result in immediate dismissal and punishment.

It has taken eighteen months to get rid of the accumulations of five years of fraud and jobbery; the labor it has cost will never be appreciated.

There will be no relaxation in the scrutiny of claims, and current bills that are, on examination, found illegal in character or excessive in price will, in ordinary cases, be returned to the department from which they originated, with a statement of the reasons therefor.

The department incurring the bill will thus have an opportunity to consider the objections, and to discuss them with the claimants directly; this will relieve the Finance Department of the necessity of intervening in the first instance between the merchant and the department that has incurred the bill, and leave it to that department to re-transmit the bill to this department, with such corrections as the circumstances warrant.

The undersigned has been too long connected with public works not to understand the importance to contractors of the prompt receipt of money due them, in order to enable them to meet their engagements with their men; to insure this it is essential that the contract under which the payment is demanded be lawful and free from doubts and suspicion. Where a contract is loose, illegal, or of doubtful character, the department making it is responsible for delays in payment.

The aim of this department will be, by promptness of payment to contractors and others, to render unnecessary the practice, which has long existed to a great extent, of assigning claims, at exorbitant discounts, to brokers and others.

Rolls other than those of laborers will be paid monthly, and generally within the first three days of the month.

They should be sent in on or as soon after the first of each calendar month as they can be properly made up.

The practice of making up and certifying rolls for the month before it has expired, is not approved.

Every name on the roll should be written in full and not abbreviated.

Rolls should be certified by the chief official of the office or department, personally, and not by another.

Laborers' rolls will continue to be paid on or near the site of the work every two weeks.

Departments are requested to send in their bills promptly and not delay them, as is frequently the case, until a great number is accumulated.

To insure uniformity and system, forms of rolls and certifications of bills, will be furnished on application at this Department.

This circular is issued with a view of facilitating the public business, and of securing the prompt payment of public creditors. Its suggestions are general, and will not be construed to interfere with whatever measures may be necessary to insure the most thorough scrutiny of all claims and accounts. If properly carried out, they will result in economy in the expenditure of public moneys, and the orderly and systematic transaction of the public business.

To that end the co-operation of all officers and departments of the Government is respectfully invited. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

What Stephens Thinks of the Compliment to Gen. Gordon.

Alexander H. Stephens refers at some length in the Atlanta (Ga.) *Press*, to the "courteous compliment" paid the ex-rebel Gen. Gordon by Vice-President Wilson, in calling him to preside over the Senate. The ex-Vice-President of the rebel Confederacy says:

It is but a repetition in the Senate of the like honor conferred on Gen. DuBose by Speaker Blaine, soon after this gallant ex-Confederate officer took his seat in the House as the Representative of the Eighth District of Georgia. The moral of all such compliments should be to cause all ex-Confederates of every grade and class, to cling closer to the glorious principles of self-government, for which they contended in the day of fratricidal strife, and which principles lie at the foundation of all our free institutions. These courtesies are but indications of those higher honors which are in store for ex-Confederates in days to come who shall prove true to themselves and steadfastly adhere to the vital principles of all American constitutional liberty. With patience, virtue, intelligence, and patriotism on the part of the Southern people, the day is not distant when their "leaders" in the late "rebellion," so-called in the language of Andy Johnson, will no longer be "branded" with the dishonoring name of "traitors," but denoted in history in the rank of self-sacrificing patriots, "consecrated to the admiration of the world, and placed by the side of Washington, Hampden, and Sydney."

"Hank Smith."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The stand taken by THE TIMES in regard to "Hank" Smith cannot but meet the approval of all men of all parties interested in the public welfare. That the robber of a bank should be put forward as a fit person to discipline policemen is only less absurd than atrocious. Can it be wondered at that patrolmen commit burglaries with such an example at the head of the force? If this is to be the first fruit of reform, what next? It would be scarcely less an outrage to place Reddy the Blacksmith on the bench to try criminals. Do the Republicans in the Legislature propose to defy public sentiment? Do they wish to arouse the indignation of the community against themselves and the party they represent? I submit that they can take no surer means than the appointment of "Hank" Smith to the head of the police force.

ALWAYS A REPUBLICAN.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, April 4.

A remonstrance was received against appropriating moneys for boulevards and roads in Westchester County.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Cock—To amend the charter of the Orient Wharf Company.

By Mr. Chatfield—For a free bridge over the Susquehanna River at Binghamton.

By Mr. Winslow—To amend the charter of Ogdensburg.

By Mr. Robertson—Authorizing the formation of societies for the protection of property in several towns of the State.

BILLS PASSED.

Reorganizing the fire department of Brooklyn.

To alter the map of New-York by extending Desbrosses-street.

Amending the charter of Binghamton.

For the protection of the Tonawanda Reservation.

Relative to the Frankfort and Ilion-street Railroad in Herkimer County.

Authorizing the Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroad Company to extend their road.

Extending the charter of the Firemen's Benevolent Association of Brooklyn.

The bill to incorporate the New-York Loan and Security Company was lost, the vote reconsidered, and the bill laid on the table.

Legalizing the patent issued to Ann E. Coe, of Yonkers, executrix of Frederick A. Coe.

Legalizing the consolidation of the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad Company, and the Canada Railroad Company, and the Montreal and Plattsburg Railroad Company into a new corporation called the New-York and Canada Railroad Company.

Enabling the Marquis de Casa Calderon to convey real estate in New-York and Brooklyn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. James Wood—Ceding Lands at West Point to the United States.

Also, ceding lands in Brooklyn to the United States for purposes of a national cemetery.

By Mr. Graham—To promote temperance.

By Mr. Baker—To reorganize the Fire Department of Troy.

By Mr. Foster—Relative to State insurance companies.

Gov. Dix sent to the Senate a veto of bill No. 112 entitled "An act relating to the town officers and local government of Newtown, Queens County," giving his reasons at length why the bill should not receive his signature. The veto was unanimously sustained.

The bill to provide for greater security in the collection of State taxes was discussed at great length and progressed.

Gov. Dix sent in the annual report of the Sailors' Snug Harbor for the year 1872. The total receipts of the institution for the year were $178,274 56, and the expenses $87,637 72, leaving on hand over $90,000.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the safety and care of lunatics.

Amending the act providing for two statues, to be placed in the capital at Washington, by having them made of bronze, instead of marble.

To regulate the quality and price of illuminating gas, and to provide for the appointing of Inspectors of Gas.

Mr. Alberger opposed the bill as unjust to these corporations.

Mr. Jacobs moved to recommit the bill, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause for the purpose of saying that when this bill was up before it was declared to be unconstitutional. It has been amended, and is now certainly constitutional. The question before the House now was whether the people of this State shall be under the protection of the law or at the mercy of these extortionate and grasping monopolies known as the gas companies. He withdrew his motion to recommit.

Mr. Roche renewed the motion, in order to speak in favor of the bill. He read testimony to show, as he said, how the people are swindled by these companies. He said as this bill only affected New-York and Brooklyn, he hoped the House would pass it notwithstanding the opposition of the gentleman from Erie, (Alberger,) whose constituents were not at all interested in it.

The bill was then passed, yeas 87, nays 4; Messrs. Alberger, Pierson, the speaker and Whalen.

To provide for the improvement of certain streets in West Troy.

Amending the act repealing the act dividing the crime of murder into two degrees.

Mr. Weed moved to recommit this bill, which, as he understood it, upset the decisions of the Court of Appeals as to what constituted murder in the first degree. As now held, the intent to murder can be formed on the instant the hand is raised to strike. This bill makes such an act murder in the second degree, and punishable by imprisonment.

Mr. Maguire also explained the bill, saying he thought it should be examined to see how it would affect the pending cases, inasmuch as the present statute is repealed by it. He thought it was so drawn that it would defeat the object sought to be accomplished. It should be amended. He was in favor of some provision of that kind, but could not vote for this bill.

Mr. Opdyke sustained the bill, saying it was intended to meet an existing evil of much importance.

Mr. Beebe also sustained the bill, insisting that the existing cases were not affected by the bill.

The motion to recommit was withdrawn, and the bill was passed by a vote of 73 to 19.

On motion of Mr. Opdyke the bill to secure better administration of justice in New-York Police Courts was made a special order for Wednesday morning next.

The bill to incorporate the Schenectady City Railroad Company was passed.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Batcheller—Making appropriation for paying the expenses for the collection of tolls, &c., on canals.

Also, for the consideration of the House, the bill providing for the improvement of the main canals by Government appropriation.

By Mr. Prince—To create the Southern District Court of Westchester County, for the consideration of the House.

Also, amending the act relative to the Court of Appeals.

Also, regulating the pay of stenographers in the Kings County courts.

Also regulating the fees of coroners.

Also adverse on the bill relative to bills of exchange and promissory notes. Agreed to.

Also authorizing the summary conviction of professional thieves, burglars, &c.

By Mr. Pierson—Providing for the support of the Brookly Dispensaries.

Also providing for Street Commissioners in Utica.

Also authorizing the Board of Health in New-York to make contracts to clean sinks, &c.

Also to divide the Tenth Ward of Brooklyn into two wards.

Also relative to mortgages on lands under water.

By Mr. West—To charter the Manhattan Ship Canal Company.

Also, relative to the occupation of New-York piers and wharves.

By Mr. Alberger—Authorizing the construction of a bridge from New-York to Queens County.

By Mr. Mackin (for the consideration of the House)—To incorporate the Speer Traveling Sidewalk Company.

By Mr. Burritt—To charter the New-York Mortgage and Trust Company.

By Mr. Crawford—Amending the License law of 1870.

By Mr. Swain—To incorporate the Driving Park Association of Rochester.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Cleary—To amend the Troy Fire Department act.

By Mr. Batcheller—Amending the Saratoga Springs Tax act.

By Mr. Ford—Amending the charter of Binghamton.

By Mr. Pell—Authorising the Central Park and North and East River Railroad Company to extend its track.

By Mr. Furbeck—To prevent the employment of females in saloons.

By Mr. Burritt—To incorporate the New-York State Loan and Guarantee Association.

By Mr. Manly—To appoint commissioners to examine into the affairs of the State Prison.

By Mr. Snyder—Providing for escaping from hotels in case of fire.

By Mr. Hillyer—Constituting the Board of Police of Richmond County a Board of Excise of that county.

Adjourned till Monday evening.

Indiana Losing its Forest Treasures.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Not any man knows, and very few imagine, to what extent, in the aggregate, the valuable timber of the State is being swept away. Take the operations of one man as an example. Capt. R. Curry is the walnut man for a firm in Indianapolis. His business is to buy standing walnut trees for lumber, to cut which the mills to the number of three or four are located out of sight at convenient points. The walnut man calls upon the lucky possessor of fine trees which have stood upon the lands for a century, which cost nothing, and which till lately have been regarded as an incumbrance upon the farm. He has money, and money coming so easy is mighty seductive. He buys the tree, walks up to it, and with a peculiar instrument for the purpose blazes a smooth place with one stroke, and by a second stamps his initials upon the trunk, and leaves the property, requiring neither care nor expense, to be taken away at a convenient time. Capt. Curry is rusticating for the present season in Parke County, a section of country rich, vastly rich, in its soil, minerals, and its magnificent timber. Since the 1st of January, scarcely three months, he has bought standing trees to the value of $47,000. In one neighborhood alone he has lately put his proprietary stamp upon 1,079 fine old walnuts. He pays for them. The average price per tree is about $20. For one lot of ninety acres, on which there are standing 270 walnuts and 450 large and fine poplars, he has left a standing offer of $100 per acre, or $9,000 for the land. The fine timber alone is worth the amount, besides the timber of less value and a rich quarry of building stone. In one instance, $418 was paid for the timber alone on three acres. These are large prices, and show that the people are not wholly unaware of what they are doing. Yet it is said on as good authority as buys the timber, that men are selling trees every day for $3 and $4 that ought to bring $10, and would, if the sellers knew their real value.

Local Option in Pennsylvania.

Returns in the Lancaster *Examiner* of the vote on the question of license in the several counties of Pennsylvania, show the following aggregate results:

IN COUNTIES.

Majority for license	42,287
Majority against license	33,331
Majority for license	8,956

IN CITIES.

Majority for license	19,303
Majority against license	1,782
Majority for license	17,521

RECAPITULATION.

Majority in counties for license	8,954
Majority in cities for license	17,521
Majority in State for license	26,475

With other cities and counties to hear from.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Ministerial Crisis—A Constitutional Lesson—The Crown as a Letter-Box—Agitation Against Land-owners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, England, Saturday, March 22, 1873.

The course of proceedings in connection with the recent Ministerial crisis, furnishes material for an interesting chapter of constitutional history. The Government is called the Queen's Government, but how much Her Majesty has to do with it, has now been made pretty clear. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, of course, spoke of the Sovereign with proper solemnity and awe, as if she were the real and only source of power, but they also explained the part—the very humble part—which her Majesty had played in the affair. In point of fact, the Queen was, for the nonce, converted into a sort of pillar letter-box, a mere branch of the general postal system of the country. Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli wrote letters to each other and sent them to the Queen, who undertook the delivery of them. If Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli could have agreed, like a pair of lovers, to fix on a hollow tree or a hole in a wall, or a place where they could deposit their respective communications, the interposition of the Sovereign might, for all practical purposes, have been dispensed with. When Mr. Gladstone resigned, the Queen sent word to Mr. Disraeli that there was a vacancy at his disposal. Mr. Disraeli declined to fill it, and the Queen sent word to Mr. Gladstone that Mr. Disraeli had declined. At first there were audiences, but the Queen did not venture, on her own responsibility, to give either statesman an account of what the other had said. She got them to write down what they had to say, and simply passed on the written communications from one to the other. Mr. Gladstone professed at first to be unable to make out what Mr. Disraeli meant. Mr. Gladstone himself then made a statement of his own views in Gladstonese of the most fearful and wonderful kind, which must have made the Queen truly glad that the communications were in writing, and that she had not to find out for herself what either of her advisers meant. Here are a couple of sentences of this extraordinary document:

> It is, in Mr. Gladstone's view, of the utmost importance to the public welfare that the nation should be constantly aware that the Parliamentary action certain or likely to take effect in the overthrow of a Government, the reception and treatment of a summons from your Majesty to meet the necessity which such action has powerfully aided in creating, and, again, the resumption of office by those who have deliberately laid it down, are uniformly viewed as matters of the utmost gravity, requiring time, counsel, and deliberation among those who are parties to them, and attended with serious responsibilities. * * * In humbly submitting this representation to your Majesty, Mr. Gladstone's wish is to point out the difficulties in which he would find himself placed were he to ask your Majesty for authority to inquire from his late colleagues whether they, or any of them, were prepared, if your Majesty should call upon them, to resume their offices, for they would certainly, he is persuaded, call on him, for their own honor and in order to the usefulness of their further service if it should be rendered, to prove to them that, according to usage, every means had been exhausted on the part of the opposition for providing for the government of the country, or, at least, that nothing more was to be expected from that quarter.

These two sentences were really worth reading, not because anybody can hope to understand exactly what they mean, but because they help us to understand the man who wrote them. They show what Gladstone is. No common man could write like that. It will hardly be believed that all he had to say was simply that he thought Mr. Disraeli, having turned out the Government, had no alternative but to take its place. Mr. Disraeli, in a chaffy sort of letter, ridiculed this idea. He had applied, he said, to his friends, and they had refused to take office at present. What more could he do? Was he to open negotiations with Mr. Gladstone's late colleagues, or with the considerable section of the Liberal Party who had voted against the Government? There can be no doubt that Mr. Disraeli had the best of the argument. It is absurd to say that the Conservatives were bound to abstain from voting against what they believed to be a bad bill, because they were not prepared to take office on the instant. Their votes alone would not have turned out the Government. It was the votes of Liberal members—especially the Irish vote—which determined the rejection of the measure.

A CRY WANTED FOR THE ELECTIONS.

The secret of the refusal of Mr. Disraeli to take office, and of the reluctance of Mr. Gladstone to return to office, is simply that they are both aware of the advantage, under present circumstances, of being the critics rather than the authors of Government measures. If Disraeli had gone in, he could not have dissolved Parliament before July, at the earliest; for he would have had to make up a Government, to prepare financial and other measures, and to provide for the routine business of the country. All this time he would have been in a minority of some eighty votes in the House of Commons, and the Liberals would have had plenty of opportunities of discrediting his administration. All this would have been so much to the bad when he went to the elections. As it is, the Liberals remain in office, and the opportunities of making mischief are on his side. He can pick holes in their coat without being called upon to show whether he could make a better one, or even one as good. At the present moment, the Government is damaged by its recent defeats. Gladstone is at the very height or depth of unpopularity, and unless the dissolution can be staved off for another year, there will be no time to obliterate recent failures and irritations and to recover lost popularity by a new cry. In England the great body of the people have but the faintest conception of the questions at issue under the name of Irish University education. All they know is that the Government has been trying to give the priest a lift, and for a statesman who is suspected of being a Jesuit in disguise, this has a very bad look. If it can, the Government will put off the elections till the end of next year, but it is scarcely possible that it will be able to do this. Everywhere preparations for the elections have commenced. Candidates are coming forward, canvassing is going on, and constituencies which are likely to be contested are already in a ferment. This state of things would drive the country mad if it were to go on much longer, and whether they like it or not the Ministry are pretty sure to be plagued or pushed into a dissolution.

MR. DISRAELI'S BID.

Mr. Disraeli took the opportunity, when making his explanation on Thursday night, to deliver himself of a smart manifesto for use at the elections. He made a clever bid for the Catholic vote. He had always, he said, been in favor of concurrent endowment for all religions in Ireland; but, of course, the disendowment of the Irish Protestant Church put an end to that. Disraeli will thus be free to argue in favor of concurrent endowment, without being exposed to attack for actually proposing it. The Catholics will perhaps be grateful for what he would have done four years ago, and they may hope that he will yet remember his position. On the other hand, he can say to the Protestants that this is a purely abstract and dead-and-buried question. He explained that the Tory party had now shaken off various "excrescences not indigenous to its native growth," meaning, apparently, protection, and other fiscal and economical errors. And then, he went on to sketch the questions of the hour: Whether the aristocratic principle should be recognized in the Constitution, and in what form; whether the Commons of England should remain an estate of the realm, numerous, but privileged and qualified, or whether they should degenerate into an indiscriminate multitude; whether a national church should be maintained, and if so, what should be its rights and duties; the functions of corporations, the sacredness of endowments, the tenure of landed property, the free disposal, and even the existence of any kind of property. These words appeal strongly to the apprehensions and alarms of the upper and middle classes, who are afraid that Gladstone is steadily drifting toward downright Socialism and Communism.

AGITATION AGAINST LANDOWNERS.

The attack, or hints of attack, on property frighten every class except the Court, for though great proprietors are few, there is a multitude of proprietors who cling to proprietary rights, all the more strongly because their shares are small. One of the causes of alarm is the agitation against landowners. The annual meeting of the Land Tenure Reform Association was held this week. Mr. J. S. Mill, the political economist, took the chair and delivered a bitter and splenetic address against the iniquity of holding land as private property. The rich man, he said, had turned him out of his land. The poor man had no pastures open to him, and only dusty roads to walk in. It was just the old story over again of Abab the King seizing Naleth's little vineyard, or the rich man in the parable, who, with his great flocks and herds, could not be happy without robbing his poor neighbor of his single ewe lamb. Mr. Mill said he supposed he should be accused of exciting the passions of his audience, but that was just what he wanted to do. The passion of the many was needed to conquer the self-interest of the few. The Liberals were, on this subject, as bad as the Tories, perhaps even worse, and without passion they could never get the great iniquity cut down. This will perhaps strike people in America, who have not yet discovered that landed property is robbery, as very pretty language for a philosopher. But anybody who recollects how Mr. Mill boils over in his *Political Economy*, and shrieks and foams at the mouth whenever he touches on certain questions—the propagation of the species, for example—will not be altogether surprised. Mr. Mill's views on the land question are pretty well known by this time. They are briefly summed up in the following sentences:

> We protest against the conversion of public or corporate lands into private property. Still more indignantly do we protest against any more acts of Parliament for dividing the common lands of the country among the neighboring landholders. The land should be for the poor and the compensation for the rich. We further maintain that permission to own the land does not necessarily carry with it a right to the increase of value which the land is constantly acquiring by the new progress of the public prosperity. We affirm that this spontaneous increase of value may justly be taken from the public by means of special taxation.

Everybody will agree with Mr. Mill that the inclosure of commons should be carefully regulated with a view to the general interest of the community, but it could be shown without much difficulty that the community, including the laboring class, derives much more benefit from the inclosure and cultivation of waste lands than from their being left waste and worthless. Inclosures have added greatly both to the produce of the country and the means of employment for the poor. Mr. Mill's appeal to the passions of the meeting was very nearly having an effect he did not desire, for a section of the audience wanted to carry a resolution demanding that all landed property in the country should at once be seized by the State for the good of the people at large. A milder resolution, proposed by the promoters of the meeting, was, however, carried, denouncing the laws of primogeniture and entail, and the present costly and cumbrous system of transfer. It is very natural that greater facilities for the acquisition of private property should not be regarded as satisfactory by those thorough-going reformers, who object on principle to private property of any kind.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL RULES.

Last night Mr. Hardy drew the attention of the House of Commons to the new rules of International law, in regard to the obligations of neutrals, which are set forth in the Treaty of Washington, and to the sense in which they have been interpreted by the Tribunal of Geneva. He complained that this interpretation imposed unjust and intolerable burdens on neutrals. There was no escape from the conclusion that the principle laid down by the arbitrators was that a neutral was held to be bound to insure a belligerent that no subject of the neutral country, whether at home or even in a remote country, should, under any circumstances, build or equip a vessel for belligerent purposes. The doctrine of "due diligence" was pushed to an absurd and preposterous point. In short, if the rules, as interpreted by the tribunal, were to be systematically enforced, in future wars it would be cheaper and safer to be a belligerent than a neutral. He appealed to the Government to say what view they took of the rules, and moved an address to the Crown requesting that when the rules were submitted to other Powers, it should be distinctly declared that this country dissented from the principles laid down by the Tribunal of Geneva as unduly enlarging the rights of belligerents against neutrals, and therefore tending to discourage in the future the observance of neutrality by States desirous of peace. Mr. W. E. Forster was first put up to reply for the Government—perhaps on account of his friendly feeling to the United States. He argued that the motion could not be agreed to because it was, in effect, a vote of censure on the arbitrators, inasmuch as it asserted that they had arrived at an oppressive and impracticable conclusion. Of course, the House could censure the arbitrators if it chose, but it would be a very undignified thing to do. He admitted that the Government was not bound by the interpretations of the Tribunal of Geneva. It was bound by the rules, but it claimed the right to interpret those rules for future guidance, according to its own ideas of the ordinary construction of the English language. At the same time, the Government did not think that it would be convenient to enter upon any positive or formal communications on the subject with other Powers at the present moment. There was no reason for any haste in the matter, and it would be well to allow the heat of recent controversy to subside before the question was reopened. The United States, had, until the civil war, always been the champion of neutral rights, and would no doubt hereafter return to that position, as its interests were mainly on that side. Mr. Vernon Harcourt likened the Geneva Tribunal to Milton's *Anarch*, who, "by decision more embroiled the fray." He hoped the Government would take warning by what had occurred, and would not again attempt to settle the law of nations by electric telegraph. The rules could not be patched, and they were not worth mending. They were, in fact, a piece of careless judicial slip-slop, and the best that could be done with them would be to throw them overboard altogether. Sir Stafford Northcote, as one of the Commissioners, naturally stood up for the rules in themselves as originally drawn up, and urged the necessity of protesting, not against the award of the Geneva Tribunal—to that they are bound to bow—but to any future application of the extraordinary principles on which the award was based. The Attorney-General expressed a lawyer's natural contempt for the interpretation of the arbitrators, and gave it to be understood more thoroughly than Mr. Forster had done that the Government did not in the least consider themselves bound by the reasoning of the tribunal. After Mr. Disraeli had proposed that the memory of the American Government should be jogged as to the latest English dispatch on this subject being there without an answer, Mr. Gladstone wound up the debate by repeating the assurances given by Mr. Forster and the Attorney-General that the Government would take care that the country was not committed to the propositions of the arbitrators, which he considered to be altogether incomprehensible. Under these circumstances, Mr. Hardy withdrew his motion. It is already known that Austria will not agree to the new rules at all; that Prussia will not even consider them unless all export of armaments is forbidden; and it seems to be assumed in Europe that now that the United States have pocketed their compensation as a belligerent, they will go over to the side of the neutrals, and throw in their weight against any further use of the principles of the Geneva award.

THE PRESS AND THE KHIVA EXPEDITION.

When Count Schouvaloff was over here he was all smiles and sweetness, and said "Oh, yes, of course," to everybody, including the editor of the *Times*, who asked him whether he would allow a correspondent of that journal to join the Khiva expedition. Nothing, said the Count, would delight the Emperor more; to have a correspondent of the *Times* attached to a Russian expedition would fill up the cup of Russian happiness, and complete the glory of the Empire. The correspondent would have an opportunity of seeing for himself how amiable and polished the Russians were in conducting hostile operations against barbarians, and how painfully anxious they were not to be compelled to annex territory. It appears, however, that the Count no sooner got back to St. Petersburg than he discovered that most unfortunately the expedition had started, and that it is, besides, organized in such a way that even if an English newspaper writer could overtake it, which is impracticable, it would be impossible for him to be attached to it. So no English correspondent—not even Dr. Russell, of the *Times*—is to be allowed to go; and it is understood that difficulties have also been thrown in the way of any military or diplomatic representatives of the English Government accompanying the expedition. You see, the Khivans are so rough, and the Russian Government would never forgive itself if anything happened to any of its dear friends, the English. If they stop at St. Petersburg, they will be well taken care of, and they can translate the reports of the expedition from the Russian newspapers, which may, of course, be implicitly trusted to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The Russian Government can hardly be blamed; but all this excites suspicion here. I suppose we shall get information about the expedition through India.

F. H. J.

GENERAL NOTES.

Detroit has a dollar hatter.

Ohio proposes to pay its legislators by the session, instead of by the day.

A teacher in Warren Township, Ind., has been fined $15 for cruelly beating one of his pupils.

The Mobile *Register* asserts that no State in the "confederation" is more healthful than Alabama.

The Republican State Committee of Mississippi is to hold a meeting in Jackson, on Tuesday, April 8.

Both Houses of the Alabama Legislature have passed the bill looking to the annexation of West Florida.

The skating-rink in Quincy, Ill., cost a little while ago over $17,000, and last week it was sold at auction for $529 30.

Virginia conservative papers are calling upon the present State Executive Committee to resign for the good of the party.

A monument to Gen. Joseph Warren on Bunker Hill is proposed, to be erected on the centennial anniversary of the battle.

A Catholic priest sat in the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Kenosha, Wis., at the funeral services over Lieut.-Gov. Milton H. Pettit.

Atchison, Kansas, is to have a new Republican paper; it is understood, to speak especially in the interests of the new Senator, Hon. John J. Ingalls.

A bill before the Massachusetts Legislature provides that no person having property in intoxicating liquors shall have the benefit of the poor debtor's oath.

A Boston diamond-dealer attempted to black-mail a customer by accusing him of bringing back a less valuable stone than he had taken away for examination.

A Western genius has ascertained that the author of the letters of Junius was Cadmus; that he was, in fact, the author of nearly all the letters of the alphabet.

The Massachusetts Sixth Regiment will have its usual reunion, parade, and dinner on the 19th inst., the anniversary of their bloody march through Baltimore.

Hon. Edward Russell, of Leavenworth, Kansas, is mentioned for Senator Caldwell's successor, but the *Times* of his city thinks he already holds offices enough.

A Boston clergyman suggested, Sunday, to some young "ladies" in his congregation that they should vacate their seats rather than interrupt the services by talking.

Lexington, Ky., is to have a new Republican weekly paper, to be called the *Herald*, and to be edited and published by Mr. Samuel R. Smith, late the editor of the defunct *Statesman*.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives has rejected the bill relating to the overloading of street-cars, and the bill to suppress newspapers containing pictorial representations of crime, &c.

Joseph Totman, a school-boy at Richmond, Me., is eleven years old, thirty-six inches tall, and weighs twenty-nine pounds. He is well-proportioned, and is said to be as far advanced in his studies as most boys of seventeen.

A man in Methuen, Mass., who is selectman, assessor, overseer of the poor, town treasurer, collector, constable, town clerk, member of the school committee, deacon of the church, and administrator of several estates, is not yet satisfied, and wants to be elected to the Legislature.

A Massachusetts woman appeared at the shop where her husband is employed, a short time ago, and apologetically said: "Jim is not well. You must excuse him from coming to work to-day. He and I had a little difficulty at the breakfast-table this morning, and he won't be able to work this week."

Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, has approved the bill repealing the Buckalew cumulative voting section to the State law regulating borough elections. It is claimed that the plan has not worked well, and that neither party desired its continuance. Mr. Buckalew, however, is grieved, and hopes for a fair trial of the scheme in other States.

The owner of a "haunted" house in Atlanta, Ga., offers it rent free to any tenant for three months. He says he can't keep any one in it over five days, and that "frequently," when occupants have paid the rent a month in advance, they have given up the house after two days' occupancy, and forfeited their money. His profit may lie in that direction, after all.

"Doing good by stealth" is the way the Albany *Journal* describes Tweed's generosity in giving away Erie funds to the poor of his ward.

Properties of Vermuth.

Galignani's *Messenger* says: Dr. Decaisne, who has been for years engaged in researches concerning the physical effects of certain beverages, such as the notorious absinthe, on the brain, lately made an interesting communication to the Academy of Sciences on the subject of vermuth, a well-known infusion of various drugs in white wine. Its name comes from the German *Wermuth*, which means worm-wood; and, indeed, various artemisias are admitted into its composition. In Italy this drink is made with white must, to which honey is added; worm-wood, angelica, and other aromatic drugs are put into a bag and hung up in the barrel containing the liquid, and are thus left to infuse for two or three months, after which the vermuth is fit to drink. Dr. Decaisne has examined eleven kinds of this beverage of various prices, and thirty-four persons addicted to it, and arrived at the following conclusions: 1, The liquid known as vermuth, and manufactured with white wine and certain tonic and bitter plants, is powerfully exciting; 2, the alcoholic degree of this compound, though inferior to that of absinthe, is in general very high; 3, using this beverage to excess will lead, like brandy and absinthe taken in excess, to those peculiar states that have been called acute and chronic alcoholism; 4, although its action is far from being so rapid as that of its rivals, it soon causes disorder in the digestive functions and the nervous system; 5, but the greatest danger to which it exposes its votaries is owing to the adulteration it undergoes; 6, most of the cheap vermuths are made up with a view of disguising the bad quality of the wine and drugs with which they are made up, and for this purpose even mineral acids are employed; 7 the white wine employed for the cheap sorts is commonly spoiled, and the plants used are in no better state; 8, like wine impregnated with Jesuit's bark and other medicinal drugs, vermuth of good quality may be useful as a medicine in certain particular cases; and 9, even when good it ought not to be used daily.

FRANCE.

The Liberation of the Land—Compliments for M. Thiers and Their Fate—The Celebration of Mid-Lent.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 21, 1873.

The liberation of the soil continues to be the leading topic in Paris, and the conduct of the Assembly on the official reception of the news has been the subject of passionate comment. There is a general feeling of indignation against that body for refusing to vote the resolution presented by M. Christophle, which simply stated that "M. Thiers had well merited of the country." Since this is a fact which nobody pretends to deny, in so far as it relates to the liberation of French soil, the unreasoning masses ask why the Assembly should have hesitated to record a vote to that effect. Everybody pretends to a certain amount of indignation, and even those who understand the matter perfectly join in with the rest, and do not try to stem the current of popular opinion. There is no reason why they should do so, perhaps, for wise men have long since come to the conclusion that unless they can lead public opinion it is a useless sacrifice of self to attempt to thwart it. The masses believe, or pretend to believe, that the Assembly has committed a very serious error, and very few, indeed, have any direct interest in disputing the general judgment. But in this, as in religion, politics, and many other things human, it is not so much that men believe, as that they think they believe, or pretend to believe what others believe, or say they believe. That sentence is philosophic, but does not express all I wish to convey; yet I let it go for fear of doing worse. In short, the great mass of men do not believe at all, but they think that others believe, and hence they prefer to follow the general current in company with their fellows, even where their judgment whispers that there is an error.

PLOT AND COUNTERPLOT.

Nothing that the Assembly has yet done has given it so sharp a blow as the refusal to vote this proposition. But, knowing the secret of this affair, I cannot blame the majority. At a meeting of the Left the evening before, it was resolved to lay a trap for the Right, and the entire credit was given to M. Thiers for the sole and only purpose of provoking the Right into an explosion of passion which would injure it before the country. The Centres had a meeting also, and had drawn up a vote of thanks in which M. Thiers was declared to have deserved the thanks of the country, but the Government was also thanked, and the sacrifices of the nation were not forgotten. In order to carry out the conspiracy it was necessary to be first in the tribune, and M. de Rémusat had barely arrived at his first period when M. Christophle demanded the floor. M. Saint-Marc Girardin, who was charged with the other resolution, was too courteous and polite to interrupt the Minister, and hence lost the priority which fell before the audacity of his opponent. M. Christophle threw his fire-brand, and with the effect foreseen, for even Gambetta refused to vote the resolution in that form. The plot to irritate the Right and to put it in the wrong was very successful, but, as was predicted the evening before the resolution was voted down, M. Girardin then presented his resolution thanking M. Thiers and the Government, and M. de Belcastel made the sensible motion to amend it by adding "thanks to the generous and patriotic aid of the nation." This was adopted, and then M. Wallon proposed to add the Christophle resolution, "that M. Thiers had merited well of the country," which was also adopted. But meantime the Left had created a scene in which the majority appeared to be in the wrong, and the result is the present strong feeling against the Assembly in the public mind.

HOW OPINION IS MADE.

One member of the Right is in extremely bad odor at the present time, and a brief mention of his case will show how public opinion is made. I can never speak of such things without recalling the calumnies President Grant had to endure in the last campaign, but very few men indeed have his means for justification and revenge. M. Belcastel is a determined opponent of M. Thiers, and declared, not long ago, that "he was the evil genius of France." Of course this referred to some particular thing, and there are many who think that, in so far as his commercial policy is concerned, M. Thiers is the evil genius of the country. Having made that remark, M. de Belcastel could not well vote that "M. Thiers had merited well of the country," and proposed to amend the wording by adding "*en cela*." This would make it read that "in this matter (the liberation of the soil) M. Thiers had merited well of the country." This is perfectly logical, it will be observed, and since the popular idols of the French have never proven very enduring, it is, perhaps, more prudent and politic. But the public can see nothing but the general fact that in a vote of thanks for the patriotic efforts of M. Thiers, M. de Belcastel, almost alone among his countrymen, refused to admit that the President had merited the gratitude of the country. Well, men are pretty much the same in all ages, and, as Alcibiades said when he cut off his dog's tail, people must gossip about something, and it is, perhaps, better that they should indulge their propensity over a stump-tailed dog, or a Belcastel than over affairs which more nearly concern the public welfare.

"LA MI-CAREME."

Yesterday was *mi-carême*, or mid-Lent, and the great fête of *blanchisseuses*. Ordinarily, the washerwomen of Paris and the environs make a great display on this occasion. Formerly the corporation of the laundresses was much more closely united than at present, and the custom was for the leading establishments to select a queen for this day, and to arrange the cavalcade for all the rest. But the ancient customs of the Gaulois are fast undergoing change, and there is even now little of that harmony of feeling and gayety of heart which once lent so great a charm to these public fêtes. For one, I most sincerely regret the change. If, as Mr. Disraeli says, the first duty of a government is to watch over the health of the people, it certainly should be one of its duties to encourage proper amusements for the people, by sanctioning and aiding certain festivities. Now, the washerwomen are divided into a hundred different cliques, and instead of uniting in the election of a queen, each establishment has a queen of its own, and its own cavalcade and procession. The fête lacks unity, therefore, and my pagan readers will understand that the unities must be preserved in everything. Throughout the day one saw a succession of queens, and a number of vehicles filled with laundresses in costume, but there was no general cavalcade, accompanied by men playing the *cor de chasse*. Throughout the day, however, one saw the girls who do up our shirts and things, riding about by twos and threes, their fair heads and shoulders rising from a mass of skirts which are arranged so that the artistic ironing of half a dozen can be seen at once. The workmanship of the young person is thus shown upon herself, she acting as her own sign-board, as it were, and when spread out over the seat of the carriage, the mass of snowy white and heavily-starched skirts does not lack artistic effect. Most of the *blanchisseuses* carry bouquets of flowers, and the queens are crowned with a white wreath.

PARISIAN WASHER-WOMEN.

In the City of Paris there are about 120 *lavoirs*, or washing establishments, giving employment to a very large number of men and women. On the river there are a number of boats, which always attract the visitor's attention, where a row of women are seen kneeling close to the water, and beating clothes with wooden paddles. In the large establishments there is steam, and the clothes are passed through a machine after the *lessive*, then dried upon poles in the building, and ironed upon the spot. In the smaller establishments the labor is divided. The soiled linen is given to the aged women, who do the washing upon the river-boats, and it is then brought to the drying-field, and afterward to the small shop to be ironed. Passing through so many hands, the wonder is that no more is lost, but quite enough is lost to make caution necessary. These small establishments, seen in almost every street, only wash for the *petites dames* of the quarter, who have only one change of linen, and for the bourgeois, who have no great amount. All those who have a fifteen days' supply of everything send their linen to the country. And every man, *qui se respect* should do so, for, as Count d'Orsay said, there is nothing like country washing. After a few washings in the city the linen is brown and dingy, but it comes in from the country white and clean, and with that agreeable odor which every one admires. In the environs there are several villages, like Boulogne and Sevres, occupied almost exclusively by washermen and washerwomen. They have their carts, all on the same model, which run to and from the city, and return the washed linen eight days after taking it. In two years' time my washerman has not been a quarter of an hour behind the time fixed by him, and he has the same regularity with his customers in every section of Paris. This man has an establishment at Boulogne which gives employment to 200 women, and he himself, accompanied by his wife, comes in every day with the linen finished the night before. The women are paid 2 francs 25 centimes in the environs, and 2½ francs in the city, the average business of the large establishments being from 1,000 to 1,500 francs a week. Some of the queens of other days were noted for their beauty, but very few of them ever remain *blanchisseuses* for a long time after their coronation. The few who do so were married at *Mi-carême*, or a few days later, and were immediately occupied by the cares of domestic life. For the rest, the temptations are too great, and they generally suddenly disappear, make a tour in Italy, and return in a few years as celebrities in the *demi-monde*. Besides the queens of the *lavoirs*, there are also the kings, who are selected for the economies they are known to possess, and who are expected to pay the expenses of the day. In the environs, they manage better, and preserve the old-time custom of paying a small monthly contribution, and of getting such gifts as they can, the fund to be counted at *Mi-carême* and used for the festivities. There, too, all the *blanchisseurs* and *blanchisseuses* are under one banner; but owing to the divisions and jealousies which have grown up in the city since the war, each *lavoir* has its own banner and its special color.

STRANGE LARCENIES.

Some time ago I told you of a robbery of cannons at the Fort of Vincennes, and remarked that one would as soon think of hearing that some one had run off with the towers of Notre-Dame. If that sort of thing is to continue we shall soon come to believe that Rabelais does not exaggerate when he represents Gargantua taking the bells of the cathedral to hang about the neck of his uncle. As improbable as the story of stealing the cannon from the parapet of a fort may appear, it was none the less a fact, and several men were condemned to prison for the robbery. Now we find that the artillery saddles and harness belonging to the same fort have been carried off with the greatest ease, and in broad daylight. A soldier who formerly belonged to the First Battery of the Twelfth Regiment of Artillery, now stationed at Vincennes, has been arrested for this petty larceny, and has informed the authorities that the real thief was one of his companions named Reynal, who is now supposed to be enjoying the proceeds of his labors in Belgium or elsewhere. It seems that Reynal saw an artillery wagon standing in the street, the soldiers in charge having entered a shop to get their dinner. He drove off at once, and, meeting the soldier arrested, asked him to aid him in transferring the saddlery to another *magasin*. The two drove up to the fort and, before the eyes of the guards who recognized the horses and wagon, took out the harness and trappings of the entire battery, drove to the city, and sold the lot in the course of the evening. Some bits and collars have been found in a small shop, Rue Saint Maude, but the greater part, as well as the thief, is still missing. The man who aided in the work seems to have thought it a legitimate proceeding, and done by order. The guards have been put under arrest, together with the soldiers who lost their wagon.

ASHBY.

Lake Freights—Joyful Anticipations of the Vessel-Owners.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Leader, March 31.

Vessel-owners along the great lakes are looking forward to a season of remarkable prosperity. Undoubtedly their expectations are sustained by a combination of facts which have never prevailed at the opening of navigation in any preceding year. The amount of ore mined and ready for shipment in the Lake Superior district is unprecedented. Most of this ore has been sold at high prices, and as the mining companies have in most cases sold under agreement to deliver at lower lake ports, they can afford and will pay full freights. The lumber product has been large, and the demand is steady and firm. But it is in the transportation of grain that the lake men find the most promising feature of the coming season. There is now in store at Chicago, awaiting shipment East, the following stock of grain:

	Bushels.
Wheat	2,476,040
Corn	5,980,596
Oats	1,727,051
Rye	302,896
Barley	326,692
Total	10,813,275

Here are nearly 11,000,000 bushels of grain waiting expressly for water transportation. The corn (more than half the entire amount) cannot be moved under present prices in any other way. The vessel men know this, and they have opened the season firmly at 16 cents per bushel, with an announced intention to soon advance the rate to 18 cents. This is simply enormous. Last season, when freights were lower than this, vessels earned their whole cost in three months' time. One large schooner, whose keel was laid within sight of our windows during the Summer, was finished in October, slipped down the river, cleared for Chicago, and in two trips, made before the close of the season, is reported to have cleared $22,000. The whole cost of the vessel was $40,000, and she had earned more than half of it in a month! A season or two more like 1872 ought to put our fresh-water marine upon a reasonably sound basis.

Attempted Flight of a Dishonest Ship Broker.

The *Overland China Mail* of Feb. 12, mentions that some excitement had been caused by the attempted flight from Hong Kong of Mr. F. Konig, a ship-broker, who levanted after forging two share scrips of the H. K. C. and M. Steam-boat Company and obtaining advances thereon to over $30,000. According to the accounts given, he, on Friday evening, Jan. 31, went into the shop of Mr. Kruse and asked him to lend him any small change he had on hand. Mr. Kruse accordingly lent him what he had in his till. He appears, continues the *Mail*, to have gone to the Prays and there purchased a stock of tinned provisions, &c., which he, later in the evening, transferred to the yacht Anna, which he had taken over from its former owner a few days previously. At 3 in the morning he went on board this yacht, but did not get clear of the harbor till about 7 A. M. The weather being rather rough, however, her crew declined to proceed and laid by near Lintin. At 8½ on the 1st of February the Fame started in pursuit, Messrs. Grobien and Schubert being on board. They came upon the Anna almost by accident, and speedily effected the capture of the prisoner, one account stating that he was asleep, and that Capt. Richardson, of the Fame, was able to secure his pistols before awakening him. The amount of his liabilities is variously stated, but is, we believe, between $40,000 and $50,000. It is rumored that his assets will give a return of about fifty per cent. The amount on his person when captured was about $6,500.

Another Tribune Testimonial.

From the Pottsville (Penn.) Journal.

The Reading *Times* saw fit one day recently to admit into its columns some strictures on the New-York *Tribune*, whereupon the *Times* says the *Tribune* exchange was stopped, although the *Times* published the *Tribune* prospectus in consideration of the exchange. The *Tribune* played the *Journal* that same trick once, and was presented with an advertising bill, rather than pay which the *Tribune* was sent. At the beginning of this year we refused the cheeky invitation of the *Tribune* to print its prospectus and sent it our chromo and prospectus, which the *Tribune* declined to publish on its editorial page. As our prospectus was only two columns long, and five times as good as any editorial that has appeared in the *Tribune* since Greeley left it, we couldn't see why it was not published. So a coldness has grown up between us, which is daily growing colder. It quotes from us no more, nor do we from it. Honors are easy.

A DESPERADO GONE.

Murder of the Negro Junior in Chicago—History of the Victim.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CANANDAIGUA, N. Y., Tuesday, April 1, 1873.

The news has been received here of the killing, near Chicago, of Lewis Junior, a negro, formerly a notorious desperado living in this vicinity, and one of a gang which was for years the terror of this section of the State. Junior left here last year, being driven away by the force of public feeling against him, he having been guilty of two brutal murders and of an attempt to poison his wife. He escaped punishment through technicalities of law. The first of the murders was committed six years ago, in Geneva. An unknown woman was found drowned in the canal there, with marks about her throat which suggested foul play. No light was obtained in the matter at the Coroner's investigation that was held, and no one recognized the woman. Junior was strongly suspected of the crime. Two years afterward a farmer named John Davis, while returning home from Geneva, was attacked by Junior and another negro member of his gang named James Lincoln. They knocked the old man insensible, robbed him, and threw him in the canal, where he was drowned. His body was found the next day. Junior and Lincoln were charged with this crime by the wife of the former, and the two were arrested and brought to trial. Junior escaped by technical points raised and sustained, but Lincoln was sentenced to ten years in Auburn Prison. Junior was compelled to quit Geneva, and he came to this place. Hiring out as a hack-driver, he lived here until something over a year ago, when he disappeared. The cause of his leaving was soon revealed. A neighbor, who entered his house on the 9th of December, 1872, found Junior's wife lying on the floor in a fit. A doctor was called, who pronounced the woman poisoned. Antidotes were administered to her, and she was restored to consciousness, and her life was saved. As soon as she was able she said that she and her husband had been on bad terms for some days, he having been on a spree. The day before she was found in the fit, he had beaten her and threatened to kill her before the week was gone. That night Junior came home, and had with him a former associate in Geneva, and a desperate character named Sholes. Junior had a bottle of rum. He poured out a drink in a tumbler, and dropped something in it from a paper. He offered it to his wife, and said: "Here, drink this rum and sugar; call it square." She drank the liquor, and Sholes and her husband shortly afterward went out. About midnight she was seized with cramps and nausea, and afterward became insensible. A few days afterward she swore out a warrant for her husband and Sholes on a charge of attempting to poison her. She also charged her husband positively with being the murderer of the unknown woman in Geneva, and said he was assisted by a man whom she believed to be Sholes. They were in company with the woman the night before her body was found, walking up the towpath. Mrs. Junior swore that her husband suddenly seized the woman by the throat, and struck her several terrible blows on the breast. He and his companion then threw her in the canal. The woman was a loose character, from down the railroad, and had a large sum of money on her person.

Sholes was arrested here at once, but Junior could not be found. It was soon learned that he had left Canandaigua with a white woman, but whither he had gone could not be ascertained. A hearing was had in the case of Sholes, but he proved that at the time the woman was killed in Geneva he was in prison, serving out a sentence for horse-stealing. He was also acquitted on the charge of attempted poisoning.

The following February, Junior was heard from at Montrose, Penn. Officer John Dwyer was at once dispatched from this place after the negro. Arriving at Montrose, the officer learned that the object of his search had left town a day or two before, in company with the white woman. The two had walked all the way from Watkins, N. Y., to Montrose, and left the latter place on foot. Dwyer traced them from place to place until he found them at Scranton, and took Junior into custody. He was brought back to this place, and at his trial for the murder of the woman at Geneva, was again acquitted for want of evidence, his wife's testimony being confused and disconnected. The Grand Jury failed to find a bill against him on the charge of attempted poisoning, and he was again set free. He could not mistake the public sentiment toward him, and he left Canandaigua at once, going to Chicago, where he followed his calling as a hack-driver. A few nights since, while carrying a passenger to the suburbs of the city—a gentleman whom Junior had heard had in his possession a large amount of money—the black villain clapped a pistol to the head of his patron, and demanded his money or his life. The gentleman thought at first the negro was joking, but being assured to the contrary, he, in pretense of getting his money out of his pocket, drew his revolver, and shot Junior dead. He fired two shots, one passing through the negro's bowels. The passenger returned to the city with the dead body, and delivered himself up. Upon the circumstances of the case being made known, he was released.

Junior was a large, muscular man, of most hideous appearance. His death was a fitting close to his criminal career.

The New-Hampshire Governors—Nearly Complete Collection of Portraits.

From the Concord (N. H.) Statesman, March 27.

We have given items frequently during the past year concerning the collection of portraits of Governors of this State, by our Secretary of State, B. F. Prescott, Esq., who has devoted much attention to the work, and whose efforts have been rewarded with almost unlooked for success. The collection is now so nearly complete that a plan for displaying the portraits has been arranged, and nearly all of the pictures are in position on the walls of the Council Chamber, which have been painted in oil, and are of a delicate lilac shade. The portraits are arranged in the following order: On the east wall, over the Governor's chair, is Matthew Thornton, who was President of the convention which governed the Province of New-Hampshire after the retirement of the Royal Governor in May, 1775.

On the south and west walls are two lines of portraits. Commencing with the upper line on the south side we find John Langdon, John Sullivan, and Josiah Bartlett, all of whom were Presidents under the Constitution of 1784. There is only one missing of the Presidents—Meshech Weare—of whom no portrait has yet been found. Following these are Jeremiah Smith, William Plumer, and Samuel Bell, with a vacant space for Levi Woodbury, whose portrait is expected soon. In the upper line, on the west side, we find David L. Morril, Benjamin Pierce, Matthew Harvey, Samuel Dinsmoor, and Wm. Badger; and on the north wall Isaac Hill and John Page.

In the second line on the south wall is a vacant space for Henry Hubbard, and portraits of John H. Steele, Anthony Colby, Jared W. Williams, Samuel Dinsmoor, 2d, and Noah Martin; on the west wall, Nathaniel B. Baker, Ralph Metcalf, William Haile, Ichabod Goodwin, Nathaniel S. Berry; on the north wall, Joseph A. Gilmore, and Fred. A. Smyth.

In the third line on the south side is Walter Harriman, Onslow Stearns, Jas. A. Weston, and Ezekiel A. Straw.

The two missing Governors are John Taylor Gilman, of whom either a bust or portrait is expected, and John Bell, of whom a likeness is expected. It is desirable that portraits of both of these gentlemen shall be procured, if possible, so as to complete the collection of Governors since 1792.

It is probable that portraits of some of the Provincial Governors may be obtained, particularly Joseph Dudley (1686), William Burnett (1728), and Jonathan Belcher (1730), and we presume Benning Wentworth (1741), and John Wentworth (1767).

The portraits in the Council Chamber will prove an attractive object of interest to all visitors at the capitol hereafter, and Mr. Prescott will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has rendered a service to the citizens of New-Hampshire by collecting the portraits, which is of incalculable value.

ITALY.

Welcome to Amadeo—The Nation's Defenders—Bible Society—Affairs at the Vatican.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Friday, March 14, 1873.

The past has been a week of buzzing adulation of royalty. That estimable young man and ex-King, Amadeo, has reached his home at Turin, and the sincere enthusiasm of his reception was worthy of that bustling, intelligent, and loyal population. Victor Emmanuel is on his way up to meet his returned son. The letter addressed by the Prince from Lisbon to the Chamber of Deputies of Italy has been read in Parliament, and has produced a favorable impression upon the minds of all parties. The *Sinistra* applauded nearly as warmly as the *Destra* the words of the young Prince, thanking the Deputies for their expressions of confidence and sympathy. Prince Amadeo has declared that he is content and happy to be once more of his native country a simple citizen. This is his language; but that he is to be something more, is proved by the fact that a measure has already been introduced into Parliament, making liberal provision for his support as a member of the sovereign household. As long as the State is governed by a monarchy, the people must be content to bear the weight of a considerable number of royal pensioners, who take annually out of the treasury several millions of francs.

THE NATION'S DEFENDERS.

As the 14th of March happens to be the birthday of both Victor Emmanuel and the oldest son, Humbert, the hereditary prince, every year on that day we are witnesses of a sort of military apotheosis of royalty. The review to-day of several thousand troops of the garrison of the city and province of Rome, drew to the neighborhood of the Castro Pretorio a great part of the population. I do not know when I have seen the soldiers make a better figure. Military discipline does wonders, and thousands of young bumpkins, who have been less than a year on the anvil, have been hammered into very presentable shape. Many a rustic, who had no more form or comeliness than a potato, with his irregularities whittled off, has become so handsome a soldier as to turn the heads of the kitchen-maids. A great effort is making to get the army up to a true fighting standard, and the example of Germany is still having its effect. Italy, both civil and military, begins to feel that she is no longer tied to the tail of France, and as she tries to stand more and more firmly on her own feet, and not lean on others, the confidence of a self-relying heroism will manifest itself.

THE ROMAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

We have taken part in proceedings of quite another character this week in the annual meeting of the Roman Bible Society, held a few nights back. This society is furnished with funds principally from English and American sources, and its object is to circulate in the southern part of Italy, copies of the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament. Considerable work of this kind is now every year done. The meeting this week was a popular one, for the purpose of arousing an interest in the common classes by making appeals by addresses to their religious and patriotic feelings. The Argentina Theatre was the place of meeting, and that large building was filled by an audience numbering not less than 2,000. There were seven or eight speeches, but that of Father Gavazzi, that tragico-comico actor, was the most effective upon the popular audience. The vehemence of his rhetoric in his own language is exciting to the utmost degree. He denounced the Pope and the Vatican as the great agency of Satan. In response to these passionate appeals the applause was deafening, and to use the hackneyed phrase, shook the walls of the building. To us spectators from another country, the scene was a curious one, even accustomed as we are to much like it already many times seen. The question is often asked by Americans and English, are we in Rome, or in London, or New York? For our part we have only to make a faithful record of events as they pass.

AFFAIRS AT THE VATICAN.

We have had a little riley water stirred for us this week by one of the frequent presentations at the Vatican. One of the innumerable princes of the Leichtenstein family headed a delegation made up of people from various countries, numbering in all more than 100 persons. The object was to present an address to the Holy Father, which was, in fact, read by the prince whose name is above given. As the only weapon with which to carry on war, now left, is talk, the quality of this is blunt or sharp, according as the wish is to make a bleeding or mere black-and-blue wound. This time some of the words used were of such a coarse impertinence as to try the flesh and patience of friends of the King's Government. Among the choice terms to be picked out of the discourse are such as "traitor," "wolf," "hangman," applied to the political directors of affairs. Some of the newspapers, usually moderate, have gone so far as to suggest that the authority would do well, imitating the example of other countries, to give notice to these delegates to pack their trunks and find themselves, within four-and-twenty hours, over the border. It is well that such hasty counsels have not been followed by those holding responsible places. As the object of these intemperate addresses is evidently to outrage the feelings of the opposite party, to punish the offenders by the issue of an order of expulsion would be to inflict the fantastical bloodless martyrdom which they seek. Besides, it would be imitating the example of the old arbitrary system, and a violation of principles now asserted.

OBITUARY.

Italy has lost this week one of her most worthy and useful citizens. The Senator Raphael Lambruschini died at the great age of eighty-five years. A native of Piedmont, and educated for the profession of a priest, he chose Tuscany for his field of labor, devoting himself, heart and soul to the cause of public instruction. With tongue and pen he was untiring in his efforts to arouse in the popular mind an interest in elementary studies, and perhaps no living Italian has done more to advance in his country a cause which is accepted as that of progress and civilization. Lambruschini was a Liberal in politics, and a true patriot. He was a brother of the late Cardinal of that name, but he chose another walk than that of ecclesiastical preferment in which to promote the welfare of his country. With the clearness of his fine intelligence he saw that under the influence of a new education a better future would open for Italy. Piedmont has furnished to the common country a good many such prescient and sagacious minds. They are still needed to combat the abjectness of the theological class. Lambruschini was one of those examples, of which the country has had its proportion, of those living to a great age and good for work to the last. Alexander Manzoni is still living, and has just entered his eighty-ninth year. Gino Capponi is past eighty, and even with the loss of sight is as much interested as ever in literature and science and the political progress of his country. As for Don Mastai-Ferretti, or the Pope, he, at the age of eighty-one, has no notion of giving up the command of the ship of St. Peter.

DEATH OF AN AMERICAN ARTIST.

A shock was given to the American and English community of Rome by the sudden death, at the beginning of the week, of Col. Charles Temple Dix. The health of Col. Dix had not been strong for several years, but at the beginning of the Winter he was able to give a very favorable report of himself, and was more than usually hopeful of being able to go on without interruption with his much-loved artistic work. But the brush of the gifted young painter has been held in the hand for the last time. The finished and unfinished works in his studio will wait in vain for his coming, and pass into the hands of friends to be preserved as memorials of a life of art-labor prematurely ended. The widow of Col. Dix is a niece of the late Mrs. Jameson, the well-known writer on art, and no children are left as the fruit of the union. The gentleness of his character had drawn around the artist a large circle of friends, and the prestige of one of our most respectable names had heightened the esteem in which he was held,

FLORIDA.

St. Augustine—A Venerable City—The Climate—Interviews With Old Inhabitants.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Thursday, March 13, 1873.

The antiquated City of St. Augustine is rapidly becoming modernized. Some of the old Spanish houses are apparently as good as new, built of the coquina, that is, sea-shells heaped together with sand, and hardened until it can be quarried similarly to lime or sandstone, many of them gone to ruin, and the dilapidated walls still standing about the city reminds us of its departed glories. The ruin of the highly-carved wall of the old Treasury building gives us an excellent idea of the ancient attempt at grandeur. Castle St. Marc (Fort Marion) remains an old landmark which time, war, and the elements have failed to destroy, a wonderful exhibition of the solidity and strength of the coquina rock. In our Northern climate a few seasons of frost and heat would have lain it level with the ground. At the fort a character is to be met with in the shape of the old Sergeant, who has been in the service for twenty-five years. He has full swing at the fort, admitting visitors each morning, and showing them about the cells, dungeons, and chapel, relating many harrowing tales connected with its history, with the utmost reliance upon the credulity of his visitors, and invariably closing each story with the sage remark: "Ladies and gentlemen, I have told you the story as it was told to me; you can believe as much of it as you please; as for me I don't believe more than nine-tenths are true." The old Sergeant is about as great a curiosity as the fort, and attracts fully as much attention. He is a provident Sergeant, gifted with foresight, for some two years since he bought a city lot for $200, for which he has since been offered $1,000; but he wont sell, he is waiting for a further rise; he is satisfied that St. Mars having stood 200 years, will stand another 200, and within that time he will be able to make a handsome profit on his land investment. I agree with him.

The coquina posts of the old city gates, near the fort, are still standing, within which are the sentry-boxes, with their floors well worn, showing that the Huguenots and Indians must have kept our ancient Spanish brethren constantly on the alert. Standing outside this gate, looking down St. George's-street into the heart of the city, the old Coquina houses on each side the narrow streets, with their overhanging second-story porches; the shrubbery stealing over the walls, the trees forming a bright green arch, and in the distance a stunted mule or steer between the shafts of a two-wheeled cart—the inevitable vehicle in this country—plodding his weary way through the sand, and a young darkey dancing by his side, altogether presents an incomparable picture; a picture only to be seen in St. Augustine.

The old Government House, the Constitution Plaza, the Barracks, the Huguenot Grave-yard, Anastasia and San Sebastian Islands, and the Cathedral, over 200 years old, with its antique belfry exposing the bells to view, are all of interest; and connected with each and all are many entertaining tales, historical and legendary; but of greater interest to the American mind of this fast age is the modern city, its prospects and amusements.

I have visited the orange grove of Dr. Anderson, containing some 400 bearing trees, which is a mint of greenbacks to its owner. Situated but a few hundred yards from the Plaza, it is probably visited by more people than any other grove in the State, and the oranges are mostly retailed, bringing a good price. Here the hotels obtain their supplies for the table. There are many smaller groves within the city. Mr. Williams, formerly a resident of Portage City, Wis., has a fine grove about one-half mile from the northern limit of the city; he also makes it pay. Probably the finest residence in St. Augustine is that of United States Senator Gilbert, formerly from Gilbertsville, N. Y. It is said that he obtained his election as United States Senator on the understanding that he would negotiate $100,000 of the State bonds, but after his election failed to negotiate more than $5,000, which his enemies declare was appropriated to paying his election expenses. Dr. Oliver Bronson, from New-York, and John Wilson, of Framingham, Mass., have each elegant residences, and a Mr. Atwood, also a Northerner, has the most complete place in the city. He is, I should judge, a natural horticulturist and florist; he has a nursery of young oranges, date palms, Japan plums, young figs, almost every variety of fruits, flowers, and shrubbery indigenous to this sandy soil and warm climate. On this place I saw the largest of lemons, hanging on two trees, which was a beautiful sight. Last year, I am told, he gathered some four thousand lemons from these trees, which, at the rate they are sold, as curiosities to visitors, would net him $833 35. Here, too, I found the only limes I have seen in Florida; they were grafted on to a sour orange-tree. The oranges and lemons are now in full bloom, the latter have no fragrance, but the sweet perfume from the former is almost overpowering.

The grandest old magnolia, as large as one of our largest forest oaks, in this region is to be seen on Mr. Manning Daniels' place, located about one-half-mile from the Plaza, and near the depot of the two-mile railroad to Tpcot, known here as *the* railroad. Mr. Daniels, from Metuchen, N. J., has recently purchased this place built an house, and with the aid of a landscape engineer, whom he now has at work, will soon have the finest forty-acre place in this part of Florida. His place is nearly surrounded by water—the San Sebastian River and Oyster Creek. The creek is well named, for it is more like an immense oyster-bed than a stream of water.

W. H. Aspinwall has built quite a large house fronting the bay. Mr. Ball, of the firm of Ball, Black & Co., has just bought a snug little four acres, and can be seen most any day sitting on a log surveying the spot on which he proposes to erect immediately his Southern Winter residence. Many other Northern gentlemen have purchased or built residences here, so that it now appears as if the old Spanish was to be rooted out and Yankee ideas prevail.

The prospects for Augustine would be still more favorable, and the land, which is now being sold at ruinously high rates, would bring still higher figures if the conveniences for getting here were better, and the accommodation for people, when here, greater. As it now is, the railroad to the St. Johns River is not the most comfortable. Though amusing in pleasant weather for ladies and gentlemen to ride on the top of baggage on an open car, it is not enlivening in the rain or sun-shine of a hot day. The hotels and private houses are full to repletion. These facts being well known, prevent many people from coming who would gladly do so. The latter objection is likely to be overcome this season, as the hotels all talk of making additions, and Mr. Howard, formerly of the Howard House, tells me that he will probably put up a hotel building here this Summer. The first difficulty is not so easily remedied, though from Gen. Sprague I learn that some changes have taken place in the Directory of the Jacksonville and St. Augustine Railroad, and that there is a fair prospect of that road being put though at an early day. It is said that Hon. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, has become interested in the proposed line. If that is the case, St. Augustine may consider itself out of the world no longer, and the poor, weary pilgrims who come to Florida for their health may anticipate the pleasure and comfort of rapid transit.

The most rapid transit I have seen here is the transitory life of the fish in this bay. Their transmission from the water to a boat is so rapid that it keeps several young darkies on the keen jump to renew the bait. They are dragged from their water home to an airy death at such a rate that in two hours two men will come home with four or five hundred black-fish. This is what I call lively fishing—in fact, so lively that its very liveliness soon becomes monotonous. The regular thing down here is sailing and fishing in the morning; after dinner, the inhabitants congregate on the long porch of the St. Augustine Hotel and bask in the sun, *à la* alligator, while the little darkies, whose name is legion, are induced, at the sight of five cents or a dime, to cater to our amusement, by turning somersaults, tumbling about in a bag-race, bumping their hard heads together, (butting,) or, as occurred here last week, climbing a greased pole and chasing greased pigs. The variety of antics of which these young darkies are capable must be seen to be appreciated.

St. Augustine has, in process of erection, one institution of which she may well be proud, it being the only establishment of the kind in the South. It is that of an asylum for the aged indigent negroes, endowed by the whole estate of the late Hon. Buckingham Smith, at one time Minister to Spain, and a life-long slave-holder. The estate will probably not net over $20,000, and of this amount it will require $10,000 to complete the building, the money for which Dr. Bronson, the executor, has advanced. There is therefore an opportunity here for some of the wealthy, philanthropic, and benevolent friends of the down-trodden race of Ham to make a permanent investment, and lay up for themselves treasures where the darkey can reap the benefit. At the Buckingham Smith residence is to be seen an individual who is considerable of a curiosity. He came originally from Africa, and is aged something less than 200 years. I asked him his age, and he replied, "Duano." I then asked him how long he had lived with Buckingham Smith. He answered: "I libed with Buck Smith's fader befo' he was born." I found there wasn't much information to be gained from that "Uncle Ned," so quietly retired.

The weather has changed. The efforts of old Boreas to reign the first of the month were vain. He has resigned, and the thermometer has stood for the past week at 11 A. M. at 84° to 86°, with palmetto hats in demand. W. D. C.

RUSSIA AND KHIVA.

The Czar's Expedition—The Line of March—Expected Results.

St. Petersburg (March 14) Correspondence of the London Daily News.

The Russian forces will soon be marching on Khiva from three different directions, and the bewildered natives of the Khanate will find themselves threatened at one and the same time by three distinct armies, small in number, but compactly organized. Each column of attack will carry with it a full supply of provisions, and will advance without paying any regard to keeping up its line of communication. The great danger is that of being starved; and if only the food and water hold out in crossing the desert, it is thought certain that Khiva must fall. Brave as the Tartars are known to be, they cannot resist a Russian force in the open field, through lack of arms and of discipline. Their sole chance is in hovering round their invaders with a swarm of irregular cavalry and preventing the arrival of food and forage in the hostile camp. It is to meet this probable plan of defense that the Russians have so resolutely kept down the number of the invading army to the lowest point compatible with fighting power. There will be no looking back along the road, no troubling their heads with what the Tartars may do in way of flank marches or sudden charges of position, but a steady pressing forward to the central oasis of the Khanate, where the three columns are to meet early in the Summer. One of them, as you know, is to start from Russian Turkestan, another from Orenburg, and a third from the Caspian shore south of Krasnovodsk. But though they take such widely different routes, it is calculated that they will arrive in the oasis at about the same time, and that the united force, some 8,000 or 9,000 strong, will be sufficient to defeat the Khivans, and to capture their principal city. Though the exact state of preparations in which the Khan and his subjects may be found on making a closer acquaintance with them is uncertain, it is almost impossible that they can make a long resistance when once the Russians are at their gates. Supposing the struggle over and the conquest effected, what will then be done? We may be pretty sure that the conquerors will make some arrangement before they retire, which will give them the indirect control of Khivan affairs for the future. They are not going to annex the Khanate, but they will scarcely agree to have their tramp through the desert for nothing. An indemnity must be paid, certain places of importance must be held until the payment is secured, and a ruler friendly to Russia must be raised to the throne. This seems to be the view of the most intimate men with whom I have conversed about Khivan affairs. Some such view as this has produced the curious letter in the newspaper, *Russian World*, which, whether genuine or not as regards the family history of its author, is very suggestive as regards the Khivan question. The letter is addressed to the *Russian World* by Sultan Mendali Pirallieff, who claims to be the rightful heir to the throne of Khiva. He wishes to be put in power by the Russians as their friend—a Tartar, yet a Russian subject. The Sultan Mendali Pirallieff says that, being a Kirghis Sultan, he is the direct descendant of Chingis Khan, and that his adcestor Pirali, although he never occupied Khiva, possessed over what is now the northern portion of the Khivan territory. His ancestors asked to be taken under Russian protection in 1784, and again in 1791, which shows their belief in Russia. The Sultan has been in India and seen the English, and does not like them, and would never take their side, even for double what they give Shere Ali. To rule Kuivan in the Russian interest he only asks the support of two companies of infantry and a battery of horse-artillery. * * * I attach no great weight, as before hinted, to the Tartar origin of this letter. But from the quarter whence it appears it is very interesting in view of what the Russians may soon have to decide upon.

The Depopulation of France.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, under the above caption, says: In spite of the natural advantages of this country, its geographical situation, its fertile soil, its temperate climate, &c., and also the fact that within the last thirty years the average length of life has increased, the population of France is not increasing as it should. In the rural districts there is a positive decrease, and in the large towns the population is almost stationary. The fields are in a great measure deserted for the work-shop, and large numbers of young men are leaving the country in the hope of realizing a rapid fortune and in order to escape military service. This movement of the population is particularly noticeable in the south-west, and all the region comprised between the great Southern Canal and the Pyrenees. In consequence of the above facts, M. Fuster, a well-known savant, has been commissioned by the Minister of the Interior to study the causes of this emigration, and to find a remedy; he has already written a few notes on the subject, from which it appears that the Basque Provinces have suffered severely from this "scourge," as he calls it. Authentic documents show that in the Haute-Garonne and the Ariége there are already whole villages deserted. The emigrants are, above all, young people, lads and girls, the flower of the population. They go in crowds to South America, to Montevideo, Vera Cruz, Brazil, Chili, &c. The consequences of this emigration are (adds the savant) a great reduction in the number of recruits. At Luchon, for example, which used to furnish eight or ten conscripts a year, only two or three are now obtained. The same difference is to be found in nearly all the communes, where arable lands, farms, and manufactories are deserted. Within a radius of less than four miles M. Fuster found six farms abandoned and the land uncultivated, and he declares the depopulation so great that there is reason to fear that only the infirm and old will soon remain behind. At Ogen, where in 1865 the population was 1,800, it is now only 1,400. This is not all. The consequence of so much land being thrown out of cultivation is that the country is becoming unhealthy, the population stunted, and the communes poor. Dominated by the idea of getting rich, the youths lose all sentiments of religion and patriotism, and all love of family, and the priests thunder in vain from the pulpit against emigration. It appears that great hardships attend the young people in South America, and that most of them fall victims to agents, who encourage them to emigrate in the first instance, and then prey upon them when they land on the other side of the Atlantic. M. Fuster says that the law should be changed which allows a young man to emigrate up to the age of eighteen, and that the national schoolmasters should hold conferences every Sunday to point out how money may be made at home, and what dangers and trials surround the emigrant.

Another act of forgery has just been discovered at the Comptoir-d'Escompte, in Paris. The criminal is a certain army contractor, who had induced the company to discount bills for him to the amount of 180,000 francs, drawn upon regiments which owed him absolutely nothing. The swindler, warned in time, was able to place the Channel between French justice and himself. The criminal is M. Eugène Marrast, nephew of the celebrated Republican of that name, who occupied so conspicuous a place in the political proceedings of 1848, and was so well known as Armand Marrast, the principal editor of the *National*.

CHEAP FREIGHTS.

The Transportation Question—The North-West and the Seaboard—The Railroads Versus the People.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, April 2, 1873.

The trite saying of old, "All roads lead to Rome," finds its counterpart to-day, as far as the North-west is concerned, in "All roads lead to Chicago." From that focal point at the south end of Lake Michigan, a radiation of innumerable railways reaches to all parts of a vast and immensely productive region—a region yet but imperfectly developed, either as to its agricultural or mineral wealth. It is, however, essentially an agricultural region, and in order to be prosperous its products, principally grain, must find a market. Its material interests are involved almost entirely in the question of transportation, and to this end county and township aid has been liberally given for the construction of railroads. The result has been that the cultivated parts of the Northwest apparently are abundantly supplied with them; and as fast as the country is developed, some corporation is found ready and eager to become its common carrier. The railway systems of the North-west stretch their arms everywhere, but still there is something lacking. High rates, discrimination, and a heartless indifference to his interests stare the farmer in the face. In many cases he burns his corn for fuel, and pays more than half the price of his wheat to secure its sale at any figure. A storm of popular indignation has burst forth in the States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Indiana. Farmers' associations have been formed in almost every county, and legislative action strenuously demanded. There is now a bill pending in the Illinois Legislature asking that Congress, on the ground that railways can be made national highways, take measures to establish reasonable freight tariffs throughout the United States. I may have occasion hereafter to give you a more detailed account of the difficulties encountered by the farmers in getting their grain to Chicago, the main point from which it is shipped to the seaboard. The grievances of shippers do not end here by any means.

The great interests of the North-west, as well as those of the Seaboard States, demand that transportation shall be secured at the lowest possible paying rate. How far such a condition of affairs fails to exist may be judged from what follows.

There are four ways in which grain or other freight may leave Chicago for its eastern destination, namely: by vessel through the lakes, by the Michigan Central Railroad, by the Michigan Southern Railroad, and by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad. There is another road, but as it is a part and parcel of the one last named, it cannot be called a competitor. The rates of through freight by the railroads are, of course, the same, and so immense is their business that their rolling stock is inadequate to perform all that is required of it. There are large quantities of freight in this city which have been awaiting shipment for weeks, and the charges of favoritism on the part of the roads are numerous and loud. How just they are, I am unable to say with certainty, but the general impression is, that they are, in some cases, well warranted. Of course, where the demand for transportation is so far in excess of the supply, it is useless to hope that the railroads can be induced to voluntarily lessen their tariff.

It is out of the question to ship corn and oats by rail from here to the seaboard. Both of those products must go by water. The bulk of wheat also goes by water. Out of 47,000,000 bushels of corn shipped last year, 41,500,000 bushels went by vessel, but of 12,000,000 bushels of wheat, 8,000,000 bushels of it went by vessel. The lakes are the great safety-valves of the Chicago grain market; but so great is the demand for vessels that sixteen cents a bushel is paid for transportation from Chicago to Buffalo, when a profitable business might be done by ship-owners at the rate of six cents per bushel. The first boats out, however, always obtain the highest rates, and prices decrease as the season advances, though they never fall as low as they ought.

The railroads generally claim that their charges are no higher than they should be, and endeavor to show by long arrays of figures that they only succeed in earning a reasonable income from the money invested in capital stock; but when it is considered that the stock has been watered to two or three times its original cost, the flimsiness of such a plea is at once apparent.

It is evident that great wrongs exist in the matter of transportation. When it costs the Iowa farmer four bushels of corn to get one to the sea-board, and the Illinois farmer three, a remedy is to be sought somewhere; for such a condition of affairs is having a deadening effect on the prosperity of the whole country. Where is a remedy to be found? There seem to be but two sources of relief—increased facilities of transportation, involving greater competition, and legislative enactment. If the former does not succeed, the latter will inevitably have to be resorted to.

There is something being done in the way of increasing facilities which will doubtless have a salutary effect, but it is doubtful if it can do all that is desired. The eyes of our shippers are turned toward the River St. Lawrence. The principal water route is by lake to Buffalo, and thence east by the Erie Canal; but the canal is unequal to the movement of more than half the Western crops. The result is that a blockade is at once established at Buffalo, and much grain is forced to seek transportation by rail. A continuous water route to the Atlantic is the great desideratum, and the Canadian Government are giving us that with commendable celerity in the enlargement of the St. Lawrence canals so as to admit the passage of vessels of 1,000 tons burden. Montreal and Quebec will at once become important points for foreign shipment; and by way of Lake Champlain water transportation can be secured all the way from Chicago to Western New-England and Eastern New-York. The corn-raisers of the West look forward to the completion of the St. Lawrence improvements with impatience, for their particular products must be moved by water; and, in fact, this seems to be their only method of relief. It is all but impossible to so enlarge the Erie Canal as to render it adequate for the enormous quantities of corn which annually flow from the West to the East. With the rapid development of the North-west these quantities must yearly increase. The St. Lawrence route is the natural outlet, and its usefulness will constantly become more and more apparent.

The extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Chicago will prove of immense advantage to the North-west, provided, of course, that it does not combine with the other roads to keep up rates. Its completion is only a question of time, and is not very remote. It will throw open the Baltimore market, and as the people of that goodly city have always had a great affection for wheat crops, it will work hard to turn as much of them as possible through its own channel of trade. As a city of export Baltimore offers many inducements, and, at the worst, will offer a healthy competition to the northern cities. The importance of the new road can hardly be over-estimated. It has always labored for the advantage of Baltimore, and will be less likely to unite with the other roads in keeping up rates, for the reason that it will wish to encourage as much as possible the business of its Eastern terminus.

The Canada Southern as another railroad which is being built eastward from Chicago, but as it extends no further East than Buffalo, and will have to make use of the New-York Central or Erie for its through freights, not much relief is expected from it in the matter of tariffs. It will, however, add to the facilities of transportation, and together with the two additional tracks which Vanderbilt is laying on the New-York Central and Hudson River roads, ease the strain upon the other roads considerably. Some time since the Canada Southern undertook the important enterprise of bridging the Detroit River at a point below Detroit where an island in the channel offered an advantage not elsewhere available. This would give an unbroken road-bed between New-York and Chicago, and a decided advantage over the Michigan Central, who are compelled to transfer their through cars by boat. The latter railroad at once conceived the idea of building a bridge at Detroit, but as the Canada Southern Road was stopped in its work by an injunction in the interest of vessel-owners who claimed that it would be a great impediment to navigation, the Michigan Central applied to Congress for permission to build its bridge. The Secretary of War has detailed a Board of Engineers to examine into the matter, and it will probably be brought to a test at the next session. Vessel men all over the lakes are earnest in their opposition to the bridges, and the fight is likely to be a bitter one. That they would prove of great advantage to our railroad system, there can be no doubt; but on the other hand, our inland shipping interests are too immense to be trifled with. The propositions to build these bridges have had the effect of stopping work on the tunnel under the river at Detroit. Whether it will be resumed or not remains to be seen.

With the St. Lawrence River improvements, the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Canada Southern Railroads, the new tracks on the New-York Central and Hudson River roads, and the bridges over the Detroit River, there will probably be ample facilities for the carrying trade between the North-west and the sea-board; but as the main question is one of rates, the transportation subject will still be far from settled, and the interests involved are too immense to permit an indefinite continuation of injustice.

There are several projects for new means of transportation, which I may speak of in a future letter; but none of them have as yet assumed a definite shape. A. W. W.

Eastern Marriage Festivities.

An account is given in the London *Morning Post* of the festivities on the occasion of the recent marriage of the eldest of the sons of the Viceroy of Egypt. It was the first of the marriages following the betrothal last year of three of the sons and one of the daughters of the Khedive. On three evenings the Queen-mother received a certain number of ladies at a harem dinner. But the great night was the last, that of the 22d January, when the bride appeared the last time before proceeding next day to her husband's house. Several European ladies had invitations to see this great festivity, of which one of them gives a description: At last we were allowed to enter the great saloon, where the Queen-mother sat on her throne. She was dressed in Oriental style, and on one side of her was the head wife of the Viceroy, and on the other her granddaughter, a girl of about fourteen. A French lady belonging to the household presented us to the Queen, who bowed affably, and then we sat down among the other European ladies who were grouped round the room. The saloon was full of women dressed after many different fashions. There were the wives of the Viceroy, his married daughter, the wives of many pachas with splendid European dresses and trains literally covered with lace and jewels, and with their faces showing a considerable amount of paint. There were other women with ill-fitting, badly-made dresses of rich silk—dresses of a fashion half Eastern and half European—and with diamonds put anyhow on their heads. Others wore loose flowery dressing-gowns, with silk handkerchiefs tied turban-like round their heads. Then there were black women, with arms and legs bare, and gold bands or bracelets on the upper part of the arm and round the ankles. The janissaries are pretty young girls with hair cut short. They wear a little black velvet jacket embroidered in gold, with trousers reaching to the knee to match, a velvet cap with a diamond ornament, each of them has a little unsheathed sword. They were running about the room all the evening trying to keep all these noisy women in order, and to prevent them from worrying the European ladies. Some of the slaves got under the chairs and took hold of our feet to examine our shoes, felt the stuff of our dresses, &c. The saloon was handsomely furnished with silks, velvets, brocades, and large looking-glasses, and was lighted by an enormous number of wax candles in silver and gold candelabra. When we were all seated round the room the ceremony began. All the women that worked on the Princess' trousseau passed one after another before the Vice queen, and received a present of a Persian shawl. As each received it she began to dance and to roll herself on the floor, uttering words of thanks and blessings on the Princess and her family. This noisy business lasted nearly an hour, and then the eunuchs, certainly not less than 500 in number, placed themselves in two rows, each holding a silver candlestick. They formed a passage from the entrance door to the door of another drawing-room, which was kept clear of the slaves. After a few minutes of something like silence we heard the mingled sound of violin, tambourine, and flute, and the bride's procession appeared. First came twelve women, dressed, though not elegantly, in satin or silk, playing the instruments we have mentioned. The tune was monotonous, and by no means harmonious. Then there were eight dancing girls, in pink gauze with white spangles, and with flowing hair. They were not pretty, but were rather graceful, and moved along dancing, or rather bending and twisting themselves, in time with the music. The bride followed, supported by four other maids or slaves. She wore an Oriental dress with a long train, which was held up by four little black girls; her face and head were ornamented with jewels and small gold coins, and her hair was down, but covered with a veil of silver thread. As it is the fashion for the bride to wear as far as possible on her person presents of jewelry on these occasions, the poor girl had three diadems on her head, bracelets up to her elbows, and brooches and other ornaments on the front of her dress. She walked along very slowly, and it seemed as if she would have fallen had she not been supported by the four girls. A little slave walked near her, holding on a silver tray full of small gold coins, a handful of which the bride threw over her back from time to time, for good luck it was said. A crowd of women followed the bride, but they were stopped at the entrance to the other room by the eunuchs, who closed the door after the musicians, dancing girls, and bride had entered. Into this room the European ladies were admitted a few at a time, and found the bride sitting on a throne, with the mother of the Viceroy (who preceded them) on her right, and the mother of her future husband on her left. We were each in turn presented to the bride. Then all kinds of dances were performed by the same dancing girls, while other younger ones, sitting on the floor, threw little gold coins about the room, which we were told it expected to pick up for good luck. Some time elapsed before all the European ladies had been presented and the dances were finished. Then the bride was again led through the crowd in the large saloon and conducted to her room, crying bitterly, and looking ready to faint. When she had left we all bowed to the Queen-mother and to the wife of the Viceroy, and then made our way down stairs, amidst the pushes and screams of the slaves, to another large room, where stood low, round tables, spread with sweetmeats, fruit, and cake. Then we went to the place where the cloaks had been left, and after much difficulty, having found our wraps, were again taken charge of by the same eunuch who had accompanied us on our arrival, and who conducted us along the corridor to the carriage. The impression left on our minds was that nothing could be more magnificent in the way of dresses, jewels, lights, &c., but that amidst all the splendor there was a total absence of both dignity and order. The number of Eastern women present was said to be about 2,000, but there were very few who could be considered handsome. All would have looked better in more purely Oriental dress. The whole spectacle was most interesting for its novelty, but not one which we would often desire to behold. The festivities terminated on the following day with a grand procession of the bridal pair from Kasr-el-Ali to her husband's palace. The whole of these festivities, from first to last, were to be repeated on the occasion of the three other marriages, and were conducted utterly regardless of expense. It is said that they would cost the Viceroy more than a million and a half.

A Very Considerate Ghost in Indiana.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Fountain County furnishes the latest ghost story. Last Summer, a farmer living on Shawnee prairie, near Attica, was struck by lightning and killed. Recently the widow married a very respectable citizen, and now, whenever the worthy couple go out for an evening drive, the ghost of the man who was killed by lightning makes his appearance and silently follows the wagon, never even asking to ride. He made his first appearance on the occasion when they were removing some chattels from the house formerly occupied by the widow to that of her new husband. While going along the road two of his old neighbors met and saluted him, and he answered. In a state of wonderment they turned and followed the apparition, but before they could overtake it, it disappeared.

The money-changer, Mussot, says *Galignani's Messenger*, who absconded recently, leaving a deficit of 500,000 francs at the six offices which he had opened in Paris, appears to have been originally the porter of No. 24 Rue de Dunkerque. He was, however, a gentleman-concierge, as he kept a man-servant to do his work, while he speculated in purchasing plots of ground which he resold in little lots paid for weekly. After some other transactions more profitable to himself than to the proprietor of the house in his charge, he was forced to resign his functions of door-keeper; he then opened an agency for receiving orders for the Bourse, and on that enterprise succeeding, he established other offices, until he had six in different parts of Paris. Eventually he kept his carriage, and occupied a magnificent apartment at No. 55 Rue Vivienne. The catastrophe of the Credit Communal, in which he had speculated largely, appears to have been one of the chief causes of his ruin.

CENTRAL PARK.

Its Present Aspect and Proposed Improvements—The Museum—New Drives, Walks, and Bridges.

The icy fetters which have so long held both rivers and fields in their powerful grasp have at last succumbed to the genial weather of the past few weeks, once more making out-door exercise and afternoon promenades not only possible but even pleasurable. Nowhere, perhaps, is the recent change of temperature and the consequent effects more noticeable than in Central Park; for under the regenerating influence of the few sunny days that have served as harbingers of the coming Spring, the hoary mantle of snow has disappeared, the trees once more commence to bud and the grass to resume its verdure. This change is not only shown in the general aspect and condition of the grounds, but also by the increasing number of visitors who are to be seen within its precincts. The walks, which, but a short while since were entirely deserted, begin to lose their forsaken appearance, and to be thronged with people seeking health and recreation, while the happy voices and merry laughter of children again resound on every side.

Turning to mirth
All things of earth,
As only boyhood can.

The drives are now commencing to be frequented by those of fortune's favorites who each afternoon can afford to indulge in the luxury and pleasure of being driven around the park in handsome equipages drawn by equally beautiful and costly horses. The usual complement of light wagons, to which are harnessed fast-trotting teams, and which are to be seen at all seasons of the year, are also interspersed, giving variety to the constant and ever-moving stream. A few more days such as Thursday and Friday will unquestionably exert a wonderful influence on the efforts of dame nature to once again shine out in all the glories of her splendid raiment of Spring, which of all seasons is the most refreshing and gladsome to the dwellers and toilers in large and overcrowded cities such as ours. It is pleasing to observe that the late severe Winter has not been so disastrous as the preceding year in its devastations among the trees and shrubs which help to make up and increase the beauties of the natural scenery of this, the City's great recreation ground, the losses reported being so few as to hardly deserve mention. The numerous paths and roadways are now being put in order, and will shortly resume their well-kept and tidy appearance under the care being bestowed upon them by the corps of laborers assigned to this duty.

Among the many points of interest in the Park, the Museum of Natural History, situated in the Arsenal building facing Sixty-fourth-street and Fifth-avenue, and the menagerie are, and will continue to be, the greatest attraction to sight-seers, the numbers who visit them increasing every day. The Museum has been enlarged by the addition of another floor, formerly used for offices, but which it has been found necessary to convert to the purposes of the Museum, in order to allow sufficient space for the proper exhibition of the specimens, which are daily increasing in number, both by purchase and presentation. In fact, so large is the collection at this moment that, should there be many more additions made, the present building will be insufficient to contain them. In view of this contingency, an appropriation has been made for the purpose of allowing a new building to be constructed for the proper accommodation and exhibition of the specimens. This building will be situated in Manhattan-square, between Seventy-seventh and Eighty-first streets, and Eighth and Ninth avenues, the foundation of which is already being laid, and the work will be rapidly pushed forward so soon as the weather permits. Among the present collection, the cases of birds exhibited are without doubt the most complete and extensive of any in the country, the most valuable of which, however, is a specimen of the great auk, now extinct, presented by R. L. Stuart, Esq. This one object alone cost the donor $600 in gold.

The Museum of Natural History is not only a source of amusement and instruction to the thousands of people who visit it on public days, but it is the means of allowing teachers of public and other schools to impart, by actual illustration much useful instruction, to their pupils. In this Museum is also now placed the statue of George Washington, by Houdan, which for many years was retained in the Governor's room, at the City Hall; also, that of Christopher Columbus, presented by Marshall O. Roberts, and sculptured by Miss Stebbins, the sister of the President of the Department of Parks and to whom has also been intrusted the work of producing the statuary which is to adorn the terrace fountain. A visit to this one building, to thoroughly comprehend and appreciate the collection, would well be repaid by the loss of a day's time.

The greatest curiosities of the menagerie this season are the hyena, which brought forth a cub two months ago; two young camels, ten weeks old, bred in the menagerie; a baby leopard, and two baby panthers, four months old, also bred by the department. The large Indian elephant, which has during the Winter been the delight of all the juveniles visiting the animal house, will, together with the large African lion and several smaller specimens of wild beasts, be removed next week by their owners, they having only been placed in the charge of the Park authorities for exhibition and safe keeping. In the ornithological department there is now, as during last year, the same collection of eagles, cranes, storks, herons, pheasants, parrots, and a host of small birds; but the greatest curiosity is an eagle setting on a couple of eggs. This is the first instance ever known of one of these birds of prey breeding in captivity. She, together with her mate, are particularly cared for and watched by Mr. Conklin, the director of the department, who has great hopes of a successful result. To be satisfied of the interest taken by the general public in the whole of the collection in the menagerie and the Museum of Natural History, one requires but to pay a visit to the neighborhood of the arsenal on any moderately fine day, when convincing proof will be furnished by the thousands who may be seen crowding around the cages and in the various floors of the building. By actual count it has been ascertained that over 10,000 visitors have frequently entered the Museum in one day. It is, however, to be regretted that the Park authorities do not possess a more complete zoological department, and that they are so much dependent upon the loans of animals which are liable to removal at any moment. In connection with this department, a much-needed improvement in the approach from the Sixth-avenue side of the Park is now in progress, and one which will tend to prevent any possibility of accident to children and others who are now exposed to some danger. The present path crosses the drive and ride both, just behind the arsenal building, and foot passengers are in some peril of being ridden over without suspecting or thinking of their danger. To obviate this it is proposed to construct a tunnel under the drive and a bridge over the ride, which will land visitors close to the Monkey House, doing away with the present path and its attendant dangers.

Among the other improvements and works proposed to be carried out during the coming season will be the erection of several cottages in various parts of the Park of the same design as the one now in Washington-square, which is of the Swiss order. Designs and plans for a new boat-house have been approved, and the work of driving piles for the foundation already commenced. This new boat-house will, when completed, be a great ornament to the eastern end of the lake, where it will be situated. It is to be built of wood in somewhat of the Swiss style, and accommodation will be provided for the storing and housing of both private and public pleasure boats, while every facility will be furnished for the embarking and debarking of passengers. On the top of the building will be a kind of gallery or promenade, reached by two flights of steps from the rear, from which visitors may enjoy the scenery of the lake. The cost of this structure will be about $45 000.

The concert ground, at the end of the Mall will also be considerably improved by the making of additional paths, giving increased space for the accommodation of the thousands of people who assemble there on each music day. They will, by the proposed plan, be able to circulate around the orchestra, in place of being confined to one side and at one end as formerly. The Casino will also be greatly enlarged. The terrace fountain is rapidly approaching completion, all that is wanted now being to place in position the statuary sculptured by Miss Stebbins, which is expected to arrive very shortly. The Belvidere is also to be progressed, $25,000 being set aside for that purpose. It has been found necessary to remove the wooden arbor or porch situated at the end of the wall, as it was discovered that by its being swayed by the high winds to and fro it was shaking the foundations of the main structure. It will be replaced by one of stone in conformity with the remainder of the building. It is also proposed to push on the erection of the conservatory facing Seventy-fourth-street, the foundation walls of which have already been laid down, and $50,000 will be set aside toward this object during the year. The building will be entirely of glass and iron, and when finished will be one of the greatest ornaments of the park. In the centre will be erected an orchestra for the use of the band when the weather prohibits out-door performances. Seats will be provided for the audience along the whole area, leaving a promenade around the building. The flowers, shrubs, plants, &c., will be placed along the sides and ends. At either extremity will be constructed two circular glass-houses, one to be used as a fernery and the other as a camelia house.

It is intended also to erect a building near Eighty-second-street, to be used as an art museum, the foundations for which are being now dug out. A special appropriation has been made by the Legislature for the purposes of this building.

The buildings known as the sheep-fold on the west side of the park are to be converted into an aquarium, as it has been proved that they are inappropriate for the purpose for which they were originally designed. It is proposed to expend $30,000 for this object during the year. The completion of the Eighth-avenue wall and border is also to be pressed on, $115,000 being the sum allotted for this purpose, although over $200,000 will be required before it is entirely finished. In all the work to be carried on by the Department, the appropriations asked for have so far been kept down as to barely cover the amount of disbursements proposed to be made during the year, compatible with a proper carrying out of the work of construction and completion of buildings begun under the old régime, and which it is necessary to proceed with in order to save from ruin the portions already built. One other addition to the beauties of the Park will be the erection of a magnificent iron gateway at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, known as the Merchants' Gate, at a cost thus far of $75,000. From this corner, along Fifty-ninth-street to the Fifth-avenue entrance, it is also proposed to erect a large number of handsome bronze lamp-posts on either side of the broad pathway next the wall, which will be joined together by a sort of fancy arch of bronze, from which will be suspended a handsome glass globe, lighted by gas. At night the effect of this row of lights will, no doubt be brilliant in the extreme. In Manhattan-square will be erected a new stone building, to be used when completed by the American Museum of Natural History, which will then be removed from its present location. A special appropriation has been made for the building, and its construction will be proceeded with so soon as the weather permits. The Department of Parks will expend $50,000 on this groundion drainage, filling in, and other necessary improvements. In addition to the above-mentioned operations there are several minor improvements in other parts to be made, such as in the deer paddock, in the north-eastern, the peninsular district, and eastern portions of the park.

When all these improvements are made the Central Park will unquestionably be the finest park in the world, embodying as it will so many attractions and conveniences within its boundaries, affording opportunities for instruction, amusement, and improvement of both the mind and bodies of our rising generation, while at the same time a beautiful garden and pleasure-ground is here provided, in which the sons of toil can throw off the weariness and monotony produced by ever application to daily labor, and while drinking in the pure atmosphere that here surrounds them, their minds may be diverted from the troubles of every-day life in the contemplation of the beauties of nature and art here so wonderfully combined.

The Vanderbilt University—Acceptance of the Gift.

The following is the full text of the offer of Commodore Vanderbilt of $500,000 to the Central University of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

NEW-YORK, March 17, 1873.

To Bishop H. N. McTyeire, or Nashville:

I make the following offer, through you, to the corporation known as the Central University of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

First—I authorize you to procure suitable grounds, not less than from twenty to fifty acres, properly located, for the erection of the following work:

Second—To erect thereon suitable buildings for the uses of the University.

Third—You to procure plans and specifications for such buildings and grounds, and when approved the money for the foregoing objects to be furnished by me as it is needed.

Fourth—The sum included in the foregoing items, together with the Endowment Fund and the Library Fund, shall not be less in the aggregate than five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) and these last two funds shall be furnished to the corporation as soon as the buildings for the University are completed ready to have it.

The foregoing being subject to the following conditions:

First.—That you accept the Presidency of the Board of Trust, receiving therefor a salary of $5,000 per annum and the use of a suitable house,

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Admission of Deacons—Address of Bishop Merrill—Episcopal Course of Study.

The New-York East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church resumed its session yesterday morning in the Second-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, Bishop Merrill presiding. The proceedings were opened with a prayer by Rev. E. E. Griswold.

The seventh disciplinary question was then proceeded with, on which the name of Mr. A. O. [illegible] was called, but it was reported that he had not presented himself before the committee.

On the sixth question being called, "Who are deacons of the second class?" the following gentlemen responded: H. Q. Judd, G. P. Mains, John Brian, G. W. Galagher, E. P. Chapin, H. E. Burns, E. B. Smart, C. Fordham, William W. Elder, Henry A. Dalson, and Joseph H. Beale.

The fourth question, "Who have formed the proper connection?" was next taken up, to which the following gentlemen answered: J. S. Richards, W. P. Thompkinson, George E. Dusenbury, J. Corpus, H. B. Stilt, Orman C. Lane, W. S. Perry, John Riper, and J. S. Dorsay.

After answering to their names, these gentlemen assembled in front of the altar railing, when a prayer was offered up by Rev. Charles Fletcher, at the conclusion of which the usual formal questions were asked by Bishop Merrill, the proper responses being rendered in each case. The Bishop then delivered an address, in the course of which he referred to the custom that is gradually gaining ground, of ministers delivering short sermons to their congregations, which, instead of being in conformity with the strict laws of the church, and a proper expounding of the Gospel, had become nothing but a series of essays on general and interesting topics. He thought a reformation was needed in this regard, and that ministers should confine themselves to preaching the Word of the Lord.

The following resolution was then offered by Brother Taylor:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Committee on Examination be required in his report to state whether the candidates have read the course prescribed by the Episcopal authority.

This called forth considerable discussion. Dr. Buckley, after referring to the works prescribed to be studied by the student, said that he thought it was beyond the capabilities of young men to thoroughly master such a course, and that an injustice would be done to the young aspirant for ministerial honors if he was required to be overburdened with more than he could reasonably be expected to acquire.

Dr. Curry expressed it as his opinion that any student who studies less than the course set down was not only a laggard, but not worthy of admission to the ministry.

Several of the brethren supported the views of Dr. Curry, and the resolution was adopted by a small majority.

Rev. Thomas L. Dana, formerly minister of the African Zion Church, was admitted as local preacher in the Franklin-street Church, Newark, and recognized as an elder of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

A letter of invitation to the members of the Conference to visit the House of Refuge before departing for their homes was then read and accepted. After which a recess was taken until this morning.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Criminals Severely Punished—Business of the March Term.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, counsel in the case of Martin and Wesley Allen and Henry Wiley, indicted for the attempted burglary in Mercer-street, demanded, as a statutory right, that they be tried separately, and announced that he was ready to proceed with the trial of Wiley. Assistant District-Attorney Rollins admitted the right to a separate trial, but denied the power of counsel to say which prisoner should be tried first. After consultation, it was agreed that the cases should go over for the term. Elizabeth Ormby, convicted early in the term of shop-lifting in the store of McCreery & Co., was brought to the bar and sent to State Prison for four years. Thomas King, jointly indicted with William Thompson, for stealing a watch and some money from the person of Alfred Collins, in a Greene-street saloon on March 28, was found guilty and sent to State Prison for six years and six months. Thompson, the other prisoner, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for five years. John Haines, jointly indicted with another man named John Russell—who has escaped from custody—for stealing a presentation-watch, valued at $200, from Gustavus Levy, of Morrisania, while the latter was traveling up town on a Fourth-avenue car on the 23d of January, was placed on trial. The prisoner, who is one of a gang of railroad-thieves, admitted that he earned his living by stealing, and had served a term in the Penitentiary under the name of John Sands. He was found guilty and remanded for sentence.

William J. Gott, a lad of seventeen, indicted for assaulting and snatching the pocket-book of a young lady named Abbey McCaffie, residing at No. 325 Lexington-avenue, while the latter, in company with another lady, was walking on Fifth-avenue, pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for fifteen years. William Johnson, colored, pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years.

The March term of this court has been an unusually long one, having commenced on the 3d of the month, and continued through five weeks. Beside the Heggi murder case, which occupied eight days, about 240 cases were presented by Assistant District-Attorney Rollins, and disposed of. In this large number of cases the percentage of acquittals was very small, while among those convicted were many notorious highway robbers, burglars, and rowdies, of whose presence society has been relieved for periods ranging from five to seventeen years. The amount of business transacted during the term is said to have been greater than has ever been accomplished in any previous term of the court. The disposition of criminals convicted is as follows: Seventy-four were sent to State Prison, forty-six to the Penitentiary, four to the House of Refuge, and five to the City Prison.

The Grand Jury were discharged at noon yesterday, with the thanks of the Court, and it is a remarkable fact in the history of the District-Attorney's office, that when the gentlemen of the grand inquest were dismissed not a single case remained for consideration.

Bank of England Forgers—A Habeas Corpus Granted in Macdonnell's Case.

In the United States Court, yesterday, before Judge Woodruff, Messrs. Garvin, Fellows, and Brooke, counsel for the prisoner Macdonnell, made application, grounded on petition of the accused, for a writ of habeas corpus and an order to show cause why the prisoner should not be discharged. The petition alleged that no evidence had been given to show that the crime charged against the prisoner had been committed by him, that the petitioner believes that Commissioner Guttman's warrant was informal and insufficient, and did not properly set out any offense for which he could be arrested, the complaint upon which the warrant was issued being also defective, and that the evidence was insufficient to warrant the Commissioner in holding the prisoner. Judge Woodruff granted the application and made the order returnable on Monday next, when the prisoner will be produced before the Judge in Chamber with the papers in the case. Arguments will then be heard, and it is understood that Macdonnell's counsel will also claim that conspiracy, with which the prisoner is charged, is not one of the offenses embraced in the extradition treaty with Great Britain.

Prize Money.

Mr. B. S. Osbon has issued the following circular in reference to the New-Orleans prize-money awards:

The award in the bounty case is, as published, $250,000 and will be paid when the share of each vessel and man is ascertained, audited, and the Secretary of the Navy orders the distribution, provided there is money for the purpose appropriated and available. The award for prize money will amount to nearly $600,000, and will be distributed in like manner as soon as each person's share is ascertained, when notice of distribution will be given in the *Nautical Gazette*. To our old shipmates and comrades, who participated in that glorious victory we would say, do not employ an agent or lawyer to obtain your money. You have only to write to the Fourth Auditor, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., who will forward to you the proper blanks and forms to draw your money wherever you may reside. The only cost to be incurred is in procuring an affidavit before a notary. Don't let the sharks get hold of your well-earned money. After waiting eleven years, there seems to be a chance to get a small recognition of our services.

B. S. OSBON,
Formerly Flag Officer's Clerk and Signal Officer United States Flag-ship Hartford.

A Conflict with a Black Bear—Pistol Practice.

Early yesterday morning while a black bear in a cage was being conveyed down Third-avenue, and when near Thirty-sixth-street, the animal, which had been very uneasy during his enforced ride, succeeded in breaking away one of the bars of his cage and thrust his head and shoulders through the aperture. The driver became so much alarmed that he jumped from the truck and made off. While the animal was endeavoring to emerge from his cage several policemen made their appearance, and without making any attempt to secure the animal, commenced firing at him with their revolvers, lodging several bullets in his head. These shots did not appear to disconcert the bear and the officers would doubtless have fired at him un'il they had killed him, but for the appearance of Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-first Precinct, who ordered the policemen to cease firing. Approaching the animal, Capt. Williams struck him on the head with his short baton, and the bear thereupon slunk into his cage. A plank was then nailed across the front of the cage, after which the captive was taken to the East Thirty-fifth-street Police Station. The bear is the property of P. T. Barnum, and was being conveyed from the Central Park Menagerie for shipment to Philadelphia.

POLICE TRIALS.

Charge Against Capt. Edward Tynan—Two Policemen Dismissed.

Commissioner Manierre disposed of a large number of complaints against delinquent members of the Police Department yesterday.

Capt. Edward Tynan, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was complained of for having improperly discharged from custody Frank Burke, foreman of Engine Company No. 16, who had been arrested, charged with having been a party to a dog-fight which occurred in the stable attached to the engine-house, in East Twenty-fourth-street. The complaint was made by Mr. Henry Bergh, the President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. It appeared from the evidence that Patrelman McKenzie, of the Eighteenth Precinct, while on post on the evening of the 12th ult., was informed that a dog-fight was going on in the stable of the engine-house. He went there, and found the door fastened. He rapped, and, after some delay, was admitted. He found two dogs fighting, and Burke and a man named Flood were apparently handling the animals. The officer separated the belligerent canines, and then arrested Burke and Flood, and took them to the station-house. They were detained some time until the arrival of Capt. Tynan, who investigated the matter, and discharged Burke, but ordered Flood to be locked up. The latter was taken before Justice Scott the next day, and discharged. Mr. Bergh, in a long speech, contended that Capt. Tynan had no right to set himself up as a magistrate, and adjudicate upon the case, and discharge one prisoner and detain another, both being arrested at the same time and for the same offense. He claimed that the discharge of Burke was effected through political influence, but he failed to produce any evidence to this effect.

Capt. Tynan stated that, in investigating the case, he found that the officer who made the arrests could not state positively that the men were handling the dogs for the purpose of inciting them to fight, and Burke stated that he heard of the fight going on in the stable, and that he went in to stop the contest and was in the act of separating the dogs when the officer entered. He believed his statement to be true, and he therefore discharged him. The reason that he detained Flood was that he knew him to be a dog-fancier, and had been annoying the residents of the neighborhood by setting his dogs on to worry the canines belonging to these people. It also appeared in evidence that the original charge against Burke—viz., cruelty to animals—had been erased from the Station-house blotter, and disorderly conduct substituted therefor. Sergt. Eakins, who was in charge of the desk when the men were brought, admitted that he had made the change without the knowledge of the Captain. The case was referred to the board for decision.

Sergt. Robert C. Castle, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, was complained of by Capt. Hedden for neglect of duty in directing Patrolman Henry Horr, of that precinct, to assist in carrying an alleged lunatic to the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum without having satisfied himself that a proper commitment for the said insane man had been issued by competent authority. The evidence showed that on the afternoon in question two gentlemen called at the station-house and requested the services of a policeman in plain clothes to assist in taking to the Bloomingdale Insane Asylum Mr. Samuel White, of No. 557 Broome-street. One of these men was Mr. Wm. J. Graham, a son-in-law of the alleged lunatic. Sergt. Castle directed Officer Horr, who was on reserve duty, to accompany the gentlemen. The policeman did as directed and took Mr. White to the asylum. The complaint is based on the fact that the man was taken to the asylum at the request of his son-in-law, without the Sergeant or the policeman taking the pains to ascertain whether any commitment in due form was in existence. The case was referred to the Board.

Patrolman James Connaughton, of the Third Precinct, was placed on trial for having left the station-house in defiance of the commands of his superior officer, Sergt. Brogan, and for using improper and insulting language toward the Sergeant. The charge was proven to the satisfaction of the board, and the officer was summarily dismissed.

Patrolman Thomas Burke, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was found guilty for having on two occasions abandoned his post and entered drinking places without proper cause. He was also dismissed.

NIXON IN THE TOMBS.

The Condemned Man's Condition—His Utter Prostration.

Since his entrance into the condemned cell after his sentence on Thursday, the murderer Michael Nixon has been in a state of utter prostration. His mind, as well as his nervous system, seems to have been frightfully affected by the shock. He has been in an apparent stupor, lying on his rude prison bed, bathed in a torrent of cold perspiration, and utters no sound, but weeps and sobs continually. He was so weak on arriving at the Tombs from the Court-room that it was necessary almost to carry him into the cell. He immediately sank down on his bed, and has remained there ever since. His stomach for nearly twenty-four hours rejected every kind of food and stimulant administered to him. So low was his condition that Dr. Nealis, the Tombs physician, forbade all visitors to his cell. Nixon has naturally a very good constitution, and a sufficient amount of vitality to carry him through this prostration, which Dr. Nealis thinks he will come out of in two or three days, provided inflammation of the brain does not supervene. The stimulants given him are whisky and carbonate of soda. The vomiting was checked yesterday morning. At 1½ o'clock yesterday, his wife was admitted to the prison. She was very neatly attired in a suit of deep black, and seemed in the deepest distress. She was not allowed to go inside of the cell, but sat on a chair in the corridor just outside the door, which was left wide open. Her unfortunate husband remained lying on his couch. Both seemed overwhelmed with grief. The prison officials on watch considerately retired just a sufficient distance to avoid disturbing the sacredness of this interview between a condemned man and his heart-broken wife. Their conversation was in a low tone, and frequently interrupted by paroxysms of their overwhelming grief. What they said to each other is known only to themselves. Up to the time of the entrance of his wife, Nixon had not spoken a word to any person, except that when Dr. Nealis occasionally asked him how he felt he replied "I am very weak," or "I feel very sick." At 2:40 o'clock P. M. yesterday Father Duranquet visited his cell and afforded words of comfort. Dr. Nealis says that Nixon's whole appearance corresponded with the condition that would be indicated by his other manifestations. During Thursday night he was very wakeful, catching a few short intervals of sleep when nature seemed to sink into utter exhaustion His pulse was feeble and somewhat accelerated, beating about 100 per minute. The prison officials all think this was the most complete abandonment of anything like fortitude they ever saw in a condemned man. Some years ago O'Sullivan, who was condemned to death, became insane before the day fixed for his execution arrived. This saved his neck, and he died subsequently at the lunatic asylum on the Island. He, however, evinced no evidences of breaking down until his reason became dethroned. Dr. Nealis thinks that Nixon will revive in a few days, but must necessarily continue weak for some time.

Flowers for Patients in Bellevue Hospital.

The inmates of Bellevue Hospital were, yesterday, visited by a delegation of the lady members of Dr. Hepworth's church, the object of their mission being the distribution of the choice flowers which were used the previous evening at the dedication of their new place of worship. They were escorted by Warden Brennan and one of the physicians through the numerous wards. Nearly all of the sufferers were presented with bouquets, fruits, and newspapers, and the recipients felt most grateful to the kind donors.

American Bible Society.

The meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Thursday, Dr. W. H. Allen, President, in the chair. The proceedings were opened with prayer, after which communications were read from the various affiliated missions throughout the world, giving cheering accounts of the progress and spread of gospel light. Grants of books, amounting to 22,745 volumes, were made to kindred societies. It was voted to concur with the British Foreign Bible Society in the revision and republication of the Arabo-Turkish Testament and other works.

Drainage of Edgewater, Staten Island.

Application was made yesterday to Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in the name of the people of the State, to perpetuate a temporary injunction restraining the Drainage Commissioners of the town of Edgewater, Staten Island, from issuing drainage bonds or certificates below par, and restraining the payment of any sums of money to the contractor or contractors for laying drainage-pipe. The application is made on the ground that the Commissioners have issued and intend to issue bonds under par, and that the proceedings of the Commissioners have been so irregular that any property holder would have the legal right to remove pipes laid through his land.

The case was argued by Albert Stickney on behalf of the application, and by Gen. Anthon opposed. The Court continued the injunction so far as it restrained the issuing of bonds below par, but denied the application as to all the rest.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. Kingsley Recites the History of His Connection with the Enterprise.

The special committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, appointed to examine into the affairs of the East River Bridge, yesterday heard the statement of Mr. W. C. Kingsley, Superintendent of the work. Mr. Kingsley gave a connected history of his knowledge of the conduct of the enterprise. In substance, his statement was as follows:

In 1866 I became interested, and, being satisfied as to the feasibility of the project, I succeeded in enlisting the interest of Messrs. H. C. Murphy, J. S. T. Stranahan, and Judge McCue, and an act of incorporation was passed and the company formed. In May, 1867, Col. Roebling, having been appointed engineer, began preparing the plans. After the plans had been examined and indorsed by five of the ablest engineers in the country, subscriptions to the capital stock were solicited from the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn. The former agreed to take $1,500,000 when ten per cent. had been paid in, the City to be represented by the Mayor, Controller, and President of the Board of Aldermen.

Personally, he became responsible for $430,000 worth of material, and paid in ten per cent. on $200,000 worth of the stock. We wanted about 18,000 cubic yards of granite, and sent out specifications inviting proposals. Received about 100 bids, and we awarded the contract to a responsible firm in Rockland, Me., and it was satisfactorily carried out. So in all other contracts; each was rewarded to the lowest responsible bidder, except in the case of a small granite contract, where the lowest bidder appeared to be irresponsible, and an adventurer.

In relation to the matter of compensation paid to myself, I wish to state the circumstances. Since 1866 I had given the project a great portion of my time and attention, and took the position that I was entitled to fifteen per cent. on the cost of construction of the towers up to high-water mark, which would have been no more than a fair rate of remuneration for a contractor. In 1869 the Executive Committee decided to grant this remuneration. Certain members afterward became dissatisfied and proposed to reduce this rate, and in the Fall of 1871 I agreed to reduce it by about two-thirds, and as the total amount at this compromise would be $125,000, and I had already received $175,000, I refunded $50,000 and agreed to cancel all further remuneration for past services, thus sacrificing about $200,000, to which I think I was justly entitled, as since 1866 I declined entering into many profitable speculations, which would have prevented me devoting so much of my time to the bridge project as was necessary. No corporation or individual could command my time for five years for $125,000, and I compromised with the good of the company in view. I formerly carried about $230,000 worth of the company's stock, but in consideration of the compromise, I was relieved of all over $100,000 worth. It has been erroneously stated that in 1871 I offered to do the mason-work, when it was proposed to let it out by contract, for $42 per yard. When the engineer asked me what I would do the work for, I expected to be a bidder and thought it injudicious to give my estimate for publicity. So far as I know the Bridge Company has not paid a dollar, either directly or indirectly, for legislation of any kind or for the procuring of subscriptions to stock. I am a stockholder in the New-York and Brooklyn Sawmill Company, and requested the executive to be careful in awarding them contracts. Their bills, amounting to $34,000, were in some instances reduced.

We have on hand about 12,000 yards of stone, and shall need more. There is on hand money enough to last a year from this date. This will complete the Brooklyn tower, raise the New-York tower to the present height of the Brooklyn one, and pay for one-half the Brooklyn anchorage. The New-York tower will be built up to the roadway level before the end of August. Since July, 1872, I have been superintendent at an annual salary of $10,000.

Tweed, Sweeny, and Connolly are no longer directors, but hold some of the stock yet, although they appear never to have taken much interest in the enterprise. It will cost between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000 to complete the bridge, and $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 for land damages. The company are getting along very well with the work now, and I am of opinion that everything is being done at present, as in the past, on the cheapest possible basis.

Mr. Courtlandt P. Nixon, contractor for the New-York Post-office, was next examined, and testified that he received a certain amount per foot for the rough granite furnished the Government. After being quarried, it was fashioned to suit the plans of the architects, and for the supply and superintendence of this labor he received fifteen per cent on the amount paid for the work. He had contracted once with the Bridge Company, but as a general rule their prices were below his estimate.

The committee then adjourned subject to the call of the chair.

Serious Accident to Ladies.

Yesterday afternoon, the horses attached to a coach containing Mrs. Catharine L. Timpson, aged sixty-four, and her daughter, Mrs. Eliza Germon, of No. 107 Huron-street, Greenpoint, while passing the corner of Madison-avenue and Fiftieth-street, became frightened at the whistle of a passing locomotive on the Harlem Railroad, and ran off. The ladies were both thrown from the coach and were seriously injured. They were taken to St. Luke's Hospital for treatment.

Controller's Award of City Stocks.

Controller Green has accepted the proposals received on 3d inst. for "Additional New Croton Aqueduct Stock" and "Croton Water Main Stock," of all whose bids were 103½ and upward, rejecting all bids below that rate.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—NEW-YORK, April 4.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Monday, April 7: Nos. 5, 50, 51, 47, 57, 58, 59, and 23.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—In Bankruptcy by Involuntary Causes.—3873, Weed vs. Welder et al.; 3888, Rousseau et. al vs. Halstead; 3891 Ruckman vs. Halstead; 3920, The Bridgeport Brass Company vs. Baxter; 3,951 Green vs. Kellogg et. al.; 3958, Sherwin et al. vs The Bull's Head Bank; 3961, Gregory vs. Dodge; 3962, Kaufman et al. vs. Green et al.; 3963, Hamburger vs. Springer; 3964, Austin vs. Funk et al.; 3965, Brogan vs. The Bull's Head Bank; 3966, Canedy et al. vs. Saey; 3967, Ver Plaek et al. vs. Weed et al.; 3968, Hill et al. vs. Hansburgh; 3969, Arnold et al. vs. Coburn; 3970, Batcher vs. Crocker; 3971, Jones vs. Rorke; 3972, Asher vs. Bruyn.

SUPREME COURT.—ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 4.—The following is the General Term Calendar for Monday, April 7: Nos. 1, 2, 6, 8, 11, 12, 24, 26, 33, 35, 36 and 39.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—APRIL 4.
By Judge Fancher.

S. E. Shepherd *vs.* W. B. Shepherd; report confirmed and order for payment granted.

In re O. B. Potter; reference granted.

Hornthal *vs.* Killian et al.; judgment foreclosure and sale granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
By Judge Van Vorst.

Gose *vs.* Garner; order staying proceedings.

Sindler *vs.* Solomon; order vacating order.

Ohlin *vs.* King; Bernstein *vs.* Vogel; Austin *vs.* Arbuckle; orders granted.

Coleman *vs.* Dixon; Coleman *vs.* St. Evers: orders opening default and setting aside judgment.

Dion *vs.* The American Fire Detector Company; order vacating injunction and discontinuing action.

Allston *vs.* Sherloch; judgment set aside with liberty to defendant to answer on payment of costs of same and of this motion in five days.

Duckworth *vs.* Reed; motion denied; vide Taylor *vs.* Persse, 25 How. Pr. R., 407.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 270.—*Carlisle et al.* vs. *United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—The claimants, subjects of Great Britain, resided in the United States before the rebellion and during the war. They filed their petition under the Captured and Abandoned Property act, to recover the proceeds of sixty-five bales of cotton, belonging to them, which were sold by the Government, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury. During the war they manufactured and sold saltpetre to the Rebel Government, which the Court of Claims found to be giving aid and comfort to the rebellion, and dismissed their petition. The case was before heard at the present term, but was now reargued at the instance of the court, upon the question whether the amnesty proclamations of the President apply to domiciled aliens as well as to citizens. The Government concedes that common law, where an alien comes into a country and lives there, and enjoys the benefits and protection of the Government in his rights and property, if he is guilty of giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government or country, he commits treason the same as a citizen does by the same acts, and may be punished in the same manner; but submits that it may be doubted whether the language of the act of 1790, punishing treason, is broad enough to justify its extension beyond citizens actually subjects of the Government; hence it is contended that, as the proclamation of the President pardoned treason, and treason only, a person who could not be punished for treason under the act of 1790 cannot have the benefit of the amnesty proclamation. The claimants insist that if an alien can commit an offense against the United States, the President can pardon him; and that, as the act of the appellants was a giving of aid and comfort to the rebellion, it is within the meaning of the act of Congress of July 17, 1862, which punished with fine and imprisonment such giving of aid and comfort to the rebellion, and was an offense against the Government. For, it is said, to prescribe punishment for any act, is to prohibit it, and make its commission an offense against the Government. The claimants were, therefore, within the law, and of necessity within the proclamations of amnesty. But it is submitted, if an alien enemy cannot commit an offense against the United States, the act committed here can be no bar to recovery in this case, for the claimants would not be punishable under the laws of the United States in that case, and are consequently not barred by the provisions against disloyalty in the captured and abandoned property act. If their disability was that of an alien enemy only, it ceased when peace was restored, and as their title to their property never was divested, (and could not be without legal provisions for that purpose,) their right of action was restored with the return of peace. Peace is amnesty as to aliens.

Assistant Attorney-General Hill for Government; Carlisle & McPherson for claimants.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 4, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	36	Oil, bbls	50
Bees-wax, pks	6	Oil, Lub'cating, bbls	209
Copper, bbls	49	Oil, tallow, bbls	34
Copper, cakes	91	Resin, bbls	125
Cotton, bales	2,311	Leather, sides	6,368
Eggs, bbls	4,222	Butter, pks	1,693
Flour, bbls	7,095	Cheese, pks	2,045
Meal, bbls	260	Oil-cake, pks	425
Meal, bags	897	Grease, pks	235
Wheat, bushels	4,000	Pork, pks	107
Corn, bushels	16,850	Cut-meats, pks	2,697
Oats, bushels	13,582	Lard, tcs	3,348
Malt, bushels	375	Lard, kegs	550
Peas, bushels	705	Tallow, pkgs	32
Barley, bushels	2,000	Pea nuts, bags	246
Dried Fruit, pks	92	Starch, pks	475
Oatmeal, bbls	100	Tobacco, hhds	356
Beans, bbls	306	Tobacco, pks	911
Hides, No	1,080	Wool, bales	49
Hides, bdls	2	Whisky, bbls	402

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer St. Laurent, for Havre—3 cases Skins, 6 cases Beads, 103 tcs. Bacon, 1 case Revolvers, 80 Hides, 12 bales Leather, 25 bbls. Potash, 61 bbls. Pearl Ash, 20 bbls. Flour, 57 bbls. Sweeps, 40 cases Sewing-machine, 31 cases Silks, 175 tcs. Lard, 3 pks. Roots, 2 cases Maiden Hair, 19 bdls. Whalebone, 171 bags Cocoa, 817 pks. Tallow, 3 pks. Machinery, 47 bales Hides, 21 hhds. Tobacco, 12 pks. Silver-ware, 60 bales Cotton, 20 tons hides.

By the bark Filippo, for Constantinople—17,517 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Narragansett, for Cadiz—190,440 Staves.

By the steamer Capron, for Yokohama—Machinery, &c., for Japanese Government.

By the bark Erstatningen, for Stockholm—1,291 boxes Bacon, 20 tons Logwood.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been in demand at full rates, quoted at 35c.@36c. for good to prime ₱ ℔., with choice to fancy lots held much higher.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A fairly active trade has been noted in the leading kinds of stock, with comparative firmness as to values. The purchases, though not generally heavy, make a very respectable aggregate, for even this season, which has been complained of as decidedly backward. Manufacturers of the finer makes of work report full and satisfactory employment, in good part, on order business. The severe Money pressure has tended to impede operations. The City trade is improving gradually, though not yet up to the expectations of dealers. The Boston report is to the effect that the sales continue to be about equal to those of average seasons. Still the sales are in small quantities, and there does not seem to be enough confidence in the future to induce heavy purchases, and it seems now that the operations through the balance of the season will be confined to actual wants of consumers. The smaller Southern markets are better represented, and from most of the Western points orders are daily received. The New-England trade is improving, and manufacturers look for an active business for the next three or four weeks.

COAL—There has been a very fair business noted in domestic product, with prices generally well supported. In foreign there has been but little animation; limited stocks available; values essentially as before. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $20; do. Gas do. at $15@$18; Cumberland Soft at $8 50; Anthracite, $5@$6 ₱ ton.

COCOA—The inquiry for stock has been moderate on the basis of our quotations. Caracas quoted at 15c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11c.@11½c.; San Domingo, 7c., gold, ₱ ℔.

COFFEE—The dealings in the local market have been unimportant. Prices have been quoted steady, but the demand has been limited. Sales were made at Baltimore of 1,500 bags Rio, by the Adelaide, and at New-Orleans, 1,500 bags do., by the Hancock, on private terms. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¾c.@17c.; fair, 17½c.@17¾c.; good, 18¼c.@18½c.; prime, 18¾c.@19c., gold; ₱ ℔., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 17c.@19½c., gold; Java, 19¾c.@20½c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c., San Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., gold.

COTTON—Has been quoted nominally unchanged for early delivery, on a limited business. Sales, 1,139 bales, (of which 200 bales were to arrive,) including 441 bales to shippers, and 698 bales to spinners. For forward delivery, the demand has been moderately active, with the market quoted stronger at the close. April options sold at from 18⅝c.@18¾c.@18 9-16c.; May at 19 1-16c.@19¼c.@19c.@19 3-16c.; June at 19⅜c.@19 7-16c.@19⅜c.@19 9-16c.; and July at 19½c.@19⅜c.@19 9-16c.; August at 19⅝c. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 17,600 bales, (of which 4,300 bales last evening, and 13,300 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with April contracts closing at 18¾c.; May at 19⅛c., June at 19⅜c., July at 19 11-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,311 bales, including 734 bales from Norfolk, 493 bales from Philadelphia, 1,894 bales from Galveston, 8 bales from Baltimore, 182 bales per rail. The reported receipts at all the ports to-day were 7,720 bales, and for the week 49,656 bales, against 55,563 bales the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 3,049,268 bales, against 2,448,250 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Good Ordinary	17	17	17⅛	17⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅞	18	18⅛	18⅛
Low Middling	18⅞	18⅞	19	19⅛
Middling	19⅝	19⅞	20⅛	20⅛
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜	22⅛

EGGS—An unusually ample offering of stock has given buyers the advantage as to price. The demand has been active at the modified figures. We quote fresh from 19c@21c. for ordinary to choice marks of Western and near-by stock, ₱ dozen.

FISH—A fair business has been reported in the leading kinds. Prices have been well supported. Offerings of Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel restricted. We quote: Dry Cod at $6@$6 75, chiefly at $6 50@$6 75 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$25; No. 2 at $14@$16; No. 3 at $8@$9 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $5@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 25c. for Scale, and 25c. for No. 1 ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been comparatively slow of sale, with prices favoring buyers decidedly, on freer offerings. There has been very little demand for shipping stock, which, however, has been exceptionally scarce. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,200 bbls., all told, including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$6 65; inferior to good Extra State, $7@$7 50, chiefly at $7 25@$7 50; good to very fancy do., $7 50@$8 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 90@$7 50, chiefly at $7 20@$7 35; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7 20@$7 60 ₱ bbl.; and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 00@$5 65
Sour Flour	4 00@ 7 75
Superfine State and Western	6 15@ 6 65
Extra State	7 00@ 8 25
Extra City, shipping brands	7 25@ 8 25
Extra Genesee	8 85@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 20@ 7 60
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 90@ 7 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 75@10 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 50@10 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	7 25@12 75
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to very fancy	7 25@12 75

Southern Flour has been quoted weak in price on a dull market. Sales, 780 bbls. at from $6 10@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice shipping, and $8 25@$12 75 for ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ₱ bbl....California Flour dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been firmer and more sought after at $4 10@$5 75 for inferior to very choice Superfine, and $6 for fancy Superfine; sales, 500 bbls....Corn-meal has been in fair request but quoted weak in price since our last, at from $3@$3 40 for inferior to choice Yellow Western, chiefly $3 15@$3 25 for fair; $3 25@$3 45 for White do.; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 60@$3 70 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 1,100 bbls....Bag-meal inactive at from $1 18@$1 23 for coarse; $1 23@$1 25 for fine Yellow; $1 25@$1 35 for White....Oat-meal at $7 65@$8 45 ₱ bbl.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Sales, 1,500 boxes on private terms.

FRUIT—A moderate business has been reported, since our last, with prices showing more firmness; sales have been reported of 2,500 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 25; 1,800 boxes Loose Muscatel do. at $2 40@$2 45; 500 bbls. Currants at 6½c.; 5 cases Citron and 200 cases Sardines on private terms, and 80 casks Turkey Prunes at 8½c.@8¾c. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 25; Loose Muscatel do., $2 40@$2 50 ₱ box; Valencia do. at 7c.@7½c.; Currants at 6½c.@6¾c.; Figs at 8½c.@13c.; Turkey Prunes at 8½c.@8¾c.; Almonds at 18c.@33c.; Filberts at 11¼c.@13c.; Brazil Nuts at 8c. ₱ ℔.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been very sparingly sought after. Some milling inquiry has been noted, with no disposition apparent on the part of shippers to operate. Good to prime No. 2 Milwaukee quoted nominally at from $1 65@$1 67. Some 2,000 bushels good No. 3 Spring sold at $1 55½, and 1,200 bushels fair do. at $1 53, with small lots of rejected Spring at irregular rates. Winter quiet within the previous range; 3,000 bushels fair White Michigan sold at $1 95 in store, for milling. For forward delivery, the offerings of No. 2 Milwaukee Spring have been more liberal on the basis of $1 58 for the last half of May and first ten days of June, but the few bids reported were 5c.@8c. under the views of sellers....Corn has been in limited request and quoted less firm. The export call was very tame. Sales have been reported since our last of 45,000 bushels at 64½c.@65½c. for inferior to choice new Mixed Western; 65c.@66c. for new Yellow do.; 63c.@63½c. for old Mixed Western....Rye nominally unchanged. ....Barley quiet and irregular; sales, 9,400 bushels No. 2 Western on private terms....Barley-malt dull at old quotations....Oats have been in good demand, and new have been quoted 1c. a bushel higher on restricted offerings of desirable lots. Old held firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 74,000 bushels at 50c.@52½c. for inferior to prime new Mixed Western; 49c.@51½c. for new Black do., part from store, at 51c.@56c. for very poor to choice new White do., with 52½c. reported bid, 53c. asked, for old Mixed Western, in store; and 65c. for one car-load of very choice White State, for seeding purposes....Feed in slack request, and quoted irregular at $21@$24 ₱ ton.

HAY AND STRAW—With increasing supplies available, prices of Hay favor purchasers. The demand, however, is not urgent, and is mainly to provide for current wants. In Straw there is not much animation, and values show weakness. Bale stock quoted at depots thus: Shipping grades, 95c.@$1; retailing stock, including ordinary to very choice Timothy, $1 05@$1 45; shipping quoted from store, $1@$1 10, and the range of retailing qualities, $1 20@$1 60; good Clover, at depots, at 85c.@95c.; good Mixed do. at $1@$1 10. Long Rye Straw quoted from depots at $1 10@$1 20; Short Rye Straw, 80c.@90c.; Oat Straw, 80c.@85c. ₱ 100 ℔s. Some dealers quote Hay and Straw by the ton, thus: Timothy, fancy, $28@$30; Timothy, prime, $25@$28; Timothy, fair, $22@$24; shipping grades, $18@$20; Clover, $16@$20; Straw, Long Rye, $22@$23; Straw, Short Rye, $16@$18; Oat Straw, $15@$16; and Wheat, $12@$13 ₱ ton.

HEMP—There has been a restricted movement noted in stock. Holders, however, have been comparatively firm in their views and not urgent in offering supplies. 1,000 bales Jute Butts sold at 2c., currency, 60 days, which shows a slight decline. We quote: American at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $195@$235 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10¼c.; Sisal, 8½c.@8¾c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4¼c.; Jute Butts, 2c., currency, ₱ ℔.

HOPS—There has been some animation in domestic product, chiefly in California, but at unsettled prices within the previous range. The arrivals have been more liberal, especially of old growths. No imports of foreign have been reported during the week. The arrivals of domestic have been 574 bales for the week, making the total since Sept. 1 of last year 21,329 bales. The imports of foreign, as made up by Mr. Emmet Wells, since Sept. 1, have been 20,159 bales. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 40c.@55c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; Western, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; crop of 1870, 8c.@15c.; Old Olds, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, 40c.@60c.; English, 35c.@40c.; Belgian, 35c.@40c.; California, 50c.@60c.

METALS—The dealings in Copper have been limited at about steady rates; 50,000 ℔s. Lake sold at 34½c. ₱ ℔....Notwithstanding the unfavorable foreign reports, holders of Iron have been firm in their views, and offering stock reservedly, but the market has been dull, no important dealings having been reported. We quote: Glengarnock Pig at $56@$58; Eglinton do. at $55; Gartsherrie at $60; Coltness at $65; No. 1 American Pig at $50; No. 2 do. at $45@$48; Wrought Scrap at $57 50@$60; English Rails at $70@$71, gold; American Rails, at works, [illegible]....Silesian Sheet, 11c....Pig-lead quiet at 6¼c., gold, or ordinary Foreign....Silesian Spelter dull at 7¾c.@8c., gold....Pig-tin quiet, with Straits quoted at 33¼c., and English at 32¾c., gold. Tin Plates have been in fair request, but at easier rates, with sales reported of 1,000 boxes, ½x Charcoal; 2,000 boxes, 14x20, Coke; 250 boxes 10x20, do.; and 500 boxes Coke Terne, on private terms. Charcoal Plates quoted here at $12@$12 37½; Charcoal Terne, $10 50@$11 25; Coke $10@$10 12½; Coke Terne, $8 75@$10, gold, ₱ box....Zinc quiet and unchanged.

MOLASSES—The inquiry for the better grades of stock has been more active at full prices, chiefly for grocery purposes; sales have been reported of 497 hhds. new crop Porto Rico at 58c.@65c.; 25 bbls. New-Orleans at 73c., and 100 hhds. low grade Cuba Clayed at 23c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been depressed and quoted lower, on freer offerings and a moderate demand; sales 3,700 bbls. Strained, part at $3 ₱ 280 ℔s. ....Tar dull and heavy....Spirits Turpentine has been quoted cheaper, on more liberal offerings, leading to a livelier business; sales, 300 bbls. at 55c.; 100 bbls., buyer April, at 57c., closing with 55c. bid for regular lots.

OILS—Business has been comparatively dull in most kinds of stock. Prices, however, have not varied materially. We quote: Crude Whale at 63c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@77c.; Crude Sperm at $1 52@$1 55; Unbleached Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Bleached at $1 72½@$1 75; Prime to very choice Winter Lard-oil at 65c.@75c.; Red-oil at 48c.; Saponified, 48c.@52c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 97c.@99c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 20@$1 30, in casks; Menhaden at 70c.@82c.; Crude Cotton-seed-oil at 42½c.@43½c.; Yellow and White at 47½c.@60c. ₱ gallon; Palm-oil at 8¾c.@9c. ₱ ℔.

PETROLEUM—Crude quiet at 9c., in bulk....Refined in demand at 19¼c., and held at 19¾c....Refined at Philadelphia quoted at 18¾c.@19c.; sales, 2,500 bbls., deliverable May 10, at 19⅜c....Refined, in cases, more sought after on the basis of 28c.; sales, 16,000 cases.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork dull at $17 25 for new Western, in lots. Extra Prime in more demand at $13 62½@$13 75; sales, 300 bbls. Prime Mess held firmly, but inactive. For forward delivery, 750 bbls. new Western Mess, April options, sold at $17....Dressed Hogs quiet; City quoted at from 7¼c.@8c., chiefly at 7¾c.@8c....Cut-meats in quite moderate request at about former figures. Pickled Hams, in tcs., attracted more attention. Sales, 140 boxes Bellies, 11 to 12 ℔s., at 10½c.; 150 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 7¾c.; 450 tcs. Pickled Hams, 17 to 14½ ℔s., at 12c.@12¾c.; 250 tcs. do., at St. Louis, 13½ ℔s., at 11½c.; and sundry lots of Bulk Meats, within the previous range. ....Bacon has been quoted about as before, on, however, a restricted movement. Sales have been reported of 700 boxes Long Clear, in lots, at 9c.; 500 boxes Short Clear, May option, on private terms; and 600 boxes Cumberland at 8¼c....Lard has attracted more attention, especially for forward delivery, with prices quoted stronger, particularly on June options. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 350 tcs. Western Steam at 8⅝c.@8 11-16c.; 350 tcs. City do. at 8½c.; 250 tcs. No. 1 Western and 150 tcs. No. 1 City at 8¼c.; and 1,100 tcs. Refined at 8¾c.@9c. And for forward delivery, 500 tcs. Western Steam, (named brand,) buyer April, at 9c.; 500 tcs. do., regular, April option, at 8 11-16c.; 4,000 tcs. do., May, at 9c.; 2,500 tcs. do., June, at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c., with some settlements reported at 9¼c....Beef steady and in moderate demand; sales, 150 bbls. We quote at from $8@$11 for New Mess, and $12@$13 50 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted $18 50@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$25 for India Mess, and $28@$31 for Extra India Mess; sales, 100 bbls. and 20 tcs. Beef Hams quiet within the range of $23@$33 for very inferior to very choice brands; sales, 75 bbls....Butter, though not remarkably active, meets with a fair sale, at steady rates, especially the more desirable grades of Old, and strictly fine lots of New. The supply of New product is gradually increasing, and attracting considerable attention from buyers. Old is in very scant stock. We quote Old at from 34c.@45c. for fair ordinary to very choice State Dairies; 36c.@44c. for fair to very choice State firkins; 40c.@48c. for do. do. tubs; 48c.@50c. for fancy State tubs, in small lots; 25c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice Welsh Dairies; 14c.@28c. for poor to strictly fine Western; 30c.@33c. for very choice do.; 25c.@30c. for common to choice Western Roll; 30c.@32c. for fancy do.; 18c.@25c. for ordinary to choice Canadas, and 7c.@9½c. for Grease stock; and new Butter at 38c.@47c. for fair to very choice....A comparatively good demand prevails for Cheese, in part for shipment, within the previous range of values. The derangement of the foreign exchanges, the scarcity of freight room, and the advanced rates claimed for accommodation have been against the export movement. We quote: Cheese from 12c.@16¾c. for fair ordinary to strictly fancy Factory, with the main inquiry for fair to strictly fine stock within the range, and 10c.@15½c. for State Dairy, ₱ ℔.

SALT—Has been firm as to price, and in fair demand, the main call having been for Liverpool stock. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 50@$1 60; Liverpool Fine, $2 60@$3 25, ₱ sack, from store; Turk's Island at 35c.@40c. ₱ bushel; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled, $2 25; Bulk, 30c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet on the basis of 7¼c.@7½c. ₱ ℔.

SEED—The market has been dull for all kinds, with prices nominally as last quoted. We quote: Clover, 8½c.@9c., the latter for very choice, ₱ ℔.; chiefly at 8½c. for average samples; Rough Flax, $2 25@$2 35; Timothy, $3 50@$3 87½, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 67½, gold, ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been quoted steady, on a moderate jobbing business. Foreign in rather more request. We quote: Castile at 9¼c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c., and No. 1 at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.

SPICES—The demand has been fair, in a jobbing way, on the basis of our quotations. Invoices rather slow of sale. Mace quoted at $1 17½@$1 25; No. 1 Nutmegs at 95c.@96½c.; Cassia at 26¼c.@27c.; Cloves at 25c.@26c.; East India Pepper at 17¾c.@19c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger at 10c.@11¼c., gold, ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—A fair demand prevails for Raw, on a firm basis as to prices, the main call having been for low-grade refining stock. Sales have been reported since our last, of 975 hhds., 83 boxes, and 4,500 bags, including 859 hhds. very inferior to good refining Cuba, at 7⅝c.@8¼c., chiefly good refining at the latter rate; 52 hhds. grocery Porto Rico, at 9c.; 64 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¼c.; 83 boxes Havana, part clayed, at 8¼c.; and, by auction, of Beet Root Sugar, ex Steinmann, slightly damaged, 4,000 bags at 7¼c., and 500 bags at 7 11-16c. ₱ ℔. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8c.; good do., 8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 9c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 9c.@9½c. Refined continues in moderate demand, with Hards quoted at 11¼c.; A's, 10⅜c.@10½c., and Yellows at 9⅜c.@10½c.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fairly active request and held with confidence. Sales equal to 265,000 ℔s. fair ordinary to strictly prime good at 8⅜c.@9c. Stearine firmer, but inactive. Grease quiet; 52 tcs. sold at 7¾c.

TEAS—Have been very irregular in price on a limited business; 1,800 half chests Green sold on private terms.

TOBACCO—Kentucky has been in better request, chiefly for export, at firm prices, with sales reported of 500 hhds. at from 7¼c.@15c. ₱ ℔. Seed Leaf has attracted more attention, with sales reported of 500 cases sundries at 8c.@11c., and 100 cases Connecticut at 25c.@55c. Havana sold to the extent of 200 bales at 85c.@$1 10. Manufactured steady and in demand.

WHISKY—Has been in more demand and quoted dearer, with sales reported, since our last, of 400 bbls., in lots, at 90¾c.@91¼c., now held higher; and 50 bbls. Alcohol at equal to 90½c. for Whisky ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Berth Freights for British ports were quite firm, with a scant offering of room and a fair inquiry for accommodation; for the Continent, dull and irregular. The chartering movement was on a moderate scale, with rather more steadiness as to rates....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 300 bales Cotton on private terms, and, by steam, 250 bales Cotton at 9-16d.@⅝d. ₱ ℔.; 10,000 bushels Grain at 7¾d.@8d. ₱ bushel; 550 boxes Bacon, for forward delivery to vessel, at 50s. And a British ship, 889 tons, to arrive, with Timber, from Dobay, at 80s. And a British ship, 1,073 tons, and an American ship, 1,255 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted at 75s.@80s. And seven ships, 1,744, 1,288, 1,217, 1,128, 1,087, 812, and 492 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, within the range of 100s.@110s....For London, by sail, 50 bbls. Pork at 4s. 6d.; 200 boxes Bacon at 32s. 6d. Also, a steam-ship, 824 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 115s. ....For Bristol, by sail, 15 tons Tallow at 37s. 6d.; 200 boxes Bacon at 40s. and 1,500 bbls. Resin on private terms....For Bristol Channel, (Gloucester and Sharpness excluded,) a British brig, 242 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 100s....For a port in the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, 208 tons, with Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, reported at about 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian brig, 300 tons, with Naval Stores from Wilmington, (privileges extending to the United Kingdom and the Continent,) at 5s. 3d. and 6s. 3d.; a British ship, 679 tons, hence, with Cotton, on private terms; and a ship, 1,576 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For Dublin, a British ship, 926 tons, and a British bark, 603 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 106s....For the Continent, a British bark, 730 tons, (to arrive,) with about 5,000 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia, on private terms; a German brig, 218 tons, (to arrive,) with about 1,500 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d.@6s. 6d., according to ports; a British bark, 700 tons, hence, with equal to about 4,400 bbls. Petroleum, with privilege of some Naval Stores, reported at equal to market rates; and, rumored, a ship, with about 7,000 bbls. Petroleum to a direct port, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl...For Antwerp, by sail, 10 hhds Kentucky Tobacco, at 47s. 6d....For Bremen, by sail, 270 boxes Bacon, on private terms; and a German bark, 701 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For a direct port in the Danish Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 390 tons, hence, with about 260 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Dantzic, a Norwegian bark, 365 tons, hence, with Resin, reported at equal to about 4s. 6d. ₱ 280 ℔s....For Corunna, a British brig, 280 tons, hence, with about 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. ₱ bbl....For Vigo and orders, a German brig, 174 tons, hence with equal to about 1,100 bbls. Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, at 7s. and 17½d., privileges embracing Corunna, Santander, and Bilboa....For Terragona, an Italian bark, 470 tons, hence with Staves, at equal to $75 for extra heavy Pipe....For the River Platte, a British bark, 442 tons, with Lumber from St. John, at $27, and 5 ₱ cent. primage....For Hampton Roads and orders, British brig, 198 tons, with general cargo, reported from Pernambuco at 32s. 6d. and 5 ₱ cent. primage....For Boston, a British schooner, 189 tons, with sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $6 25....For New-York, an American bark, 489 tons, with sugar in hhds., reported from Sagua, at $6; a British bark, 251 tons, and an American schooner, 104 tons, with do., in hhds. and boxes, from Havana, at $5@$5 25 and $1 25; and two Italian barks, 532 and 454 tons, with sugar, in boxes, from do., at $1 25.

COTTON MARKETS.

SAVANNAH, April 4.—Cotton dull; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 893 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,368 bales; coastwise, 621 bales; sales, 357 bales; stock, 47,488 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,817 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 5,583 bales; to the Continent, 3,063 bales; coastwise, 2,217 bales; sales, 4,627 bales.

CHARLESTON, April 4.—Cotton dull; Middling, 18⅝c.@18¾c.; Low Middling, 18¼c.; Good Ordinary, 17¼c.; net receipts, 637 bales; exports, coastwise, 265 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 29,359 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,026 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 913 bales; coastwise, 1,871 bales; sales, 4,350 bales.

MOBILE, April 4.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling, 18⅜c.; Good Ordinary, 16c.; Low Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 440 bales; exports, coastwise, 70 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 39,722 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 3,490 bales; gross, 3,610 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,663 bales; sales, 8,500 bales.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Cotton—Dull and nominal; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 704 bales; gross, 1,001 bales; exports, coastwise, 37 bales; sales, 15 bales; stock, 9,571 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 859 bales; gross, 1,782 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 161 bales; to the Continent, 739 bales; coastwise, 438 bales; sales, 378 bales.

GALVESTON, April 4.—Cotton weak; Texas Ordinary, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 940 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,734 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 65,265. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,363 bales; gross, 5,110 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,734 bales; coastwise, 1,663 bales; sales, 4,100 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 4.—Cotton in moderate demand and easier; Ordinary, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 16⅝c.; Low Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 3,241 bales; gross receipts, 3,311 bales; export, to Great Britain, 5,677 bales; coastwise, 120 bales; sales, 1,300 bales; last evening, 1,200 bales; stock, 196,438 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 19,742 bales; gross, 21,131 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 19,147 bales; to the Continent, 7,516 bales; coastwise, 3,793 bales; sales, 26,000 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, April 4, 1873.

On yesterday forenoon trade in Beeves fell nearly ¼c. ₱ ℔. on the rate obtained on last Monday, still sales were slow, and most of the lots on hand were forced off in small numbers. Prices ranged from 10c.@13½c. ₱ ℔., weights from 5½ cwt. to 9 cwt. Trade on this forenoon was not different either in rates or in demand; Cows sold generally from $60@$65 ₱ head; Veals from 10c.@11c. ₱ ℔. The supply of Live Veals continues light. Shorn Sheep sold on yesterday and to-day from 5¼c.@6¼c. ₱ ℔.; Woolly Sheep from 6¾c.@8¼c. ₱ ℔., quality good. Trade in Hogs is firm; prices have declined, but the markets closed with an upward tendency. Live Hogs almost nominal, from 6¼c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔.; City Dressed from 7¼c.@8¼c. ₱ ℔., Light Pigs included.

SALES.

M. Landerbeck sold for N. Morris 83 fair Illinois Steers from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight from 6¾ cwt. to 7¾ cwt.; 32 common Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight from 5¾ cwt. to 7 cwt. W. B. Gillett sold for self 83 smooth Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt. C. T. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 130 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. B. Westheimer sold on commission 109 rough Illinois Steers from 10c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for self, 35 State Cattle, mixed Steers and Oxen, from 10c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔., average weight 7 cwt. S. Schuster sold for N. Morris 95 common Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 85 Texan Steers at 10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt.; had 2 cars due. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 232 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔., weights from 6 cwt. to 9 cwt. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris 109 fair Illinois Steers, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; held on sale 78 Illinois Steers. W. G. Dudley held on sale for N. Morris 48 Texan Steers. W. Meyers sold for N. Morris 118 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 11¼c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weights from 6 cwt. to 7 cwt.; held on sale 73 Illinois Steers. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 178 rough Illinois Steers, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weights from 6¾ cwt., scant, to 7 cwt., strong. M. Goldschmitt sold for N. Morris 110 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 11½c.@12¼c. ₱ ℔., weights from 6¼ cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; for Klaufer & Co., 112 Texan Steers, grazed in Missouri, at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; for J. Stern, 16 fair Missouri Steers, at 12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for self & Co., 67 coarse Missouri Steers, from 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; had 16 cars due. S. B. Richardson held on sale 19 fair quality Pennsylvania Bulls, 11 cwt., gross. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 84 Texan Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. M. Fuller & Co. sold for J. Voetter 128 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11½c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weights from 6½ cwt. to 7¾ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. Pidcock sold 80 shorn Ohio Sheep, weight 7,520 ℔s., at 6¼c. ₱ ℔.; 489 Ohio Sheep, weight 49,902 ℔s., at 8¼c. ₱ ℔.; 75 Ohio Sheep, weight 8,860 ℔s., at 8¼c. ₱ ℔.; held on sale, 3 cars of Sheep. Kase & Houver sold 2 fresh Milch Cows and their calves for $125.

FORTY-EIGHTH SHEEP MARKET.

Hume & Elliott sold 130 Massachusetts Sheep, weight 13,465 ℔s., at 8c. ₱ ℔.; 123 State Sheep, weight 11,808 ℔s., at 8¼c. ₱ ℔.; 218 shorn State Sheep, weight 17,658 ℔s., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔. J. Kirby sold 30 Illinois Sheep, weight 2,340 ℔s., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day—1,725 head of horned Cattle, 1,310 Sheep, 4,039 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at One Hundredth-street Yards—334 head of horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards—275 head of horned Cattle.

BUFFALO, April 4.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 45 cars reported to arrive, 1,207 head; making the total supply for the week thus far, 8,143 head, or 479 cars, against 409 cars for the same time last week. Market flat; not sufficient sales to justify quotations; about 300 head disposed of; sales, 53 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 1,019 to 1,270, at $4 80@$5 40; 51 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,089 to 1,182, at $5 25@$5 30; 75 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,151 to 1,264, at $5 75@$6; 35 head Texas Steers, averaging 1,193, at $5 70. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,800 head, against 7,000 head for the same time last week; market closed heavy at ¼c. off from last week's closing prices, but few buyers being in attendance during the week; dullness of market attributed to the unusual influx of State Sheep at Albany; sales to-day, 694 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 83 ℔s. to 117 ℔s., at $6@$7 50; 100 head Illinois Sheep, averaging 80 ℔s., at $4 50; 556 head Ohio Sheep, averaging 87, at $5 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 9,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 27,800 head, against 18,200 head for the same time last week; market overloaded with stockers of an inferior grade, which are 10c.@15c. ₱ cwt. off from yesterday's rates; good Hogs are scarce and command yesterday's prices; we quote the range from $5 50@$6 15; sales, 1,000 head Ohio and Illinois Hogs, ranging from 160 ℔s. to 180 ℔s. at $5 70@$5 90; 160 head Indiana Hogs averaging 126 ℔s. at $5 50.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 4.—The Cattle market opens very dull; prices are ¼c. off on good Cattle, and in some instances ⅜c., with indications of a further decline; the average quality of offerings are better than last week; range from 5¾c.@7¾c.; the market for Milch Cows is steady; good demand, and supply limited; $45@$70 for common to good Milkers with calves. Sheep and Lambs—Supply moderate; prices ¼c.@⅜c. off from last week's rates; fine wool Illinois and Iowa, 6¾c.@7½c.; do. New-York and Michigan, 6¾c.@7¾c.; Lambs, 7c.@8c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—Flour dull and unchanged; only an order trade. Wheat dull and drooping; only sample lots sold; No. 2 Spring offered at $1 19; No. 2 Red Winter sold at $1 87, seller May. Corn dull and drooping at 32¼c.@32¾c. for No. 2 Mixed at east side on track; do. sacked, 42c. Oats steady at 27¼c.@28c. for No. 2 at east side on track; do. sacked, 33c. Barley firm; only sample lots sold. Rye dull at 69c. for No. 2 at east side, in elevator. Whisky quiet at 87c. Pork quiet at $16 62½, spot; $16 75, seller May. Dry-salted Meats weak; little doing at 8¼c. for Clear Sides, seller April. Bacon weak; little disposition to operate; small lots sold lower at 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders; 9¾c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Lard quiet at 8c. for Steam. Live Hogs firm at $4 85@$4 90. Cattle firm at $2@$5 for Texans; $2 25@$4 25 for native Cows and Heifers; $3@$4 75 for stock Steers; $4 25@$6 for fat Steers. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 34,000 bushels Corn, 25,000 bushel Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, and 1,800 Hogs.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull and unsettled; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 14½@$1 14¾, cash; $1 19½ seller May; Rejected, 93c. Corn steady at 30¼c.@30⅜c., cash; 33c.@33⅛c. for strictly fresh; 34½c. seller May; Rejected, 28c. Oats quiet at 23¼c. for No. 2 Regular; 26c.@26¼c. for fresh; Rejected, 22½c. Rye firm at 64c. for No. 2. Barley dull at 76c. for No. 2 Spring. Pork firm at $15 35@$15 40, cash; seller May dull at $15 60@$15 65. Lard quotable at $8 25@$8 30 spot; $8 37½@$8 40 seller May. Bulk-meats irregular; Hams, in pickle, steady at 10¼c.@13c. Dry Salted Meats—Shoulders firm at 6c.@6¼c., loose; 6¼c.@6½c. boxed. Bacon sold at 7¼c. for Shoulders, 9c. for Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c. for Clear Sides. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour; 24,000 bushels Wheat; 41,000 bushels corn; 28,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye; 6,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—12,000 bbls. Flour; 27,000 bushels Wheat; 7,000 bushels Corn; 12,000 bushels Oats; 1,000 bushels Rye; 8,000 bushels Barley.

LOUISVILLE, April 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat lower at $1 60, for Red; $1 65 for Amber; receipts light. Corn in fair demand; sales of 3,000 White shelled and sacked delivered at depot at 55c. Oats steady at 40c.@42c. for sacked. Rye quiet at 75c.@77c. Provisions quiet; demand light. Pork sold at $16 50@$17. Bacon sold at 7c. for Shoulders; 9c.@9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9¼c.@9½c. for Clear Sides, packed. Bulk Meats held at 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders; 8c.@8¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¼c.@8½c. for Clear Sides. Hams, 10¼c., loose; ¾c. higher for packed. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 13½c.@14c.; plain, 12c.@13c., packed. Lard sold at 8¼c.@8½c. for tierce; 9¼c.@10c. for keg; 8¼c. for steam; order lots, ¼c.@½c. higher. Whisky steady at 86c.@87. Tobacco—Sales, 325 hhds.; market firm for all in good condition.

BUFFALO, April 4.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 55@$1 56; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 45; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 65; White Canada, $1 75@$1 90; White Michigan, $1 80@$2. Corn steady at 51c. for Western, on track; 52c. for No. 2, in store; supply unequal to the demand. Oats dull; Western Mixed, on track, 40c.; in store, 40c.@41c. Barley firm; Canada, 95c.@$1; No. 2 Western, 90c.@95c.; Two-rowed State, 80c.@85c.; Four-rowed, 95c. Rye—Sales nominal at 85c. Barley-malt—Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. The balance of the market is unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 is held at $32 50. Clover-seed dull at 8@9c. Timothy is quoted at $3 25@$3 37½. Flaxseed, $2 12@$2 15. Flour very quiet; Superfine, $4 50@$5 25; Extras, $5 75@$6 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 50@$8 40; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $8 75@$9 50; high grades, $9 75@$11. Wheat dull and weak; Red, $1 85@$1 92; Amber, $1 90@$1 95; White, $2 05@$2 10. Rye dull at 82c.@83c. Corn in fair demand; Yellow, 60c.@61c., White, 65c. Oats more active; sales, 10,000 bushels White at 49c.; mixed, 47c.@48c. Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses—Nothing doing. Petroleum steady; Crude, 13⅜c.; Refined, 19¼c. Whisky quiet at 91c. for Western, in iron.

BALTIMORE, April 4.—Cotton nominal; Low Middling, 18⅜c.@18½c. Flour dull and market favors buyers, but prices unchanged. Wheat firm, with better feeling in the market, but prices unchanged. Corn active and firm for Southern; White Southern, 67c.; Yellow do., 62c.; Mixed Western quiet but firm at 61c. Oats in good demand; Southern, 47c.@49c.; Mixed Western, 45c.@46c.; White do., 47c.@48c. Rye firm at 85c.@95c. Hay quiet; Western, $27@$31. Provisions quiet, but firm and unchanged; Western Butter—Market bare and firm; new packed, 38c.@42c.; choice roll, 35c.@37c.; fair to good do., 27c.@33c. Whisky, 90¼c.

CINCINNATI, April 4.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower at $1 60@$1 65. Corn, Oats, and Rye unchanged. Butter—Demand good at full prices. Provisions quiet. Pork steady at $16 50. Lard steady; Steam, 8c. freely bid, held ⅛c.@¼c. higher; Kettle, 8¼c.@8¾c. Bulk Meats quiet and firm; buyers demand a reduction; held, Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8⅜c. Bacon easier and in light demand; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib, 8¾c.@9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Whisky steady at 86c.

OSWEGO, April 4.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales, 1,600 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; White Canada, $2. Corn dull; sales, State, 58c.; Western, 60c. Oats held at 46c. for State. Corn-meal—$1 30 for Bolted; $1 25 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 80c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 27 for No. 1; $1 17¼ for No. 2. Oats quiet and unchanged at 26¼c. for No. 2. Corn dull and unsettled at 34¼c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye in good demand at 65¼c. for No. 1. Barley quiet and unchanged at 78c. for No. 2 Spring. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, April 4.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal; sales of No. 1 Red Winter at $1 70; No. 2 Red, $1 62. Corn quiet at 44c.@45c. Oats steady at 39c. for No. 1 State. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, April 4.—Spirits of Turpentine—no sales reported. Resin quiet at $2 25@$2 30 for Strained. Crude Turpentine dull at $2 25 for Hard; $3 75 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $2 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, April 4—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93 for money, and 93⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94½; 1867s, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89; New 5s, 90¼. Erie Railway Shares, 50¼.

2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅞; for the account, 93. United States Bonds—New 5s, 90¼. Erie Railway Shares, 50¼.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is ¼ ₱ cent. above the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £170,000. Consols closed at 93 for money, and 93⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94½; 1867s, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 90¼. Erie Railway Shares, 50¼.

FRANKFORT, April 4.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 95½ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, April 4.—Rentes, 56f.

LIVERPOOL, April 4—11½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9⅛@9¼d.; Middling Orleans, 9½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 93,000 bales, including 13,000 bales for export, and 7,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 849,000 bales, of which 305,000 bales are American. The receipts of the week have been 121,000 bales, including 52,000 bales American. Actual export, 8,000 bales. The stock at sea, bound to this port, is 389,000 bales, including 195,000 bales American. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 71,900 quarters, including 67,000 quarters American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—The market is heavy. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Wheat, 11s. 3d.@11s. 7d. for average California White, and 11s. 8d.@11s. 10d. for Club do. Provisions—Bacon, 38s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Beef, 80s. ₱ tierce for new. Cheese, 71s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American Fine. Lard, 39s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Pork, 63s. ₱ cwt. for new Mess. Produce—Tallow, 41s. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull and depressed. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales 6,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable this month, at 9⅛d. Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics, at Manchester, is dull, with a downward tendency. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 13,000 quarters, including 6,000 American. Produce—Spirits Petroleum 13d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Bacon, 40s. 9d. ₱ cwt., for Short Rib Middles. Linseed-oil, £34@£34 5s. ₱ ton.

LONDON, April 4—5 P. M.—Produce—Spirits Petroleum 14d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 44s. ₱ cwt.

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
W. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer.
L. M. HOFFMAN'S SON & CO. will sell, by order of
Messrs. Ogden & Clark, Real Estate Brokers, &c.,
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On WEDNESDAY, April 9,
at 11 o'clock,
All the elegant household furniture, china, glassware, &c., also, carpets, mirrors, and chandeliers contained in the private dwelling-house No. [illegible] Madison-av. Madison-avenue cars pass the door.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on April 7, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 273 mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 108 mortgage bonds of the Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company, $1,000 each, and 59 mortgage bonds of Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, $1,000 each. For further particulars apply to THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank,
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GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.
Sales-rooms Nos. 527 and 529 6th-av., near 32d-st. and Broadway. Auction sales of furniture, mirrors, carpets, ornaments, paintings, carriages, harness, &c., &c. Goods received on storage for private sale. Sales at private residences a specialty.

BANKRUPT SALE.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of the United States District Court, District of New-Jersey, the undersigned will sell at public auction at the office of S. S. Morris, Esq., Register, at No. 1 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, on WEDNESDAY, April 16, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., all the outstanding claims of the Lodi Print Works, bankrupts, and of the undersigned as assignee thereof.—Dated April 3, 1873. NATHAN HOBART,
Assignee of the Lodi Print Works.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) April 5, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 12 East River, Fresh Palermo Oranges and Lemons; cargo of S. O. Jenkins. Also, on Pier No. [illegible] River, Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo of James Miller. Immediately after, within their own store, 300 boxes Messina Oranges.

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THE FIRM OF JAMES H. JORDAN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
J. H. JORDAN,
W. L. MONTAGUE,
C. F. DAVENPORT,
Special.

THE FIRM OF KOLLOCK & SHERWIN is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either partner will sign in liquidation.
LEMUEL M. KOLLOCK,
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The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1873.

Announcements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DADDY O'DOWD—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Rella Pateman. Matinée at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Bavel, Miss Fanny Deane. Matinée at 2.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—COUSIN JACK—Mr. E. A. Sothern, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss J. Lee. Matinée at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE SCOUT OF THE PRAIRIE—Mr. W. F. Cody, Mlle. Morlacchi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ALIXE—Mr. Chas. Fisher, Mr. George Clarke, Miss Clara Morris. Matinée at 1½.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—UNCLE SAM—Mr. John Brougham, Mrs. John Wood. Matinée at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK, LORD DUNDREARY, &c.—Mr. E. A. Sothern. Matinée at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, and HIPPODROME. Day and evening.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—LENT'S MUSEUM, CIRCUS, and ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN. Day and evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2. READINGS by Mr. and Mrs. George Vandenhoff.

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-emmently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

What has Controller GREEN done that he should form the daily subject of stilted panegyric in the *Tribune*, and should even be made the recipient of the venal praise of the *World*? Before these journals claim the credit, as they undoubtedly will one of these days, of putting Mr. GREEN where he is, and steadily defending him while there, it may be well to recall the following facts: The *Tribune* snarled and carped at the Controller during the most trying period of his struggle against legislative inaction and public misrepresentation. The *World* began by accusing him of lending "an alias to thief," and of having made "a marvelous prostitution of a pure reputation." It tried to bully and frighten him out of the hard-won citadel of which he was placed in command, and then urged HALL to appoint Gen. MCCLELLAN, or somebody else, to expel Mr. GREEN by force. For eighteen months it continued to assail Controller GREEN on the ground of incompetency, favoritism, and overbearing obstinacy. About two months ago, it urged him to return to the Department of Parks, and so abandon a position for which he was unfit, by assuming one with whose duties he was familiar. What, then, has Controller GREEN done to merit the verdict from the *World*: "No man can justly say that Controller GREEN has not been clear and upright in his great office?" MARBLE'S paper has, nevertheless, said it often enough, and in so doing has helped to exalt Mr. GREEN in public estimation. We should really begin to distrust the Controller after the *World's* conversion, were it not that he continues to enjoy the honor of being abused by Senator MADDEN and by the organ of "skilled talent." Slander from such sources is praise indeed.

Hon. CLARKSON N. POTTER addresses us a letter, which will be found in another column, explaining his course in regard to the Congressional salary question. If we understand his statement, it is that, though opposed to the back-pay feature, he favored the other provisions of the bill, and voted for it as a whole, "at one stage," "with the hope that the measure might be corrected by the Senate, or in conference, in that respect." Mr. POTTER'S hope was exceedingly ill-grounded, and we are at a loss to see on what it was based. It was not, moreover, "at one stage" only that Mr. POTTER supported the salary bill, the back-pay feature of which ought to have won for it the condemnation of every member of Congress. He voted to revive the measure, after it had been rejected, and against the motion to lay its reconsideration on the table, and then for the naked measure, on its merits. He voted against the Conference Committee's report, but he made a speech on it, the logical effect of which was to induce his own party to vote *for* it. Mr. POTTER'S position is disagreeably uncertain, mainly because he seems to have been compelled by his conscience to talk one way and act the other, on a question to which the public do not now see, and will always refuse to see, more than one side.

The new Board of Education meets this afternoon for the purpose of organization, and its first duty will be to provide itself with proper officers. We have no doubt that proper selections will be made for the important places of President and Clerk, and especially the latter. It was one of the chief sins of the late board, that it outraged the public sense of propriety by placing in that most important office LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, whose only claim was his obsequious devotion to the cause of TWEED. When a member of the Assembly, this man proved himself totally unworthy of any public trust, and a Reform Board of Education will, of course, lose no time in removing him from his present position. Any failure to do so would cast suspicion upon the Board at the beginning of its official life.

We advise every tax-payer to read the circular, published in another column, which Controller GREEN has sent to the heads of the various departments of the City Government. In it will be found, among other things, the following suggestive facts: The Finance Department has had during the last year three times as much business thrown upon it as it ever had before, and it has done that vast amount of work with two-thirds of the clerical force employed in the days of the Ring. In 1872 there were 97,407 warrants signed, and each of them personally verified from the vouchers by the Controller. The total payments represented by these warrants reached the sum of $69,008,409 37. As the greater part of the arrearages provided for by law have now been disposed of, it has been found possible to issue the following rule:

"Hereafter, excepting in cases of intricacy and difficulty, current claims for supplies and materials will be examined, and, if correct, paid within six days after their presentation properly certified."

Henceforth, therefore, people who complain of vexatious delays in the adjustment of their claims against the City, will have to lay the blame on the executive departments—where, indeed, it has mainly belonged hitherto—and not on the Department of Finance.

Mr. Cushing on the Treaty of Washington.

Mr. CUSHING has spoiled an excellent work by his execrable way of performing it. He has undertaken to give a concise history of the Treaty of Washington, and the negotiations and arbitrations growing out of it. The subject was important enough to attract any writer, and to have induced one with Mr. CUSHING'S peculiar advantages and acknowledged ability to treat it with thoroughness and care. Vast as were the questions which the treaty was designed to settle, and wide as are the consequences flowing from the settlement both directly and remotely, there is very little general knowledge concerning the subject. Mr. CUSHING, as one of the counsel of the United States at Geneva, was every way capable of giving the public the information which was due. Some of it he has managed to give in an interesting and useful form. But, for the most part his book, nominally devoted to imparting information, is surrendered to personal criticism of Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN, the English arbitrator. This fact is the more to be regretted, since the action of that arbitrator was, in some respects entirely unjustifiable, and deserving of the most unsparing exposure and the severest criticism. Had Mr. CUSHING contented himself with administering these, with dignity and reserve, he would have brought upon Chief-Justice COCKBURN the public condemnation which the latter richly deserved, while he would also have performed appreciable service to his own country. But when the American counsel mingles with rather thin argument regarding the arbitrator's course, sneers touching his parentage, and numerous insinuations as to his motives in matters not even remotely connected with the Treaty of Washington; when he accuses him of the morals of a Dugald Dalgetty, and throws in his face long past and irrelevant incidents in his judicial career, and, especially, when he violently attacks Sir ALEXANDER'S deportment in particulars which in no wise affected the course of the tribunal, then he far overshoots his mark.

Mr. CUSHING'S book might have been made the instrument of counteracting a great part of whatever ill-feeling was created in England by the publication of Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN'S "Reasons" for dissenting from the judgment of the Geneva Tribunal. It is not at all worth while to exaggerate the influence of that publication. It has left few distinct traces on public feeling in England. Probably its power of harm lies most in the fact that it furnishes a show of authority to such grumbling over the treaty as may from time to time seem desirable for political reasons, and it gives the sanction of a distinguished name to some indefensible views of the conduct of the American Government. But the document of Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN could easily have been deprived of all efficacy for harm by a temperate counter-statement, and a clear dissection of his "Reasons." A good deal of this was contributed a long time ago by the London press, some of the expressions of which are quoted by Mr. CUSHING in his book, and constitute nearly all that is worth reading in the volume in regard to the Chief-Justice. If Mr. CUSHING had had the good sense to treat the Cockburn manifesto in the way it should have been treated, if at all, his book would have acquired additional value and force from his position as counsel of the United States. As it is, quite a contrary result is brought about.

As a matter of fact, Mr. CUSHING has been guilty of an act with which anything he attributes to Sir ALEXANDER is, in point of propriety and decorum, quite pardonable. He has involved his own Government in a piece of ungenerous and undignified denunciation of the English arbitrator. It was as even Mr. CUSHING will probably acknowledge, of very little national importance whether or not he made himself ridiculous in the eyes of his readers, so long as he was speaking in the character of a private gentleman, or even as an expert in American diplomacy. He had a right, which no one would think of questioning, to stake his reputation, (of which he may very likely be proud) as an authority in "deportment," on his criticism of the manners of the English arbitrator. But it was, unluckily, not in his power to speak simply as a private citizen. He could not help being listened to as the counsel of the United States before the Geneva Tribunal, and his utterances necessarily will be accepted as expressing the temper of the State Department, and of the President, on the subject of his book. We do not believe they do express anything of the kind. We do not consider it possible that any person connected with the Government, unless it be that gifted blunderer, Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS, sympathizes even remotely with Mr. CUSHING'S silly pettishness. But if any party in England chooses to assert that our Government is full of resentment and small spite toward the English Government, as represented by Chief-Justice COCKBURN, Mr. CUSHING'S book will be very telling evidence in support of such an assertion. Mr. CUSHING may, therefore, have the satisfaction of knowing that he has done far more than the English Arbitrator could to bring the United States Government into a false position before the English public. And the worst of it is that there is no practicable method of undeceiving that public with reference to our Government's responsibility for Mr. CUSHING'S foolish monograph. A Government which could not rid itself of Mr. BANCROFT DAVIS' preposterous abortion, the indirect claims, cannot be expected to escape from the merely annoying infliction of Mr. CUSHING'S unruly pen. In this connection, we may remark that Mr. CUSHING, in his eagerness to flagellate his English antagonist, entirely misses the opportunity of explaining how or from whence the indirect claims got into the American "case." Had he done that, it would have been a service to the country of far more worth than even the refutation of Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN'S unwarranted views, which Mr. CUSHING undertook, and has so signally failed in.

Shadows and Lights.

There is no longer any reason for doubting the responsibility of the Captain of the *Atlantic* for the terrible tragedy of Mars Head. While the necessity which led to the fatal change of the ship's course, and thus made possible the hurling of the steamer on the Nova Scotian rocks, was created by the greed and recklessness of the White Star managers, the gross incompetence of Capt. WILLIAMS was the immediate cause of the horrible loss of life on Tuesday morning.

THE TIMES has already shown by his own evidence that he went below when his ship was in a dangerous position, and that instead of being the last man to leave the wreck, it is nearly certain that he embarked in the first available boat, leaving his yet living passengers and his gallant first officer to be saved by other aid. It now appears that the second mate, whom he thought a proper person to take charge of the ship while her commander slept, was warned by a veteran quartermaster of the extreme danger of standing in toward the shore when the exact position of the ship was unknown. "At 2 o'clock," says this quartermaster, "I went upon the bridge with the second officer, Mr. METCALF, and told him not to stand into the land so, as the ship had run her distance to make the Sambro Light from my calculations." To this warning the only reply was a sneering insult. "He told me that I was neither Captain nor mate." Mr. METCALF need not have made this unnecessary statement. It is quite clear that Quartermaster THOMAS was too careful and cautious a man to be either Captain or second mate of a ship officered as was the Atlantic. In a quarter of an hour afterward the ship struck. It was then fifteen minutes past two—fifteen minutes later than the time when the incompetent second officer had been told to call his incompetent Captain. It was this second officer, who replied to the warning of a veteran sailor with a coarse insult, and who disobeyed the order given him to call the Captain at 2 o'clock, whom the commander of the Atlantic placed in charge of the ship, when he decided to indulge in a few hours of sleep in preference to discharging his imperative duty.

There is another fact which stamps Capt. WILLIAMS, and probably certain of his officers, with incompetence. We are told that the crew was mutinous, and that "it was with the greatest difficulty that they were kept under control during the voyage." What a pitiful tale is this to be told of a ship officered by a Captain and four mates! In the days of sailing packets, there was not a Captain in the "Black Ball" or the "Swallow-tail" lines that would not, with the aid of one good officer, have kept a crew like that of the *Atlantic* in perfect discipline—not one whose bronzed cheeks would not have blushed at the suggestion that he could not face and cow a mutinous crew. No crew is disorderly and mutinous when officered by competent men. The story told of the crew of the *Atlantic* is another confirmation of the unfitness of Capt. WILLIAMS for his place.

Thank heaven that in this wretched tale of niggardly owners and incompetent officers there are not wanting incidents upon which one can dwell without shame and indignation. There is the gallant first officer, who would not desert the one woman who had gained access to the rigging, and who stood by her until the sea had beaten out her life. It was this man—not Capt. WILLIAMS—who was the last to leave the wreck. He will not be forgotten, and when men contrast the conduct of the Captain of the *Atlantic* with that of the Captain of the *Northfleet*, the shame of the former cannot hide the shining bravery of First Officer FIRTH. There is the heroic action of Rev. Mr. ANCIENEY, the clergyman, who saved the first officer nine hours after the Captain had left the ship, and about whose sermons will linger forever the fragrant memory of his splendid heroism. And—most pathetic of all the waifs of news that have yet come to us from that awful scene—there is the simple statement: "Few married men were saved." The young and the unmarried, the crazed and the cowardly, alike struggled for safety. The men whose helpless wives were with them, died with their loved ones, disdaining to leave them to die alone. How their heroism and devotion shame the miserly owners and the incapable officers who made the icy sea the marriage bed of braver and better men.

Badgering Barber.

The Erie Investigating Committee deserves to be held in grateful remembrance for the great additions it has made to the comic literature of the country. Only the other day we had Mr. TILDEN laden with several volumes, supposed to be "little notes," showing what great reforms he had achieved, appearing to explain the item of $20,000 charged against him on the Erie books; and after him came A. D. BARBER. First of all, BARBER was certain of nothing, except that he lives in Utica, but it was evident that "no pent-up Utica contracts his powers," at least in the Winter season. At that inclement season the guileless BARBER is abroad looking after the interests of himself and his friends "in all directions, sometimes at the hotels, at the Capitol, on the streets."

BARBER is an example the loquacious pedestrian can study with great profit. In looking after his interests and those of his friends at Albany, he received large sums of money from the Erie people, amounting to as much as $50,000 at a time. He swears he never paid any of it away to anybody, and least of all, to any member of the Legislature, but being pressed to say what he did to earn this money, he answers, "I talked;" being impolitely urged for more precise information, he exclaims, "Who did I talk to? Why, to members of the Legislature." But this was not all the fortunate BARBER did for his money. The unreasonable committee still thirsting for knowledge, the impatient BARBER bursts out: "What did I do for it? Why, I walked up and down the hall and talked to members." Lest some incredulous committeeman should still doubt, the positive BARBER immediately adds: "Yes, I got $50,000 for that." But lively as is his memory on this point, at the next question he becomes the prey of dumb forgetfulness, and can't recollect what bill was the subject of these perambulating conversations.

After the experience of BARBER we must cast one hitherto honored maxim into the limbo of discarded nonsense. Who shall say "Silence is golden," when BARBER gathers such piles of lucre by talking? And best of all, the excellent BARBER has disproved this maxim without a shadow falling upon his conscience. He never bribed a member, for he is sure he never gave anybody any of that money; he is positive on this point, and compliments his own shrewdness. "I know enough to know better than that," whereupon, we are sorry to say, there was irreverent laughter. He does not know what "lobbying" is, and he has only a vague and general recollection that at some remote period in the past there were bills before the Legislature affecting the Erie Company, but he does not "know when they were up." He has signed vouchers without getting the money, and has got money without signing the vouchers, and has thus balanced the transaction with his sense of the fitness of things. But he thinks if FISK had asked him to sign a voucher he would have done it to oblige him. Yet this obliging BARBER, who only went once to the Erie offices, and then about a "dock transaction," is inconsiderate enough to assert "they had a queer way of doing business there about that time." We wonder that the careful and forgetful BARBER should make an assertion so reckless upon an experience so limited as a single "dock transaction."

But we are sorry to find that BARBER is compelled to raise doubts of the undisturbed happiness of his life. It is true that matters "were satisfactory to Mr. GOULD or he would not have paid the money, and satisfactory to me or I would not have taken it;" but this was not all that must be considered. The badgered BARBER is forced to admit that he knows Mr. VAN VECHTEN; indeed "have been intimate with him," and in fact "we combine our influence." Disquieting doubts are raised by these admissions. Did VAN VECHTEN participate in those remunerative talks and walks as a disinterested friend? Did he demand and get a share in the results? But the cloud which thus falls upon the BARBER prosperity is to become blacker and denser. While this innocent BARBER never gave any member of the Legislature any money he confesses further:

"Don't recollect any transaction with any member of the Legislature of 1872; can't swear positively. I did not purchase any property of a member of the Legislature of 1872. May have lent money to some member, but don't recollect doing so. Will not state I did not. Think I did to several. I do not recollect to which body they belonged. If I lent any it was a small sum."

This is too bad. These impecunious members of the Legislature may never have repaid these small sums thus loaned them by the confiding BARBER. It is dreadful to imagine what pangs must have rent his bosom when he experienced this ingratitude. Of course, he took no interest, and this generosity deepens the blot on these possibly delinquent members.

It is shocking how this crazy world is ordered. But for this combining with VAN VECHTEN, whose ways are dark, and these borrowing members, BARBER'S happiness would be unalloyed. It is true that taking only the few and insignificant things that he remembers, a painful suspicion is aroused that the great railway corporations of the State have been accustomed to buy the members of its Legislature at very moderate prices. But what of that? Even the smell of fire hangs not to BARBER. He never bought anybody; does not even know what lobbying is. He never gave any members money; he has only loaned friends small sums, and who will dare say there is harm in that? We hope the committee will recall BARBER; his answers make very entertaining reading, and such innocence as his is very refreshing. Besides, it is possible his memory may be brightened by a little more prodding.

The Coming Shah.

HAROUN AL RASCHID was famous for traveling about his own dominions in disguise, and thus combining amusement with the administration of justice. We believe, however, that, save for purposes of war, or as a captive, no Persian monarch has ever gone outside of his territory. Wonders will, notwithstanding, never cease, and the Shah of Persia is really coming to Europe this Summer. He is to visit the principal capitals by express invitation, and at last the crescent and the cross will float amicably, side by side, over the palaces of Christendom. The Son of the Prophet and Commander of the Faithful will hob-nob with the Ghaour, and the descendants of those who fought under RICHARD and SALADIN will take pot-luck together. To be sure, it is the law of Persia that no sovereign of that country can pass out of his dominions, and the immutability of the laws of the Medes and Persians has passed into an adage; yet everything changes in these fast times, and we should not be in the least surprised to hear that the Shah means to give lectures to the infidel on ZOROASTER, or readings from the *Arabian Nights*.

The Shah's visit is highly suggestive, and will be memorable. The idea of the successor of XERXES, BELISARIUS, and TAMERLANE strolling about Europe in a coat and trousers, traveling by express train from Paris to London, and sending telegrams to Teheran of his daily progress, is in itself most curious and thought-stirring. Probably the visit will be succeeded by the introduction into Persia of numerous of our modern habits, arts, and machines, and thus a new impulse may be given to the commerce of the world. With Japan becoming modernized in the extreme East, and Persia entering on the same path in the West, of Asia, the more central portions of that continent may soon be expected to experience the same tendency, and thus the whole of its vast interior population may become in time consumers of the fabrics and products of the Christian nations. The Shah is unlikely, we fear, to learn any lessons in Europe in favor of peace, and will smile, no doubt, at the assumption, in this wise, of superior civilization. He will, however, learn how to make war much more bloody and destructive through the employment of better weapons, and thus, we may at least hope, to cause hostilities to be of shorter duration. The use of railways and telegraphs, and sewing-machines and cotton-gins, he will assuredly discover, and one among the beneficent results of their introduction into Persia will be, we trust, to put an end to those periodical famines by which her people have been so often afflicted.

Now that the Shah is really coming to Europe, we beg that a former suggestion of ours shall be heeded respecting the Tycoon. The ruler of Japan is what we may call the most American of Oriental sovereigns, and we have had no lion of his dimensions among us for a long time. Our proposal was that his Majesty, the Tycoon, should be invited to pay us a visit and sojourn a few months in the Great Republic. What with Yosemite and the big trees, the Yellowstone Valley, the Pacific Railroads, Niagara, and our other natural and artificial wonders, we have plenty to show that is not to be seen in the Japanese Islands, independent of the novelties in the way of people and manners, and the heartiness of a welcome, we may venture to say, not to be surpassed. Perhaps if we could get the Tycoon among us, the Shah might be induced to come across the sea to meet him, and return by way of the Pacific. We recommend the clever diplomatists who manage to bring about these royal journeys, to take our suggestive scheme into immediate consideration, as the Shah is to leave Teheran early in the coming Summer.

MINOR TOPICS.

After much painful investigation, we think we have discovered the reason why "Doug" TAYLOR, Commissioner of Jurors, has been selected as one of the representatives of the State of New-York at the Vienna Exhibition. All the world has heard of Tammany and its thieving Ring, and, of course, a real live specimen of a thorough-going Tammanyite will be nearly as interesting to the European visitors at Vienna as the Shah of Persia. But this, in our opinion, is not the true reason of Mr. TAYLOR'S selection. It may not be generally known that TWEED'S Commissioner of Jurors has been, for some years past, an indefatigable collector of portraits, if not of autographs, of the most notorious of the Tammany thieves. To substantiate this fact, we put in evidence the following letter to "TOM" FIELDS now for the first time published:

"DEAR TOM: If you have any copies of your picture to spare, (such as our friend BRENNAN parades,) I want to ornament my new rooms with it very much. Ever truly yours,
(Signed,) DOUGLAS TAYLOR.
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS,
NEW-YORK, May 5, 1871."

The original of this truly fraternal missive is quite at the service of the New-York State Commissioner to Vienna, as its owner, Mr. FIELDS, will probably not claim it for some time to come. We trust that our readers now perceive the eminent fitness of the appointment of our friend "DOUG." NAST has gone to Vienna with his Tammany album, and the only man who had ample materials for showing how truly the artist of *Harper's* has caught the counterfeit presentment of the members of the Ring, has been selected to accompany him.

Two additions to the British House of Peers are spoken of—Lord NORMANTON, who at present has only an Irish Peerage, and Sir ROBERT SHAFTO ADAIR. The family of which Lord NORMANTON is head presents, perhaps, the most flagrant example of the greed and self-seeking of the prelates of the now disestablished Church in Ireland. His grandfather, CHARLES AGAR, was successively Archbishop of Cashel, Dublin, and Armagh, and, like many of his most reverend brethren who held these good things, had a soul above mere spiritual honors, and got a temporal peerage as well. In 1800 he was created Earl of Normanton, and to such excellent account had this "Most Reverend Father in God" turned the mammon of unrighteousness, that his son, a man of careful habits, was able to leave behind him, besides large real estate, *three million five hundred thousand dollars* cash, representing the pickings of these three Archiepiscopates of a then semi-starving country. The present peer is, so far as personal qualities go, perfectly insignificant. Sir ROBERT ADAIR is a Baronet of immense fortune, decided ability, and admirable character—quite the man for the House of Lords. He owns immense property in Suffolk, and also has a large estate in the County Antrim. It would be well indeed if Ireland had more such landlords.

Here is a neat series of untruths from the impecunious brown-stone organ of Tammany. Speaking of its advertising bills against the City, in December last, the *World* stated:

"They have not been audited. They have not been cut down. Nor are they liable to any such process, for the experts appointed by Controller GREEN have gone through a long series of bills of the *World*, some of them four or five years old, line by line, item by item, and, scrupulous as Controller GREEN notoriously is, he adjudged but $134 worth of advertising done by the *World* to have been on insufficient authority."

On Jan. 11, the *World* bill, *audited* at $23,000 below the amount charged, was "laid over" by the Board of Audit. On Jan. 13, the *World* again denied that its claim had either been audited or cut down, having first suppressed the report of the meeting of the board. On March 31, the *World* claim was finally disposed of by the Board of Audit, being ordered paid at precisely the same amount as stated in January. Again the *World* suppressed the report of the meeting, and with characteristic "cheek" stated on April 2:

Every syllable which we have heretofore stated respecting our own claim for City advertising was literally true.

How true it was may be inferred from the reluctant admission of the *World* on April 3: "Controller GREEN has cut off $17,000 from our claim of $45,000." This is somewhat of an advance on the $134 story, but next time the *World* refers to the subject, it might as well tell the whole truth, which is this: The *World* claimed from the City $51,389 80; of this, $28,014 20 have been allowed—net loss to a hard-up organ of a bankrupt Ring, $23,375 60. Crazy letters written under the stimulus of "too abundant beefsteaks," will now be in season from the disgusted MARBLE.

The following contributions have been received for THE TIMES Excursion and Relief Fund for Children, being the first for the year 1873:

Edward, Mary W., Thomas P., and Alice Southworth, of Pau, France, 50 francs	$9 00
B.	5 00
Total	$14 00

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

The Closing Scenes—Disgraceful Conduct of "Jim" Scovel.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

TRENTON, April 4.—The Legislature adjourned *sine die* at noon to-day. The closing scenes were somewhat more orderly than usual, the presiding officers of both Houses exerting all their authority to restrain the members from undue exuberance. During the morning hour a fight took place in the lobby of the House, resulting from an assault upon Mr. Wm. H. Cole, a member from Camden, by James M. Scovel, a somewhat notorious lawyer, and ex-Senator from that county. The assault was the outcome of certain charges made against Scovel during a debate in the House on a bill in which he was interested. Mr. Carse, a colleague of Cole, hearing of the attack upon the latter, went into the lobby, where he was in turn set upon by Scovel, but grappling immediately, got the latter down and pummeled him severely, being at length hauled off by his friends. Scovel was at once arrested and taken to the police-station, followed by a number of loungers. The event made a great sensation, for a time absorbing the attention of both Houses.

Among the closing acts of the Senate was the passage of the Revenue bill and the Civil Rights' bill, and the rejection of the supplement to the General Railroad law authorizing companies organized under it to re-locate their routes when found necessary to do so. This supplement was understood to have been introduced for the benefit of the National Air-line people, who are reported to contemplate danger of the survey filed by them, and was rejected because of suspicions created by this rumor. The Senate killed the bills to annex Weehawken to Hoboken, and to incorporate the Hoboken Horse Railway Company. The usual resolutions of thanks to the President and other officers of the Senate, proposed by Democrats, were adopted.

The special Stanhope Committee made a report, stating that the evidence before them confirmed the published statements as to fraud in the passage of the Stanhope charter, but that owing to the refusal of Johnson D. Banghart and others to appear and testify, they were unable to fix the guilt of the transaction upon any specific party.

Immediately after the adjournment a South Jersey Senator was arrested, on complaint of the National Air-line Company, who charged him with having taken $3,500 to vote for a certain bill, whereas, he afterward voted against it. The facts in the case, so far as developed, seem to be that the Senator did, under advice of the opponents of the bill, take the sum named, with a view of ascertaining whether the Air-line people were actually using money. Subsequently he returned the money and voted against the bill. The Senator gave bail.

The National Air-line Company gave a complimentary dinner to-day to the members of the two Houses.

What Was Accomplished During the Late Session.

The New-Jersey Legislature closed its ninety-seventh annual session, yesterday, after sitting twelve weeks and considering over 1,000 bills. Most of these, as usual, were of a special character, although there were a large number of general acts, many of which failed to become laws. The Republicans, having the majority in both Houses, controlled all the appointments, which were made in their interest; and Gov. Parker, who is a Democrat, recognizing this, divided his appointments between the two parties—replacing the Republican Chancellor (Mr. Zabriskie) with a Democrat, (Gen. Runyon,) and reappointing the three Republican Supreme Court Judges. The vacancies in the Court of Errors were filled by Democrats, as well as one or two Prosecutorships. All these nominations were promptly confirmed, and no questions of issue arose between the Executive and the Legislative departments until just before the close of the session, when one or two bills of a political character were passed over his veto. The proceedings have been generally marked with dignity, wisdom, and economy, remarkably exempt from partisanship, and devoted to a careful consideration of the important subjects involving the material interests of developing the resources of the State and increasing its wealth.

The railroad contests occupied much time, and the two Houses were long in opposition to each other—the Senate sustaining the monopoly, and the House being equally decided in favor of competition. After the rejection of several bills in the interest of one party or the other, the General Railroad bill was prepared, and after a careful consideration by a committee of conference, was unanimously passed. Under its provisions the National line, which recently had been defeated, at once filed the required papers, and will proceed at once with the work of construction, which had been stopped under the injunction of the Vice-Chancellor. Among other railroad acts was the charter of the South and South Jersey Road, to be a connecting link to a grand through route from New-York to New-Orleans; the consolidation of the Tuscarora Transportation Company with the Centennial Company, making a valuable route from Council Bluffs, Iowa, to New-York; the New-Brunswick and Elizabeth Road; the Saddle River Road, in opposition to the Midland, and the Easton and Amboy Roads, in the interest of Asa Packer and other Pennsylvania capitalists.

The bill for the local taxation of all railway properties, heretofore exempt in view of paying a State tax, in which Jersey City and Hudson County were especially interested, was passed, and will add largely to the revenue of the municipalities. It levies a tax of one per cent., in addition to the State tax, upon all properties, after exempting enough to, give the companies as their termini suitable facilities. This result is largely due to the persistent agitation of the subject by the Jersey City authorities.

The project for a Constitutional Convention failed, as did all applications for new counties. The former was defeated by the representatives of the smaller counties, who feared that a new constitution would reduce their representation; while the members from the more populous counties opposed the creation of any new counties, which, under the present Constitution would have an equal voice in the Senate with Essex, Hudson, and the other large counties. The effort to remove the capital from Trenton to Elizabeth so as to be nearer the railroad centre of the State, as well as in proximity to the large cities, was defeated, as was also the project to submit the question to a vote of the people. A joint resolution was also lost for a constitutional amendment to prohibit private legislation to limit the session to forty days and to restrict the pay of members to $1,500, including mileage and accidentals. The Civil Rights bill, giving colored citizens all the rights and privileges of whites, was passed.

All the various temperance projects were defeated, including "Local Option," and the one to make liquor-dealers responsible for damages to property resulting from the sale of their beverages. The act to repeal the "strong beer" license was, however, beaten, and one or two local option laws were passed relating to special townships. The disputed question with the State of Delaware concerning the fisheries was referred to a joint commission of the two States. Acts were passed validating the contracts between the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the old monopoly, and between the New-Jersey Central and the Delaware and Lackawanna Company. The validity of the latter law is, however, questioned, and the matter will go into the courts.

The bill to make education compulsory was defeated, as well as the act to repeal the law exempting mortgages from taxation in the counties immediately adjacent to New-York. An act was passed for an inquiry into the best methods of preventing "pleuro-pneumonia," which has been making sad work among the cattle of Union and some parts of Essex County. Efforts to increase the State revenue by diverting from the school fund to the general fund the proceeds of the sales of land under water fields, and a law was then passed increasing the State taxation fifty per cent., or from 1 mill to 1½ mills upon each dollar of assessed valuation. An act for the better protection of property along this line of railroad was passed, requiring the smoke-pipes of locomotives to be contracted by screens.

The proposition to create Waverley Park, between Newark and Elizabeth, was lost; a new Finance Department was established in Newark and Hoboken; the sum of $2,000,000 was authorized to be raised to furnish Essex and Hudson Counties with a better water supply; the members of the National Guard were exempted from taxation upon $500 worth of property; a general law was passed for the pensioning of soldiers of 1812; a new charter was given to Trenton; several supplements were passed in relation to Hoboken and Jersey City, including one for the consolidation of the two cities if the people shall so decide at a special election; a boulevard was authorized in Hudson County; stringent laws were enacted against the publication of obscene literature and the sale of quack medicines; the school law was altered so as to allow women to be trustees, and a large amount of local legislation was enacted.

As a whole, it is believed that this Legislature has been freer from jobs and corruption than most of its immediate predecessors, and that its members retire to their homes having given general satisfaction and faithfully performed the duties devolving upon them, and carefully protected the important interests committed to their care.

THE CURRENCY.

Circular to the New-England Banks from the Controller.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The following circular has been issued by the Controller of the Currency for the New-England States, but it possesses general interest:

CIRCULAR.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CONTROLLER OF CURRENCY, April 1, 1873.

The act of March 3d, 1865, provided that $150,000,000 of the amount of circulating notes authorized to be issued to national banks should be apportioned to associations in the States, in the District of Columbia, and in the Territories, according to representative population; and the remainder among associations formed in the several States, in the District of Columbia and in the Territories, having due regard to the existing capital, resources and business of each State, District and Territory.

The act of July 12, 1870, authorized the issue of $54,000,000, in addition to the $300,000,000 already authorized to be furnished to banking associations, organized, or to be organized, in those States and Territories having less than their proportion, so as to equalize the same. The $54,000,000 of additional circulation has been apportioned to banks already organized, or in process of organization, in the Western and Southern States, but the whole amount has not yet been issued, and may not be issued for some months to come, possibly not until the meeting of the next Congress. As soon as the whole amount shall be issued, it will be my duty to make requisition upon the banks in New-York City having more than $100,000 circulation, and upon those in the States of Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts having more than $200,000 circulation, for any excess beyond these amounts, but the date of such requisition is yet uncertain. Applications are frequently made to this office for an increase of the circulation of national banks, or for the organization of new national banks, circulation to be issued upon the condition that the same amount of notes of national banks which have closed business, shall be first returned to this office for destruction. The amount issued to the States of —— being largely in excess of the amount contemplated by the acts referred to, no further issue of circulation beyond the amounts already approved will be issued to national banking associations organized in those States.

Very respectfully,
JNO. J. KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

Report that Another Disabled Steamer is About to Put to Sea.

From the Boston Advertiser, April 4.

It is reported that the steam-ship Lord Clive, which is advertised to sail in a few days for Liverpool, broke two blades of her propeller on her last outward voyage; that it was not convenient to dock her at that time, and that she returned to Boston in a disabled condition. She is not, we understand, to be repaired here, but will sail for Liverpool in her present condition. If the two blades of the propeller were useless why were they put in originally? And if they add to the safety of a steam-ship why should they not be restored? We doubt if the Dominion line can afford to imitate the questionable practices of the White Star managers; but we see already the evil effects of the bad example set by the latter company in sending the Adriatic to sea without its full power.

ALBANY.

Making Up Lost Time on General Business—Punishment of Murder—A Veto—The Police Justices.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, April 4.—A fair amount of business of miscellaneous character, was transacted in both branches of the Legislature to-day, and the Senate made up for the delay which the discussion of the charter has caused in its general work during the past week. It is evident, however, that longer sessions will have to be held by this body before the close of the session, and the weekly adjournment will have to be abandoned by both Houses. All the more important bills have now to be made special orders to get them forward; and the closing days of the session will either see an immense rush of bills passed by unanimous consent without consideration, or it will be found that about half the general orders on the calendar will be still there when the Legislature adjourns. There seems to be no cessation to the introduction of bills. They still come in by the dozen, and probably will continue to do so as long as the sitting of the Legislature affords the opportunity for their introduction.

LEGAL PUNISHMENT FOR MURDER.

The bill to divide the crime of murder into two degrees was passed by the House this morning. It was not very encouraging to those who believe that the law in relation to the punishment of homicide is to be made clear beyond possibility of mistake by this bill of Mr. Clinton's, to find that among the lawyers of the House there is an irreconcilable difference of opinion as to how it should be interpreted; and it is still less satisfactory to see one of the best of them, Mr. McGuire, a gentleman distinguished by the soundness of his opinions, declaring that the bill is so crude and imperfect that if it should become a law in its present form it would be entirely in the interest of the criminal classes. Mr. Vedder voted against the bill because in his opinion its operation would be to repeal all the provisions of acts relating to murder under which criminals now awaiting or undergoing trial are tried, while there was no provision in it to bring them to trial under the proposed repealing law. Mr. Smith Weed emphatically opposed the bill for substantially the same reasons, arguing that instead of the bill closing all loopholes of escape to murderers, its operation would be to open to them more than now existed. He wished the bill to be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee for amendment; and Mr. McGuire expressed the hope that this might be done, and a really good measure, adequate to the needs of the time, be framed. The motion to recommit was lost, Mr. Herring, who introduced the bill, strenuously opposing the motion. It was then passed, 67 to 19, the small minority including some of the most capable men of the House. As an example of the extreme crudeness of this bill, the last clause of the first section which reads: "Such killing, unless it be murder in the first degree or manslaughter or excusable or justifiable homicide, shall be murder in the second degree when perpetrated *intentionally but without premeditation or design*." It was inquired whether intention and premeditation or design were not so nearly synonomous terms that additional doubts would be raised in the minds of jurymen to distinguish between. Mr. McGuire gives it as his opinion that a strict construction of the bill would effect the release of every criminal under arrest for murder at the time it became a law. Some doubts about the perfection of his bill caused Mr. Herring, after it had been passed, to privately ask Mr. McGuire's assistance in putting it into better shape; but the latter felt a little sore at the manner in which the bill had been rushed through, and refused. It will go to the Senate to be materially amended or killed.

A VETO FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor has sent in his first veto of a Senate bill. The act is one relating to the town officers and local government of Newtown, in Queens County. In the message accompanying the bill, the Governor states that it changes in so many material respects the general law under which the local governments of the several towns of the State are organized, that were there no other objections to it, it ought not to become a law. The bill is in direct conflict with the declared policy of the Legislature of abstaining from local legislation except in cases of manifest urgency and necessity. If it be intended by it to remove grounds of dissatisfaction with certain local officers, the Governor observes that a much more legitimate remedy will be found in the elective franchise, which may always be relied on to correct abuses where the majority of the voters are convinced that they exist. The veto was sustained by the unanimous vote of the Senate.

THE POLICE JUSTICES BILL.

Mr. Opdyke has had the Police Justices bill made the special order for Wednesday morning, immediately after the reading of the journal. This is a hopeful sign of progress, but it is certain that there will be much discussion on the bill, and unless the majority support it as heartily as the merits of the measure deserve, more delays may be interposed, and the bill be defeated, as a nearly similar one was last session. Mr. McGuire has expressed his intention of speaking on the bill; but it is not known that he opposes it. The probability is that he will suggest its improvement in some important particulars. Mr. McGuire's opinions are always respectfully received by the House, and he never weakens their force, as is the habit of some other of his Democratic colleagues, by factious opposition on mere party grounds.

MR. TIEMANN'S RESOLUTION.

It is evident there is more than appears on the surface in the resolution of Senator Tiemann, calling on the Commissioners of Public Works, and other heads of departments in New-York, to report the names of all persons appointed by them since October, 1872, with their places of residence, salary, and the names of the persons who recommended them for appointment. He moved that it be taken from the table this morning, where it had been laid on motion of Mr. Woodin, but the motion was lost by one majority. Mr. Woodin voted in the affirmative, with the intention of moving a reconsideration if he had a majority against him; but the vote was a tie, and he then changed to the negative, and defeated the motion. All the Senators who voted with him on the appointment question in the charter voted with him to-day. The resolution may now be regarded as killed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A resolution was adopted by the House to give every member 100 copies of the *Red Book* for 1873. This resolution has been passed before, but the Senate has refused to concur, and it may do so again. Mr. Fort was known to be determined in his opposition to the resolution, which represents a long standing subject of controversy in the Assembly, so at the critical moment several members closely engaged the attention of the gentleman from Oswego, who awoke to the trick which had been played on him when it was too late.

Mr. Smith's bill to forbid gas companies making discriminations in the prices charged to consumers for gas of the same quality and illuminating power has been ordered to a third reading; and the Gas bill, regulating the quality and price of gas, in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, passed its third reading this morning.

The Saturday adjournment who carried without trouble. Mr. Batcheller, who is really sincere in his opposition to it, and stays in Albany and goes to church there on Sunday, offered a resolution that the House meet on Saturday morning. Mr. C. G. Cornell offered as an amendment that when it adjourn it be till Monday evening, and boldly called the ayes and nays on it. Mr. Lincoln moved the previous question. The motion was carried by a majority of two to one.

Mr. Madden offered a concurrent resolution this morning, requesting the Governor to return the Beach Pneumatic bill.

The bill relative to the Captain of the Port and Harbor-masters of New-York has been ordered to a third reading by the Senate, and the bill providing for the extension of Debrosses-street was passed.

The Erie Investigating Committee go to New-York this afternoon. They will return to Albany next week.

THE ERIE INVESTIGATION.

The Erie Investigating Committee will not hold a session here to-day. The next meeting will be at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York City, to-morrow morning.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Parker's Landing, Penn., Burned—Loss $200,000—Other Fires—Incendiarism.

TITUSVILLE, Penn., April 4.—A large fire occurred at Parker's Landing, Penn., last night. The fire broke out at 9 o'clock, and was not brought under control until 2 A. M., destroying the Parker House, Central Hotel, Exchange Bank, Savings Bank, Post-office, Western Union and Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph offices, and a number of other offices, comprising the most valuable portion of the town. The loss reaches over $200,000. Insurances will cover a considerable portion of the loss. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as it is the third fire that has occurred there within thirty-six hours.

PARKER'S LANDING, Penn., April 4.—The fire here last night commenced in Armors & Reamer's office, and spread on both sides of the street down to the old Parker Mansion. The sufferers are G. D. Rust, dry-goods, loss $10,000; Morrison, liquor store, $15,000; Newhouse & Co., clothing, $6,000; a vacant building, $1,500; the Monitor House, $7,500; Wilson & Manifold, grocery, $2,000; Kroskufs, drugs, $10,000; John Keeney, butcher, $4,000; a dwelling and tenpin alley, $1,500; Simons, clothing, $3,500; Robinson, cigars, $1,500; Central Hotel, $2,000; Joseph Waller, watch-maker, $7,000; Savle & Brothers, dry goods, $5,500; McLaughlin, Brothers, bookstore, $3,000; Peter Miller, jewelry, $7,000; Dutch John's saloon, $3,500; Phillip's drug-store, $10,000; Perkins, groceries, $5,000; Exchange Bank, $800; Parker's Savings Bank, $10,000; Post-office, $1,500; Freeman's Building, $5,000; Western Union Telegraph Office, $800; J. O'Conor, clothing, $3,500; Parson Brothers, $1,000; Lyle & Arters, $2,500; Samuel Stevens, dwelling, $1,000; Boyles, harness-dealer, $2,000; S. M. Kies, dwelling, $2,500. There were about 250 other sufferers occupying offices, whose losses are comparatively small. The only building not entirely consumed is a large ice-house.

LATER.—The following are additional losers by the fire here last night:

Thomas Henry, grocer, $1,800; the Union Pipe line office, $900; the Grant Pipe office, $900; Parker & Koon's office, $3,000; L. S. Endker, shoe-store, $2,000; McPherson, clock dealer, $15,000.

A fire broke out in Oil City, Penn., this morning, and destroyed five buildings on Centre-street, the most prominent of which was Beers' Block and Stillwell's variety-store. Loss, $50,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

CHARLESTON, West Va., April 4.—The residence of Col. Cunningham, at St. Albans, one of the finest in the Kanawha Valley, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 4.—A. C. Taylor's farm-house and barn at Chicopee Falls were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is not stated.

ST. LOUIS, April 4.—The flouring mill of Field, Maynard & Co., in Peoria, Ill., was burned yesterday afternoon. The loss is $30,000; insurance, $18,000.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., April 4.—The livery-stable of Stewart & Gordon, with its contents, together with eighteen horses, including some of the best in the city, was destroyed by fire last night. A large brick building, with its contents, adjoining, was also destroyed. Loss, $25,000. The amount of insurance is unknown. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

ITHICA, N. Y., April 4.—Messrs. Ferrand & Babcock's tobacco works, with contents, were entirely consumed by fire this morning. The loss amounts to $25,000; insurance, $12,000.

Fires in this City.

At 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire occurred in a two-story frame stable, No. 209 West Fifty-fifth-street, owned and occupied by John Casey, which resulted in $300 damage to the building and $100 to the contents; no insurance. The flames extended to the frame shanty adjoining, owned and occupied by Henry Bogart; loss on building and contents, $100; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been kindled by mischievous boys.

At 4½, yesterday morning, a slight fire occurred in the shoe shop of Aaron Goldsmith, No. 5 Cornelia-street, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. The fire was discovered and extinguished by Patrolman Popp, of the Fifteenth Precinct. Damage, $100; insured.

At 8½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the second floor of the four-story brick building No. 203 Washington-street. The fire originated in a back room on the second floor, occupied by Mrs. Mary Snyder as a storage for willow ware, &c., and is supposed to have been occasioned by the upsetting of a kerosene lamp. The flames extended up the stairway to the fourth floor, and before they could be extinguished considerable damage had been done. Mrs. Snyder's loss is estimated at $200; no insurance. The front portion of the second floor is occupied by Moore, Hoffmire & Co. as a club room; damage by water, $100; no insurance.

The third floor is occupied by M. Schrafel as a dwelling; loss, $1,000; insured. The fourth floor was occupied by Daniel Harris as a dwelling. This floor was completely burned out; loss, $3,000; insured for $2,500 in the Rutgers Company.

The first floor is occupied by Mrs. Brooking as a liquor-store, damage, $200; insured. The basement is occupied by J. Holmes as a storage for lemons and storage for oranges and lemons; loss by water, $250; insured.

The loss of Michael Baumgarten, whose fancy-goods store, at No. 441½ Eighth-avenue, was burned out on Thursday night, is estimated by the Fire-Marshal at $3,000; insured for $5,000, as follows: Lancashire, $2,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $2,000, and Metropolitan, $1,000. The damage to L. Turk's stock of hats, caps, and furs, at No. 441½, is estimated at $2,000; insured for $9,000, as follows: Pacific, $2,000; Relief, $1,500; Manufacturers' and Builders', $2,000; Park, $2,000, and Yonkers and New-York, $1,500. The fire is under investigation by Fire-Marshal McSpedon, and is supposed to have been caused by carelessness.

A Singular Bequest—$75,000 for Friendship.

From the Pittsburg Commercial.

One of the most eccentric acts of the late James McCully, the millionaire, was the leaving of a certificate or order upon his administrators to pay to an old friend, Mr. Robert D. Clark, dealer in boat stores, No. 134 Water-street, the sum of $75,000, "as a token of friendship and good will." These men had been intimate friends for a quarter of a century, and Mr. McCully always regarded it as a pleasure to aid Mr. Clark in any way he desired. In April last, it is said, Mr. McCully presented Mr. Clark with the certificate above referred to, which is signed without a witness, and the only consideration mentioned is that of friendship and good will. After the death of Mr. McCully, Mr. Clark placed the certificate in the hands of M. W. Acheson, Esq., who has filed the claim against the estate. The claim is certainly a novel one, and is probably without a parallel in the history of bequests.

Very Reprehensible Behavior on the Part of a Sister.

From the Detroit Free Press, April 3.

Three or four days ago a young man named Maxwell, living at Findlay, Ohio, was married to a young lady whom he had long loved. He is a mechanic, and for several years past has supported his mother and sister. The mother favored his marriage, but the sister did everything to prevent it, and once or twice assaulted the bride elect. She created a disturbance during the marriage ceremony, and had to be removed from the church by force. She went to a neighbor's and stayed until Maxwell and his bride left the town on their wedding tour, and then she took the next train after them, so that she reached Detroit only a few hours behind them. She walked into their room at the hotel yesterday, and began abusing them, and when they went on the street she followed them, and continued her abuse so vigorously that she had to be threatened with arrest. The brother thinks she is insane.

Ninth Assembly District Republican Association.

The Ninth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening in Bleecker Building, Robert R. Carpenter presiding. Fourteen new members were admitted, and a large list of propositions for membership was presented and referred to the standing committee. The regular nights of meeting were, on motion, changed from the first Friday of the month to the first Monday. A committee was appointed to refurnish the hall before the next meeting. A committee of five was also appointed to look after the interests of the district, as represented in the New-York Post-office, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE METHODISTS.

Proceedings of the Conference at Hudson Yesterday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HUDSON, Friday, April 4, 1873.

The business of conference opened this morning with reports from the Prattsville District, Rev. A. K. Sanford, Presiding Elder. He represented his district as a prosperous one, and that at Lumberville, where two years ago the most wickedness in the district prevailed, the change was very gratifying. Even a wicked man out there, who became responsible for the domine's salary and absconded, had returned and been converted, and had paid up.

Mr. Sanford referred to another clergyman in his district who is at present confined in a hospital—Rev. Mr. Tarleton. He referred to him in a very feeling manner, when some one suggested that the Conference might raise him some money. This suggestion was quickly acted upon, and Messrs. McCutcheon and Schryver were appointed a committee to raise the funds. In less than half an hour the committee had $430.

Bishops Janes, Andrews, and Foster were introduced to the Conference, after which Rev. Thomas Smith created a sensation by asking for the appointment of a committee to examine into the whereabouts of a check which he had mislaid, and for which he did not wish to be held responsible. No committee was appointed.

On motion Monday next was fixed upon as the time for memorial services.

Rev. Mr. Goss, Presiding Elder of the Prattsville District, presented his report. He said there had been less religious interest there than was shown last year, though the Phillipsport District had done very well. He reported one or two new churches in his territory of 120 miles in length, traversed as it was by huge mountain ranges. Nor had the collections been what they were the year previous. In the western part of the district, this Winter, the snow laid seven feet deep on the level, and pastors were half the time unable to get to their appointments. The construction of the Midland Railroad had caused the towns to be heavily bonded, and taxes were $60 per $1,000, and that fact seriously hurt collections for religious purposes. There were some pastors who had made their collections on foot through the heaviest snow-drifts.

Rev. J. B. Wakely, Presiding Elder of the Newburg District, next made his report. He was sure that his district had prospered, and that it was presided over by a noble class of men. A new church had been finished at Glasgow and a church had been purchased from the Presbyterians at Newburg. This church had a German congregation, and they had all come over to the Methodists. The church cost between $4,600 and $5,000, and was worth $15,000. A new parsonage has been erected at Eddyville in the place of one which formerly resembled Noah's ark, and in which he once preached to a congregation of three persons. Revivals had not been as numerous nor as extensive as on previous years, but there was a good deal of feeling. He said ministers don't go to save souls in the beautiful Spring, nor in the rich Autumn, but in dreary Winter. The last Winter, however, had been too much for them, and he hoped it would lead to leading revivals in other seasons. The principal revival occurred in the second church, Kingston, where 150 were converted. Mr. Wakely referred to his recent illness, and said he was not dead yet, though obituary notices had been made of him, but that he had had a resurrection. He alluded to the kindness that had been shown him by the people of his district in showering him with greenbacks and giving him a handsome gold-headed cane, which showed that they knew the old man was drawing near to where the shadows are gathering. In bidding a final adieu to his position, he said he would not reflect upon it, but would state that the office was one of the most responsible and the most thankless one in the M. E. Church.

The relations of Rev. Mr. Oakly, who had been an itinerant preacher for fifty years, were changed to those of a supernumerary without work.

Rev. Philip Hoyt was retired, after having spent forty years in the ministry. In referring to his case, Mr. Wakely said in a feeling manner that Mr. Hoyt was positively worn out in the service, and that now, as his sun is going down and the shadows of night falling around him, he has no money, no home, and conference ought to give him one, and he (Wakely) would give as much as any man in the conference toward buying him one.

Rev. L. H. King—I'll meet you, Dommie, with $500.

Rev. Mr. Wakely, advancing to Mr. King and grasping his hand—Very well, I meet you, and that makes $1,000. Now, who will help along. Here several voices shouted, "I'll give $25," "I'll give $10," "I'll give $5." This was a sudden and unexpected turn in affairs, and in less than twenty minutes the work of collecting the subscriptions was systematized, and $2,000 were raised and passed to the hands to Rev. L. H. King. The house this money will buy will be owned by the conference, and Mr. Hoyt will be allowed to live in it till he dies, when some other needy minister will go in it. This makes two houses for needy ministers owned by this conference.

Bishop Janes called the attention of the conference to the Minard Home, in Morristown, N. J. It is worth $50,000, and was built by Abel Minard as a home for daughters of foreign missionaries and deceased ministers. He urged upon the members to speak well of it and to obtain subscriptions or legacies for it. Resolutions presented by Rev. Mr. Crawford were adopted commending it to the liberality of the people generally.

Rev. L. H. King presented to the conference the deed of a house in Middletown, Orange County, owned by the conference.

The conference next took up the question relating to ministers on trial. The Examining Committee reported favorably upon all except O. R. Boughton and Josiah Letely, whereupon there was a breeze of excitement. The committee said that Mr. Boughton was behind very much in some of his studies, and that Mr. Letely did not stand any examination at all, that he was away behind in his history, his spelling was wretched, and his sermon very ordinary. Notwithstanding this report many in the conference who are personally acquainted with the clergymen named came to their rescue, and eulogized them highly. One enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Letely, Rev. Mr. Brush, of Coxsackie, created a roar of laughter by saying that Mr. Letely had served in the war, had met with many misfortunes, and had a large family, but that kind Providence had paved the way for his advancement by removing his wife and children to another world! This interpretation of the kindness of Providence affected the conference so much that it hasn't got over it yet.

At noon the conference adjourned for the day.

Personal.

Col. W. H. Jenifer, of the Egyptian Army, and Capt. John Kennedy, of the steam-ship City of Montreal, are at the New-York Hotel.

Judge A. H. Bailey, of Rome, N. Y., and Hon. N. P. Langford, of Montana, are at the St. Nicolas Hotel.

United States Senator P. W. Hitchcock, of Nebraska; B. H. Bristow, Attorney-General, Louisville; E. C. Banfield, Solicitor Treasury Department, Washington; Geo. B. McCartie, Superintendent of the Treasury Printing Department, Washington; Hon. C. McAllister, of Philadelphia, and State Senators C. S. Lincoln, J. H. Babcock, Geo. Jones, and J. M. Oakley are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. C. W. Herrick, E. S. Whalen, F. Abbott, J. T. Davis, of Albany; Hon. Ben. Field, of Albion; Hon. D. E. Littlejohn, of Oswego; Hon. A. A. Sergant, of Connecticut, and Hon. George D. Lord of Rochester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Townsend D. Cock, of Queens County, is at the Sturtevant House.

Congressman L. P. Poland, of Vermont; Col. J. R. Taylor, of Omaha; Col. Geo. Reed, of the United States Army, and Judge G. Howard, of Buffalo, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

The Late Mrs. Isabella H. Norvell.

From the Detroit Free Press.

The late Mrs. Isabella H. Norvell, the announcement of whose sudden death was a shock to her many friends, came to this city with her husband, the late Senator John Norvell, from Philadelphia, in 1829, Mr. Norvell having been appointed by President Jackson Postmaster of Detroit, then a place of some 1,800 inhabitants. For several years Mrs. Norvell assisted her husband in the discharge of his duties, being an invaluable aid to him in the office.

For a considerable portion of the time since the death of her late husband, Mrs. Norvell resided at Grosse Isle, but a few years since she returned to the city, and at the time of her decease resided with her daughter (Mrs. H. N. Walker) at the old homestead. She leaves surviving her two daughters and seven sons, of the latter of whom six were at one time engaged in the late war. Two of them—Capt. Stevens T. Norvell and Major John M. Norvell—are still in the army.

Although singularly unaustentatious and unassuming, Mrs. Norvell was widely known and as widely esteemed; while in her own immediate circle she was the object of a devoted love which was largely mingled with veneration. In every relation of life, whether as wife, mother, or friend, she was an exemplary Christian woman, and the beautiful lesson she leaves of a life spent in the quiet, steadfast performance of duty is one which will long be remembered by her sorrowing friends.

FOREIGN NOTES.

One of our German correspondents writes that Wrangel, the oldest of the Prussian field-marshals, is very ill. He is paralyzed on the left side.

The School Board of the Canton of Soleure (Switzerland) has addressed a circular to all the teachers of the canton forbidding the teaching of the new dogma of papal infallibility, and enjoining that all books of religious instruction used in the schools must be submitted to the approval of the board.

The famous pilgrimage to Mecca, which is always a cause of anxiety to the European Governments, has been performed this year under the most reassuring conditions. Thanks to the intelligent zeal of the sanitary commission, composed of French, English, and Ottoman doctors, no cases of cholera have occurred among the visitors to the holy city, the number of whom is said to have exceeded 150,000.

A letter from St. Petersburg says the Emperor of Germany is expected at Tsarskoë Selo on the 27th of April. The regiments of which he is the honorary commander have already received orders to send companies to the stations on Russian soil and in the capital at which the Emperor will alight. He will be accompanied by only a small suite; but, at the request of the Czar, Prince von Bismarck and Count von Moltke will both attend their sovereign on this visit, which coincides with the anniversary fête of the Emperor of Russia. The ceremonies on the occasion will mainly consist of grand reviews and other military celebrations.

The *Russian Gazette* of Moscow contains an account of a horrible tragedy at the town of Alexandroff, Government of Vladimir. A young forester, named Ivanoff, was among the guests at a ball, and as a young lady named Zouboff passed before him, conducted by her partner to take their places in a quadrille, he fired a revolver at her and then discharged a second barrel at himself, and fell to the ground. Mlle. Zouboff, feeling herself wounded, fled into another room. Ivanoff, seeing that she was still alive, rose to his feet, and, picking up the firearm which had dropped from his hand, staggered to the place where the young lady had taken refuge, again fired at her, and this time killed her on the spot. The murderer is not dead, and has been removed to prison. He appears to have been passionately in love with his victim, whose parents had refused to accord him her hand in marriage.

We take from the London *Sporting Gazette* the following notice of the death of a gentleman who was well known to every one interested in racing: "We greatly regret to announce the death of Mr. Henry Dorling, which took place quite unexpectedly on Thursday evening last, March 20, at his residence, Stroud Green House, Croydon, whither he removed a few years back, from Epsom, of which town he was a resident for more than half a century. Mr. Dorling was a self-made man, endowed with wonderful industry and business habits, which stood him in good need when Lord George Bentinck took him by the hand; and between them they exalted Epsom races from the lowest order of plating to the high position the meeting subsequently attained under the deceased's twenty years' prosperous lesseeship. During that period Mr. Dorling, who originated private boxes on race-stands, amassed a large fortune from the races themselves and the sale of the "correct cards," which made his name famous from one end of the world to the other. Mr. Dorling was one of the largest shareholders in the Epsom Grand Stand, and at the expiration of his lease was appointed manager of the meeting at a salary of £1,000 per annum. He was also clerk of the course at Brighton, which meeting has ever since prospered under his experienced management. Mr. Dorling, who had attained his sixty-eighth year, leaves behind a numerous family to mourn the loss of a most devoted and affectionate parent; and those who enjoyed his friendship could fully appreciate his generous nature and amiable disposition."

A Trial for Sorcery—Murder by "Science."

The Indian correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes:

An extraordinary case has just been tried at Bombay. I mentioned two months ago that a well-known Parsi attorney of the High Court had been committed for trial for attempting the death of his enemies by "sorcery." This native gentleman and a relative of his having cause of offense against a Mr. and Mrs. De Gha, proposed to themselves to get rid of the couple. They accordingly applied to a Mahommedan of bad character to aid them. The latter worthy took their money, and went straight to the police, who immediately laid a trap for the conspirators. The Mahommedan was told to inform his employers that in a certain house they would find a Faquir, who was a great sorcerer, and who would do their behests. The family of De Gha had lately been before the Bombay public in connection with an extraordinary case of poisoning occasioned by a present of sweetmeats from an unknown hand. Several of the members of the family had died from their effects, and the police, although hitherto baffled, believed that they had now obtained a clue. They found, however, that they had struck upon a new case altogether. The Parsi attorney and his relative fell into the trap, went to the Faquir's hut, and opened their views to him. The police, having had due warning, were listening in a convenient spot. The proposal was that the two De Ghas should die, and that the attorney would pay £500 for their destruction. The Faquir asked them now they would have the work done, by poison or by sorcery (*ilm, i. e.* science.) The attorney replied he did not wish the parties to be poisoned, but to be destroyed by science. The Faquir agreed to do this; and after much consideration and the reading of the Koran by the Faquir, it was settled that the attorney should pay £50 on each party falling sick, and £250 when each died. The belief in the power of sorcery is universal in India, but it was somewhat startling to find a well-educated man, an officer of the High Court of Bombay, apparently having so perfect a faith in its power. The facts were clearly proved on the trial, and the counsel for the defendants argued that the jury must believe in the power of sorcery to kill the victims, or they could not return a verdict of guilty. As such a belief was impossible, he demanded one in his favor. To this it was replied that it was sufficient for the jury to be convinced that the prisoners believed in the power of the means they employed, and that they had abetted a crime punishable with death under that belief. The prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

A Singing Somnambulist.

From the Troy Times.

The most curious case of somnambulism we ever heard of occurred to a young lady in this city night before last. She resides in a neighboring State, and is visiting some friends here. On Tuesday evening there was a social gathering at the house of a gentleman on Eighth-street, to which she was invited, and during the evening she was asked to sing. Being an accomplished musician and singer of more than ordinary sweetness, she responded to the demands of the company for repeated songs, until she quite exhausted herself. The company broke up about 1 o'clock, and at 2 o'clock the young lady retired. In about an hour music was heard proceeding from her room. It continued so long that one of the members of the family arose, and upon entering the apartment of the young lady found her asleep and singing with all her power. She tried to awaken her, but the effort was unavailing. She continued to sing, going from one song to another, for upward of an hour, when nature seemed to be exhausted, and the somnambulist sank into a real sleep. Upon awaking the next morning she knew nothing of the occurrence.

The Responsibity of the Public.

In an article treating of the large number of undetected murderers, the Rutland (Vt.) *Herald* says:

We leave too much to the officers and detectives. We do too little ourselves. To illustrate in another direction: Twenty-five years ago every man was a fireman, and although there were no adequate means of preventing the spread of flames to adjoining buildings, many a fire was "nipped in the bud" by the application of a pail of water. How is it now in the cities? Everything is left to the fire department. No one thinks of assisting, unless his own property is in imminent danger. Hardly an individual "goes to the fire," unless he has an especial interest in the locality. Fires gain headway because they are left to the department. No one else "meddles with it." So it is with the detection of crime. Formerly—and it is so now in small and isolated communities—every person took a personal interest in the detection of a criminal. Every one was seeking after a clue, not for his own glorification, but to serve the ends of justice. Every man, in fact, was a detective. Hence "mysterious crimes" were unknown and "murder would out." Now everything is left to the detectives and police. No steps are taken by other persons unless it may be by those having a direct personal interest. We know what the result is. There is another suggestion, and we are through. If there is any foundation for the talk about the corrupt use of money on the part of the criminal classes and their friends, this leaving the entire ferreting out of crimes to detectives, leaves the door wide open for such use, and the consequent suppression of facts. If this talk is true, it is not surprising that criminals are not detected, so long as the general public give the matter no attention. If it is not true, we believe that if every person felt it to be his personal duty to leave no stone unturned in penetrating the secrecy of a violation of law, if, in a word, we should return to the practice of fifty years ago, aided by our present appliances, we should have no Nathan or Goodrich mysteries to record.

NOTES TO THE EDITOR.

Reform it Altogether.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Knowing that you are an earnest advocate of reform measures, I take the liberty to pen these few lines for insertion in your paper. Would it not be well if the newly-appointed Board of Education should remove the clerk of the board and his assistants, the City superintendent and his assistants, and the other persons employed in any capacity in the building corner of Grand and Elm streets? It strikes me so long as any Tammany appointee holds office in the City of New-York, the views of Tammany remain to vitiate the minds of the new appointees and to give a chance for Tammany to slide again into power. I am strongly in favor of giving the Reformers free and full scope to reform in fact, while we have the golden opportunity; and in the end the public will find out that it is the wisest course to pursue.

Yours, &c.,
OPPONENT OF TAMMANY.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, April 3, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is it possible that the new Board of Education can for a moment entertain the idea of retaining the present Clerk of the Board of Public Instruction in office. Mr. Lawrence D. Kiernan is and has been closely affiliated with the "Ring" which has wrought such disaster in this City. He joined the ranks of the Young Democracy and fought against the "Ring" until he was bought over and established in his present position.

It is possible that certain school-book publishers may desire his retention, and there is little doubt that the patrons and advocates of sectarian schools would rejoice at his continuance in office, but the real friends of our school system are perfectly willing to grant him a release from his arduous duties. It is quite certain that superintendents and teachers are entirely resigned in view of their probable exemption from the insufferable airs of this wonderful man.

Hon. C. N. Potter and the Back-Pay Steal.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Although THE TIMES, in its review of the salary question this morning, does not include me in its list of "guilty," it nevertheless, by its reference to me, does me an injustice, which I ask room to correct.

As one of the Judiciary Committee, to whom the subject of "equalising salaries" was referred, I favored the increase for the President, Judges, heads of departments, &c., and also for members of Congress—though not above $6,500 for the latter—*but I was opposed to any back pay* for Congressmen or for anyone.

I therefore refused to join in the recommendation of the committee. My action in the House was always consistent with these views, which were expressed in the debates and referred to in the House, (*Globe*, page 2,104,) as well known.

Now, it is true, as you say, that I voted for the bill at one stage, when it included, beyond increase of executive and judicial salaries, an increase of Congressional salaries to $6,500, and back pay. But this was not, as you seem to assume, because I had come to favor even to this extent the exceptional back pay, which I before and afterward opposed; but, as you will see by my inquiry of the Speaker, and by my subsequent action, with the hope that the measure might be corrected by the Senate, or in conference, in that respect, (back pay,) in which alone of all its provisions I objected to it.

This correction not having been made, I voted against the whole measure, when reported from conference. In all this my action was perfectly consistent, and in accordance with all parliamentary usage, as the action of one favoring the increasing of executive and judicial salaries, but opposed to any back pay at all.

Your obedient servant,
CLARKSON N. POTTER.
NO. 61 WALL-STREET, Friday, April 4, 1873.

It is with pleasure that I add my testimony to the excellence of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. I have used it in my family for several years, and can truly say that I know of no medicine equal to it for checking and curing the frequent coughs and colds to which children are subject at all seasons of the year. I have also realized great benefit from it myself, and have recommended it to others, who almost invariably have learned to value it. I always prescribe it to the students under our care when necessary, and the teachers willingly add their testimony to mine in praise of this medicine.—J. S. EDWARDS, Principal of Providence Conf. Sem., East Greenwood, R. I.—*World.*

Modest Worth.

Although the American Clock Company's clocks, at No. 581 Broadway, have their *hands* on their *faces*, they have nothing to be ashamed of. They are afforded at prices to suit all purses; they are good time-keepers, and they are ornamental as well as useful.—*Evening Mail.*

"The Babcock" in the Sixth Story.

Last night a fire occurred in a picture-frame factory on the sixth floor of the brick building No. 286 Bowery. The Central Insurance patrol answered the alarm and put out the fire with the Babcock Extinguisher.—*Evening Post, April 4.*

At the Paris Exposition, the Fairbanks' Scales not only received the first prize, but also had conferred upon them the enviable distinction of the "Standard Scales of the World."—*Journal of the Farm.*

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY, of next Monday, will contain an entrancing story of life in the Metropolis, by FRANCIS S. SMITH. It is entitled "LITTLE SUNSHINE; OR, THE WORKING GIRL'S OATH."

SNOW'S PECTORAL PEARLS, a noted confection for coughs, sore throats, and hoarseness. Sold by druggists. Twenty-five cents per box. H. H. SNOW, sole manufacturer, New-Haven, Conn.—*Advertisement.*

Persons giving up housekeeping, or going abroad can procure storage for silver-plate, pictures, libraries, and trunks of other valuables, at the STUYVESANT SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., opposite Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

For all Unpleasant Conditions of the Human Skin BURNETT'S KALLISTON is admirably adapted.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in the DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of the TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

The Thoughtful Physician

Does not regard Spring as a healthy season. Its sudden transitions of temperature, searching winds, and chilling rains are provocative of rheumatism and neuralgia, and where there is a predisposition to dyspepsia or bilious colic, or chills and fever, such variations of the weather are apt to superinduce a visitation of one or other of those complaints. By toning and regulating the system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS at this season, these evils may, however, be warded off. The direct effect of the Standard Vegetable Specific is to invigorate the body and renovate the constitution, while it indirectly operates as a preventive of disease by purifying the animal fluids from any acid particles they may contain, and regulating the functions upon which health mainly depends—notably those of digestion, secretion, and evacuation.

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There is no Possible Danger of a burglar coming into your house if you know when he opens door or window. Holmes' Burglar-alarm Telegraph never sleeps, and is sure to give you this information. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

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The Supreme Court of the United States has recently given a decision in favor of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, enabling them to protect their designs from all other manufacturers who imitate and copy them.

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is requested to the fact that the same artists are engaged in the production of designs, whether for the Sterling Silver Department, or for the celebrated Gorham Plate, but the Company *never reproduce* in their Electro-Plate Department the designs which they devote to Sterling Silver. Each has its own special trade-mark, as follows, stamped upon every article:

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MARRIED.

DAVIES—DE BEVOISE.—On Thursday, April 3, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, De Bevoise-av., Brooklyn, E. D., by Rev. S. H. Meeker, THOMAS R. DAVIES, of East New-York, to SUSIE, daughter of Charles J. De Bevoise, Esq.

DIED.

ANGEL.—At Morrisania, April 2, LAURA E., wife of the late Hon. Wm. P. Angel, and eldest daughter of the late Dr. L. B. Bigelow, of Auburn, N. Y.

Funeral Saturday, April 5, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of James R. Angel, Morrisania, N. Y.

BELDEN.—On Thursday, April 3, SOPHIA LOUISA, widow of George Belden.

Funeral services on Sunday, April 6, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, Dudley Field, No. 127 East 21st-st., Gramercy Park. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

BALDWIN.—On Thursday, April 3, SALLIE ROMAN BALDWIN, wife of C. C. Baldwin, and daughter of the late Hon. J. Dixon Roman, of Hagerstown, Md.

Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, on Saturday, April 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

CAMMANN.—At Geneva, N. Y., on Saturday, March 29, OSWALD JOHN CAMMANN, late of this City, in the 19th year of his age.

CRANDALL.—On the 11th of March, at Watch Hill, R. I., JESSE CRANDALL, son of Capt. Albert Crandall.

CLARK.—On Thursday, April 3, 1873, ELIZABETH, wife of Benjamin M. Clark, in the 73d year of her age.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 205 10th-av., corner 23d-st., on Saturday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock.

EASTMAN.—In Brooklyn, Thursday evening, April 3, Mrs. ELIZA K., widow of the late Smith J. Eastman, in the 81st year of her age.

Funeral will take place Sunday, April 6, from the residence of Mr. Richard S. Roberts, 328 Clinton-av.

FROST.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Wednesday, at midnight, ISAAC FROST, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Broadway, Flushing, on Saturday, the 5th inst., at 3 P. M. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 2½ P. M.

HAYS.—On Thursday morning, April 3, of pneumonia, Mrs. SARAH POOL, wife of A. B. Hays, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, April 5, at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 132 West 4th-st.

HILKINS.—On Thursday morning, April 3, Mrs. FRANCES HILKINS, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son, John Plowman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, April 5, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 23 Downing-st.

REDMOND.—Suddenly, at Jamesburg, N. J., on Friday morning, April 4, of pneumonia, JAMES REDMOND, for thirty years connected with Acker, Merrall & Condit.

Funeral on Tuesday, April 8, at 10½ A. M. Trains leave foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. at 8 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Jamesburg at 12 M. and 3 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROGERS.—CATHARINE ROGERS, wife of David Rogers, in the 68th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Sunday, April 6, at 2 P. M., in Church of the Strangers, on Wellson-place, (Mercer-st.,) between 8th-st. and Waverley-place.

TANNER.—On Thursday afternoon, April 3, 1873, HORACE Z. TANNER, son of H. and M. A. Tanner, aged 6 years, 2 months and 24 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 903 8th-av., on Sunday afternoon, April 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Vermont papers please copy.

TIMPSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 2, after a lingering illness, CORNELIUS B. TIMPSON, in the 71st year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 318 Carlton-av., on Saturday, April 5, at 2½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

VAN COTT.—On Thursday morning, April 3, SARAH, wife of the late John G. Van Cott, in the 77th year of her age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, April 5, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 44 Van Cott-av.

VANCE.—At Morristown, N. J., April 4, MARY A. MARTIN, wife of Alanson A. Vance, in the 44th year of her age.

Funeral in the Baptist Church, Morristown, on Monday next, at 10½ o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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The Treaty of Washington has been the theme of writers and orators without number, on both sides of the Atlantic; but, in the main, their discussions have displayed more heat and prejudice than calm reason or knowledge, and the subject was rapidly developing into a worse muddle than that of the old Schleswig-Holstein question. The publication of Mr. Caleb Cushing's admirable work will leave no excuse for further exhibitions of ignorance in regard to the origin of our claims against England, the efforts to obtain a peaceful and just solution of the difficulty between the two countries, and the great diplomatic event of the century, the Treaty of Washington, by which this grand result was achieved. The author reviews the whole controversy, and presents the facts of the case in a narrative of remarkable clearness, precision, and force. Graphic sketches of the principal men engaged in the negotiations give additional interest and value to the work. In preparing this exposition, which is at the same time an unanswerable vindication of American diplomacy, Mr. Cushing has performed a very important public service. His book is conceived throughout in the most friendly spirit toward England. None more friendly was ever written by an American. The work will undoubtedly make a very strong impression on popular sentiment, both at home and abroad.

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III.
THE COMING RACE.
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Primarily, this book is a mere coup of the imagination, brilliant and original. Secondarily, it is a shrewd and suggestive essay on political economy. Thirdly, it is a keen satire upon the political and social evils of the age. In either of these characters it is exceedingly interesting. It is impossible to pick flaws with the work, regarded simply as a flight of fancy; but we think most readers will prefer to view it in its secondary character, and will find it, thus viewed, to exhibit a marvelous strength of calm philosophy, an intimate acquaintance with the springs of political and individual action, and a quickness of vision in the detection of weak points in our political, social, and moral systems, such as few writers have been endowed with. Even those who care nothing for the grave thoughts which underlie the narrative, will be charmed by the well-sustained fiction of a supposititious people, with manners and customs so refreshingly unlike our own; and some of these may, perhaps, be seduced into pondering upon questions to which they never gave a glance of the mind before. But admirable as the book is as a piece of literary work, we admire most its philosophy, whose manner is not less praiseworthy than its matter. Here are thoughts that will creep into many minds in the agreeable association which the author has given them—minds to which they could, unaccompanied, never gain an entrance. We have rarely read a more suggestive and satisfactory book than "The Coming Race."—*Literary World, Boston.*

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A magazine of information for ocean travelers. Can be had, free of charge, on application to the publishers,
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
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BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, April 5, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 9 A. M., on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 8 and 11 A. M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

TAPE WORM
Removed in a few hours, with head complete. No fee asked until the head passes. Medicine harmless, being purely vegetable. Botanic Depot, No. 5 3d-av.
Dr. EASTWOOD.

$500,000 CASH GIFTS.—KENTUCKY Library Gift Concert. Drawing positively April 8. Whole Tickets, $10; Half Tickets, $5; Quarter Tickets, $2 50. For tickets and descriptive circulars apply to P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer, No. 31 Nassau-st., (opposite Post-office,) New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—THE extraordinary drawing will take place on the 22d of April, 1873. The amount drawn is $1,200,000. There will be only 18,000 tickets, and 2,067 prizes. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 10 Wall-st., Post-office Box No. 4,685, New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Of the auctions announced for yesterday, Friday, April 4, at the Exchange, only one was carried through, namely, Supreme Court foreclosure sale by Winans & Garretson, Geo. E. Goldschmidt, Esq., referee, of property on the south side of East Forty-third street, 180 feet west of Third-avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 100, with a two-story brick house upon the front thereof, and a four-story brick factory in rear; sold for $12,000 to F. C. Taylor, a party interested. The premises were twice sold, being bid off the first time by Gustave Wagner, for defendant in suit, for $13,300. The terms of sale not being complied with, however, a resale was made, with the result noted. For the other property offered at public auction by Muller, Wilkins & Co., and E. H. Ludlow & Co., respectively, bids as follows were received, but no sales made. For three-story brick house and lot No. 4 West Thirteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, $17,500. For three-story brick house and lot No. 240 Mulberry-street, south of Prince-street, $11,000. For three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 38 Great Jones-street, between Broadway and Bowery, known as residence of Stephen Cambreling, deceased, $30,000, and for four-story English-basement brick house and lot, No. 513 West Twenty-third-street, west of Tenth-avenue, $11,500. These bids, as made from day to day, are reported more for the purpose of showing the general estimate placed by real estate operators present upon the property offered than for any other reason, for in this way some little criterion of values can be established. For a house and three large plots of land located on the south-east corner of Beach and South streets, West Mount Vernon, Westchester County, offered by Muller & Co., no bids were received, and the result of this auction, as well as that of the day before, at which the [illegible] property was offered, would seem to indicate that just at this time the market for Westchester County real estate is flat. No further business was transacted.

At the auction held by Jere. Johnson, Jr., in Brooklyn, on Thursday, no property was sold, the best portion advertised for sale, namely, five stores and lots, Nos. 333, 337, 339, 341, and 343 Smith-street, Brooklyn, having been disposed of on the day named by Mr. Johnson for $11,000 each, or for a total of $55,000. The other real estate offered was withdrawn for the reason that adequate bids were not received.

The sales projected for next week are again numerous, and quite an extensive variety of real estate will be brought forward, much of which is desirable, particularly in Exchange sales of City property on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, in charge of Muller, Wilkins & Co., E. H. Ludlow & Co., and Jere. Johnson, Jr.; also, the proposed sales of Brooklyn real estate during the week, by the last-named auctioneer. The special attention of investors is therefore called to our list of the week's auctions, as published on Monday.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

For to-day but two auctions are announced, both suburban sales, viz.:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at Rutherfurd Park, N. J., first station Erie Railroad, on the premises at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of one store and some fifty choice lots situate on Union, Ames, Kip, Chestnut, and Home avenues, in close proximity to the railway station, the property of the Home Land Company, of Bergen, N. J. Train from foot of Chambers and West Twenty-third streets, via ferry, at 1¼ P. M.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr. & Bro., at the Court-house in Somerville, N. J., at 1½ o'clk, adjourned receiver's sale of a farm containing 57 58-100 acres of valuable mining land located near Somerville in the town of Bridgewater, Somerset County, N. J., the property of the True Vein Copper Mining Company.

PRIVATE SALES.

Recent sales of City real estate at private contract are reported as follows:

By A. C. Lamson & Son, No. 8 Pine-street, one full lot on West Sixty-fifth-street, south side, 250 feet west of Eighth-avenue, sold for $12,500; one lot, 25.8 by 100.8, on East Ninety-first-street, south side, 82.3 feet west of Park-avenue, sold for $9,500; plot of about eight and a half lots at the junction of Prescott-avenue and Emerson-street, (Dyckman estate,) sold for $7,750, and plot of twelve lots on Prescott-avenue, north-west side, and Emerson street, south-east side, (same estate,) sold for $11,000.

By G. Lespinasse and L. Friedman, No. 112 Broadway, one lot on the north-east corner of the Grand Boulevard and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth-street, 25 by 100, sold for $13,750, and two lots on West One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, south side, 370 feet west of Fifth-avenue, sold for $8,500.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Friday, April 4, plans for the erection of new buildings in the City have been filed, and unsafe buildings reported, at the department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, north side, 105 feet east of Third-avenue, one brick office, one story, 12.8 by 21; Charles B. Tooker, owner.
East Houston-street, No. 278, one brick work-shop, two stories, 20 by 24; P. Morgan, owner.
West Thirty-sixth-street, north side, 200 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, one brick packing-house, four stories, 125 by 75; Rohe & Brother, owners.
West Forty-fifth-street, No. 445, one brick shop, one story, 21.8 by 60; C. Sange, owner.
Fifth-avenue, No. 184, one first-class brick and iron store, five stories, 27.6 by 100; Robert S. Livingston, owner.
Cornelia-street, Nos. 24 and 26, two brick tenement buildings, each five stories, 25 by 72; Wm. Bischoff, owner.
East Seventieth-street, north side, 80 feet east of Third-avenue, one brick stable, one story, 20 by 40; Little Sisters of the Poor, owners.
West Thirty-ninth-street, south side, 175 feet east of Tenth-avenue, two brick stables, one and two stories, 25.9 by 39 and 15; Michael Connolly, owner.
Madison-street, No. 10?, one brick tenement, five stories, 25 by 88; R. B. Mount, owner.
Fifth-avenue, west side, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets, eleven brown-stone French apartment buildings, each four stories, 20 by 42; Wm. [illegible], owner.
Sixth-avenue, north-west corner of Fifty-third-street, two brick tenements, each four stories, 50.2 by 30 and 100; R. B. Livingston, owner.
Chrystie-street, No. 117, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 73; J. Balkin and F. C. Vroke, owners.
[illegible]-street, south side, 120 feet east of Hudson-street, one iron warehouse, 75 and 25 by 150, one story; A. R. Whitney, owner.
Greene-street, No. 32, one iron warehouse, five stories, 24.9 by 100; Isaac W. Hew, owner.
West Thirty-sixth-street, No. 442, rear, one brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 32; George Flury, owner.
Sixth-avenue, Nos. 20 and 22, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25 by 65; G. Bancer and M. Jager, owners.
Charles-street, No. 139, rear, one brick stable, two stories, 24.3 by 15; Henry L. Cronk, owner.
Sheriff-street, No. 51, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 82; J. Murat, owner.
Tenth-avenue, east side, 50 feet south of Fifty-fourth-street, one brick third-class store, one story, 40 by 25; M. Clinton, owner.
East Forty-ninth-street, south side, 85 feet east of Fourth-avenue, one brick stable and dwelling, two stories, 25 by 100; National Ice Company, owner.
West Forty-second-street, No. 350, back, one store and tenement, brick, five stories, 25 by 99.6; James [illegible], owner.
Third-avenue, Nos. 624 and 626, two brown-stone stores and tenements, each four stories, 24.8 by 75; Robert Riley, owner.
Eleventh-avenue, No. 720, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25 by 50.4; M. T. Broese, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, north side, building 100 feet east of First-avenue, unsafe rear and west walls; unknown owner.
Eighth-avenue, Nos. 33 and 35, unsafe front wall; Wm. J. Kane, owner.
West Fourth-street, No. 5, unsafe trimmer beams and iron column; Stephen Philbin, owner.
Broadway, south side, building 75 feet north of Ninety-seventh-street, unsafe generally; Corporation City of New-York, owner.
Chrystie-street, No. 159, unsafe lintels and ceilings; G. Schoenemann, owner.
Grand-street, Nos. 91 and 93, unsafe rear walls of extensions; S. Childs and J. D. Wendel, owners.
Prince-street, No. 42, unsafe extension walls, &c.; Wm. J. Kane, owner.
Bowery, Nos. 14, 16 and 18, unsafe cornices and awnings; Reed estate, owner.
Chatham-street, No. 203, unsafe front wall and lintel; Jos. Dancoque, owner.
Suffolk-street, No. 65, unsafe front wall; Tilden estate, owner.
Wooster-street, No. 227, unsafe chimney; Sullivan estate, owner.
Third-avenue, building south-east corner Twenty-seventh-street, unsafe chimney; Mary Trigler, owner.

Exchange Sales, Friday, April 4.
NEW-YORK.
By Winans & Garretson.
1 2-story brick house, (front,) 1 4-story brick factory (rear) and lot, East 43d-st., s. s., 180 ft. w. of 3d-av., lot 25x100 ... $12,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.
NEW-YORK.
Thursday, April 3.

Eldridge-st., e. s., 87.6 ft. n. of Grand-st., 25x87.6	Nom.
Ludlow-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 25x89, 1861	$5,500
Same property, sold again, 1873	15,250
7th-st., s. s., 94.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 27.10x90.10, h. and l.	20,000
8th-st., s. s., 349 ft. e. of Avenue B, 18.9x97.6, h. and l.	11,800
14th-st., n. s., 96 ft. e. of Avenue B, 21.10x103.3, h. and l., mortgage $5,000	18,800
19th-st., n. s., 83 ft. w. of 7th-av., 18.6x58, h. and l., mortgage $6,000	10,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 115 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x98.9, h. and l., Co. G.	10,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 52.6 ft. w. of 1st-av., 17.6x49, h. and l.	11,800
[illegible]-st., s. s., 290 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9	8,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 166 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 20x98.9, h. and l., mortgage $?3,000	28,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 262.? ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.5	16,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	8,000
[illegible]-st., n. s., 408.? ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x88, 1869	12,500
[illegible]-st., s. s., 84 ft. e. of 1st-av., 20x88, h. and l.	12,000
[illegible]-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.4, h. and l., mortgage $4,250	7,900
[illegible]th-st., n. s., 106 ft. e. of Boulevard, 25x102.2, partition, 1872	5,800
80th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 9th-av., 150x100	36,000
115th-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x100, h. and l., in exchange	40,000
112th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x100.11, h. and l., husband to wife	7,500
120th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 2d-av., 100x100.10	16,500
129th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 4th-av., 20x99.11, h. and l.	18,500
1st-av., n. w. corner 50th-st., 50x20	21,500
1st-av., s. w. corner 50th-st., 18.2x100.5	16,000
2d-av., e. s., 74.1 ft. n. of 40th-st., 24.8x100	20,000
3d-av., w. s., 54.2 ft. n. of 76th-st., 51x100; 78th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 51.4x102.2, foreclosure	13,000
3d-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 113th-st., 19.4x100, h. and l.	20,000
6th-av., n. w. corner 126th-st., 99.11x125	26,500
11th-av., s. e. corner 53d-st., 125.5x100	25,000
11th-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of 46th-st., 14x-x41x100, gore	4,250

LEASES.

2d-av., No. 2,063, lower part house, three years, per year	$1,200
3d-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 126th-st., 25x100.5	1,200
8th-av., No. 596, store and basement, three years: one year	1,000
one year	1,100
one year	1,200
8th-av., No. 609, store and basement, three years, per year	2,600
8th-av., Nos. 619 and 621, three years, per year	4,275

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A STORE ON MURRAY-ST., BROWN-stone front, may be bought cheap. Inquire of FRANK PHILLIPS, at No. 2?5 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 46TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 46th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID EXTRA wide four-story brown-stone house, No. 4 East 46th-st. The house was built by Churchill in his best style; is perfect in all its arrangements; has been thoroughly overhauled and frescoed, and offers a fine chance to any one who desires a first-class residence for immediate occupancy. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

$50,000 ONLY, IF TAKEN TO-DAY, for one of the magnificent 25-foot four-story brown-stone houses on 74th-st., between Madison and 5th avs. Terms unusually liberal; $36,000 may remain on mortgage. Apply at No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, IN BROOKlyn, the house No. 471 Lafayette-av., near Skillman-st.: it is perfect of its kind, and will be sold with a very small cash payment and on most liberal terms as to mortgage.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID EXTRA WIDE house, No. 4 East 46th-st., just east of 5th-av.; the house is in perfect order, frescoed throughout.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 100 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE IN WEST 44TH-ST. FIRST-CLASS three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 245 to 253, 20x50 and 18.9x50. Price $17,000 and $16,000. Inquire on premises or of JAMES BLACKHURST, No. 225 West 48th-st.

A SACRIFICE.—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house on West 23d-st.; good order, all modern improvements; if bought to-day will be sold at a great sacrifice. WALTER W. MONTAGUE, 8th-av. and 21st-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 26 East 22d-st., 20x55x98.9; well located for business purposes; price asked, $65,000.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN UNIVERSITY-place; very desirable for business; a good investment; apply promptly. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT THREE-STORY high-stoop stone house, with walnut doors and bay-windows; built day's work; price, $13,000; terms easy. No. 326 West 46th-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES IN 11TH-ST.; price $14,000 each. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL FINE HOUSES IN Brooklyn, best neighborhood, cheap; and also at Richmond Hill, on South-side Railroad. Prices from $4,000 to $30,000. Terms to suit purchasers. Inquire of J. W. FEILDER, No. 231 Broadway, Rooms Nos. 13 and 14, from 12 to 2.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THREE three-story basement Philadelphia brick houses, replete with all the modern improvements; on easy terms, for less than half a house in New-York equally convenient. Corner of Marcy-av. and Monroe-st.
FRANCIS WOOD.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

SUMMIT, CHATHAM, MADISON, NEW-JERSEY.
FOR SALE—Houses, villa sites, and farms.
TO RENT—Houses furnished and unfurnished.
FOR EXCHANGE—Several places for City property.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE, Summit, near the station.

FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRAble residences on the Hudson River, twenty-eight miles from New-York, and one and one-half miles from depot and steam-boat landing; superb river and mountain views; perfectly healthy and free from chills and fever; pure water in the house; fruits in great abundance and variety in full bearing, with twenty acres of land, five acres being covered with a thrifty growth of wood on mountain side, through which are graded paths to the summit, giving a different and still finer view than from the house, the remainder in lawn, garden, and pasturage; the mansion, built in 1860, contains nine rooms, besides kitchen, bath-room, and closets, all in good order; there is also cottage for garden, large barn, poultry-house, &c. Can be seen in a few hours by taking the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey for Nyack. For further information address W. R. DEAN, Nyack, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF CHOICE LOTS AT BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.
The SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION now offer for sale FIVE THOUSAND BUILDING LOTS, 25x90 feet, at Babylon, Long Island, at $7 each. $7 each.
For $7 you receive a warranty deed for a building lot, 25x90 feet, at Babylon, Long Island.
$1 extra charged for clearing avenues and staking lots.
Positively no other payments.
Call and see for yourselves at the office of the SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION, No. 5¼ Pine-st., New-York.
J. E. FULLER, President.
ED. B. ECKER, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF ABOUT 800 ACRES, in Montgomery County, Md., twenty-two miles from Washington City, and about twenty-eight miles from Baltimore; on the premises is a large dwelling-house of brick and stone, out-buildings, and abundance of fruit; also, a saw and grist mill and foundry; the place is well suited for a gentleman's residence, or for a farmer on a large scale; price $50,000.
Also a farm of 290 acres, with merchant and bone mill, near Roxbury, same State; price $22,000.
Also, a farm of 450 acres, two miles from Rockville, same State; price $15,000.
Apply to R. S. WILLIS, Esq., No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

SEA-SIDE FARM AND RESIDENCE FOR Sale.—The estate known as the "Sheafe Farm," situated on the beautiful Sagamore Creek and Little Harbor, two miles from Portsmouth, five miles from Rye Beach, in full view of the celebrated Isles of Shoals, navy-yard, &c.; containing about 250 acres, well wooded and watered; buildings numerous, ample, and in good condition; will be sold in part or the whole; the best location for Summer residences or for a park on the New-Hampshire coast.
For particulars, address E. P. DAVIS, Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT SUMMIT, N. J., about one hour from New-York, via Morris and Essex Railroad, three handsome French-roof houses, built in the best manner and furnished with all modern conveniences, water-pipes, &c.; each house is surrounded by about half an acre of ground, but more can be had if desired. Also, a neat cottage, containing nine rooms; all of the above houses are less than eight minutes' walk from the station. Apply to CHAS. W. WARD, No. 79 Cedar-st., or of GEO. MANLEY, at Summit.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SUMMER AND Winter residence at Westport, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad; French cottage, with one and one-half acres of ground, laid out in lawn and garden; flowers ready for Spring planting; house furnished completely with furniture made to order by best City makers; glass, linen, and everything complete for occupation; place very healthy, and price very low. Apply to JOHN M. PINKNEY, No. 79 Cedar-st., or Sturtevant House.

A VALUABLE WATER-FRONT RESIdence on the Sound, at Rye, one mile from depots; about four and three-quarter acres; frame house; modern improvements. Also, cottage; fourteen rooms; stabling for five horses; bath house, &c.; about three hundred feet front, with sea-wall. A fine place for yatching, fishing, and bathing; charming location; remarkably healthy. Terms easy. Apply to F. J. HALL, Rye, N. Y., or No. 41 South-st., City.

COTTAGES, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished, at Highbridgeville, near McComb's Dam. These cottages have stables, gardens well stocked with fruit, are accessible by steam from 42d-st. in nineteen minutes, by Second, Third, and Eighth avenue cars to Harlem, thence by steamer seven minutes. Also by steamers half-hourly from Fulton Market. Apply at No. 116 Wall-st., No. 100 Murray-st., and No. 33 West 39th-st.

FOR SALE—AT RICHMOND HILL, LONG Island on South-side Railroad, only thirty minutes (seven miles) from ferry, a number and variety of neat dwellings; also lots and beautiful villa sites. Place high, well drained, healthy, and restricted against nuisances. Apply to J. W. FIELDER, No. 231 Broadway, Room No. 13, or O. B. FOWLER, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—HOUSE AND large carriage-house and an acre of ground at Mount Vernon; house contains ten rooms, well and rain water in the kitchen; an abundance of fruit and splendid shade trees, shrubbery, &c.; finest place in Mount Vernon; would exchange for City property. Apply to J. H. NICHOLSON, No. 531 8th-av.

BRISTOL, R. I.—FOR SALE, IN THE beautiful and healthy town of Bristol, a gentleman's residence, consisting of fine house and about twelve lots of ground. It is situated on the waters of Bristol Bay, and commands a beautiful view of bay, islands, &c. Splendid boating, fishing, and bathing. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

SHORE FARM FOR SALE—VERY cheap, on north shore of Long Island, 38 miles from City; fine boating and plenty of fishing; 30 acres of land, or 60 acres if desired; good house, recently fitted up, and out-buildings. Price only $7,000. Terms easy. Picture, and full particulars with T. P. PAYNE, No. 5 Dey-st., Room No. 15.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—At a bargain, a very desirably located country-seat; good house, eleven rooms, bath, hot and cold water, with three or twenty acres; fruit and shade trees, ice-house, &c., &c.; with furniture and horses, carriages, &c., &c., if desired.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

LENOX HILL.—AT AUCTION, BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO., April 9, No. 20 East 69th-st.; four stories, brown stone, 25x60; lot 100.5; the best street; no nuisances.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF SOLD IMmediately, two lots, 50x100, at Chatham, N. J.; price, $300, part cash. Address O. H. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

NYACK—FOR SALE OR RENT—THREE houses, modern improvements, near the Institute; nine to twelve rooms; $500, $600, and $700; furnished if wanted. W. AMBLER, No. 4?? Broadway.

FOR SALE OR RENT—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at Tarrytown, on [illegible]-av., near Broadway, a neat cottage, convenient to depot, and in perfect order. Apply at No. 77 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—ONE OF THE most splendid country-seats in Westchester County, with Sound view; near depot, &c. Apply to PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 10? Fulton-st.

A COMPLETE HOUSE, WITH LARGE lot and improvements, in Flushing, will be sold at a low figure on liberal terms. Inquire of S. F. GOODING, Flushing.

A FARM OF THIRTY-ONE ACRES, within a mile of Flushing village, will be sold low, with convenient time for most of price. Inquire of S. F. GOODING, Flushing.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT ORANGE, N. J.
STONE RESIDENCE.

The most substantial and comfortable COUNTRY-SEAT on ORANGE MOUNTAIN FOR SALE or TO LEASE, with *immediate possession*. The owner leaves for Europe, and will dispose of this desirable property at *a very low price and on easy terms*. LOCATION *high*, air healthful, having *views unsurpassed by anything in the country*.

GROUNDS of FIFTEEN (or more) ACRES, with south-eastern exposure. HOUSE, CUT BROWN STONE, with inner wall and partition walls of brick, massively built (by days' work) for owner's own use, with abundant and unfailing supply of water throughout, and every modern convenience. EIGHTEEN HANDSOME ROOMS besides kitchen, laundry, butler's room, &c. Ceilings high; ventilation and hot-water heating arrangements perfect. Heavy plate-glass windows, extensive piazzas, bay windows, &c.

PORTER'S LODGE and stable, also of stone, of the same durable style as the house; hennery, green-house, grapery, &c. Macadamized road one mile to depot. Apply for particulars to
BENJ. TOMES, No. 6 Maiden-lane,
or
HAMILTON & WALLIS,
No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

The country seat belonging to the Boorman Trust, now occupied by Mrs. Robert Boorman, on the East side of Broadway, in Scarborough, South of and adjoining the residence of Orson Blunt, Esq., half a mile from station of Hudson River Railroad at Scarborough and a mile and a half from station at Sing Sing. Time on railroad about an hour and a quarter.

On the land, comprising about seventy five acres, and having a front on Broadway of three thousand eight hundred feet, are several
VERY FINE BUILDING SITES,
one of which has been improved by the erection of a brick mansion house of the first-class, with other suitable buildings, under the personal superintendence of John Davis Hatch, Esq., architect. There are also
SEVERAL FARM HOUSES.

To any gentleman desiring a magnificent country residence in a place celebrated for health and beauty of scenery, or desiring an investment constantly increasing in value, an opportunity is presented which seldom occurs.

The property will be sold in one or more parcels, and on easy terms, by HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE.
One of the finest country homes on the banks of the Hudson, near Tivoli, N. Y. The river and Catskill Mountain views from this place are unequaled; eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods; a mansion-house, 52x60, (new,) with French roof; also, large cottage, fourteen rooms, coach-house and stables, barns, sheds, machine and carpenter's shops, all new and newly painted, and in perfect order; ice-house filled; new private dock; 3,000 bearing fruit-trees; the property well under-drained; fine wells of water; eight or ten trains each way daily; churches and schools near; stock and improvements sold if desired. Apply to C., Box No. 9 Tivoli Post-office, N. Y.

ALL ALONG THE HUDSON RIVER, furnished residences for sale and to rent for season or year. Unfurnished houses and cottages to rent by the year or lease. Farms, building sites, houses, and lots for sale; good investments. Large tracts of land in full view of the Hudson, easy of access to this City, for sale very cheap, on easy terms.
Parties desiring to purchase or rent any property on the banks of the Hudson River, will find it to their advantage to consult the advertiser, who has made Hudson River real estate a specialty the past ten years, and is fully acquainted with the value and location of most all the property on the river bank and the interior of the country.
S. EMBERSON,
No. 659 6th-av., near 38th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GOOD CITY INCOME-PAYING PROPERTY—On the east bank of the HUDSON, one hour from New-York, a country-seat of about forty acres, and large river front. IN COMPLETENESS, MANSION, OUT-BUILDINGS, LAWN, shade, FRUIT, (out and under glass,) unsurpassed ANYWHERE; this property, built and perfected by the owner and occupant, is valued at $350,000, and will be sold on fair terms, with early possession, or will be exchanged for good warehouse or store property, well located, and with attractive rent-roll. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE H. K. SKELDING, AT STAMFORD, CONN.
House first class in every particular, with all modern improvements, and in perfect order. Grounds—about two acres—handsomely laid out. Out-buildings ample and convenient. Location very desirable, being central, with fronts on Atlantic and Pacific sts., and only a few minutes' walk from depot of New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Price low, to close an estate; terms easy.
For further information apply to D. M. SKELDING, Executrix, Stamford, Conn., or F. E. SKELDING, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT.—Seventy-five acres of available land, 900 feet from Pompton Station, New-Jersey Midland, and one-quarter of a mile from Montclair and New-Jersey Midland Junction Station; is well adapted for subdividing into villa plots, having long front on main road and the Wynockie River, and in the rear adjoins Pompton Lake; commands extensive views of a most beautiful and picturesque country.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON.—For Sale—A plot of fifteen acres, as a whole, or would be sold in plots of two or three acres. The whole of this land has a magnificent view of the Hudson River, is in the immediate vicinity of the splendid places which Riverdale is noted for, and offers to persons desirous of securing a home near the City a rare opportunity. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

KING'S BRIDGE.—FOR SALE—A BEAUtiful house, with stable, garden, and all conveniences; house contains twelve rooms; grounds in fine order; will be sold fully furnished, and immediate occupancy given; a capital chance for a party desirous of getting a cheap and pleasant country home within thirty minutes of 42d-st. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway and Pine-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT.—ORANGE, N.J., MOUNtain side—Elegant residence; roomy, substantial; all modern improvements; three and a half acres; fine lawns; fruit, forest shade; large stable with billiard-room; views unsurpassed; macadamized road to depot; for sale at a sacrifice; photographs, particulars. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., or Orange, opposite depot.

FOR SALE.—AT MERRICK, L. I., A NEW neat cottage, containing eight rooms, with a good cellar, complete; near the depot of the South-side Railroad, one hour and fifteen minutes from the City; low price of $3,500; easy terms. Apply to or address FRANCIS S. MILLER, Merrick, L. I.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT South Norwalk, Conn., 1½ hours from New-York, New-Haven Railroad, a first-class residence; large house, all modern improvements; high ground. Address M. E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn., or Box No. 599 Post-office, New-York.

A VALUABLE FARM OF FOURTEEN acres for sale, within ten minutes' walk of the South-side Railroad depot at Rockville Centre; fruit on the place, good water, and all the conveniences of a country home. For further particulars apply to JOHN REED, Rockville Centre, Long Island.

$13,000—MILBURN HILL, N. J., NEAR Morris and Essex depot, medium size French-roof house; modern conveniences; twelve rooms, with twenty lots, lawn, and garden. Terms easy. Apply on premises or address F., Box No. 443 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT WESTFIELD, N. J.—HOUSE AND lot near depot; eleven rooms, $4,000; cheap; also country-seat, fifty acres, $15,000; terms easy. New house in village, $3,500; also, some fine places to rent.
D. W. LAMON.

A VERY FINE BRICK HOUSE—TEN rooms, newly painted, all improvements; three lots; choice fruit; corner of Astor and Broad sts., Newark, N. J.; rent, $1,000. J. CORBIT, No. 253 9th-av., New-York.

FOR SALE.—A FRUIT FARM OF TWENTY-four acres, good land and buildings; over 400 young trees; three and a half miles from Somerville; very healthy; price, $5,000. Address R. W. HENDRICKSON, Somerville, N. J.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY NEW HOUSE, 26x32 feet, within 200 yards of Oceanport Depot, New-Jersey Southern Railroad; price, $3,500. Apply to Z. M. BRIGGS, Oceanport, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR sale. Apply at No. 33 Beekman-st., second story.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.
ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.
A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.
ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.
A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer—Office, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

MONDAY, APRIL 7,
At 12 o'clock, at the Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
CONTINUATION SALE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST WARD, BROOKLYN, LOTS ON THE LEFFERT LEFFERTS ESTATE.

One hundred and fifty lots not offered at the great sale, March 31, will positively be sold to the highest bidder on easy terms, without limit or regard to price. Every lot offered on Monday, March 31, was sold. The lots to be sold on
MONDAY, APRIL 7,
are all situated near Broadway, on Hopkins, Saratoga, and Howard avs., Macon, McDonough, Decatur, and Bainbridge sts. Sixty per cent. on mortgage. Maps at sales-room, No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Also, at same time and place,
MONDAY, April 7,
SPLENDID LOTS ON MYRTLE, ATLANTIC, LEWIS, and GREENE AVS., and VAN BUREN-ST.
MYRTLE-AV., south side, 243.7¼ feet east of Yates-av. Four very desirable lots.
ATLANTIC-AV., north side, 305 feet east of Brooklyn-av. Two lots adjoining Orphan Asylum grounds.
GREENE-AV., north-west corner of Lewis-av. Five lots.
GREENE-AV., north-east corner of Lewis-av. Five lots and one on rear.
VAN BUREN-ST., south-west corner of Lewis-av. Five lots.
The above property is all splendidly located, and all very desirable for investment, speculation, or improvement. Terms easy. Maps at Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

TUESDAY, APRIL 8,
at 12 o'clock, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st.,
50 GILT EDGED NINETEENTH WARD BROOKLYN LOTS. BEST OFFERED THIS SEASON. SUPERB SOUTHERLY CORNER OF BEDFORD-AV. and KEAP-ST., 5 LOTS.
Also, exceedingly desirable lots on LEE, MARCY, and HARRISON AVS., KEAP, HOOPER, and PENN STS.
All the lots are located in immediate vicinity of the Lee-avenue Reformed Church, on the highest grade in the Nineteenth Ward.
Also,
FOUR NEW AND ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSES, known as Nos. 152 and 154 HOOPER-ST., 85 feet west of Lee-av., and ROSS-ST., near Presbyterian Church. These houses must be sold. They should be personally examined by all who are seeking for an elegant home, as they will positively be sold.
Remember, this sale will take place in Brooklyn and not in New-York. All of the above property will be sold on easy and liberal terms. Maps at office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.
Also, same time and place,
3 VALUABLE LOTS,
on north side of Flushing-av., between Smith and Morrell sts., and opposite Beaver st.

WEDNESDAY, April 9,
at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
IMPORTANT ESTATE SALE. VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON OAK-ST., BETWEEN JAMES AND NEW-CHAMBERS STS.
NO. 28 OAK-STREET—Plot of ground, 28.6 front by 177.6 deep. Contents, 5,058 square feet over two full lots; party wall 35 feet high, 55 feet deep; two-story brick house. Now used as coal-yard, doing good business; 60 per cent. on mortgage.
No. 146 FRANKLIN STREET—(Between Varick and Hudson sts.,) lot 18.9x77.6; two story house, eight rooms; property on line of business and rapidly improving. Must be sold; 75 per cent. on mortgage.
Also,
THREE TENEMENT-HOUSES ON WEST 39TH-ST.
NOS. 520, 522, 524 WEST THIRTY-NINTH-STREET—(Between 10th and 11th avs.,) three large five story double tenement-houses, each 25x50, forty rooms, party walls; No. 524 has two stores; $12,000 on mortgage on each house. Maps at No. 21 Park-row.
Also, at same time and place,
POSITIVE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE FOR CASH.
(By order of executor, to close an estate,)
VALUABLE HOUSE AND FOUR VACANT LOTS ON 111TH-ST., (north side, 170 feet west of 3d-av.) The house is brick, two stories, basement, and sub-cellar, and contains nine rooms, water and gas. The four lots are elegantly situated.
The lots will be sold separately.
This property must be sold. The order of executor is positive. Terms—Ten per cent. on day of sale, balance cash in thirty days. Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9,
at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, N. Y.
IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY.
See New-York papers.

THURSDAY, April 10,
at 12 o'clock, at the Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton-st.,
by order of Executors of ESTATE OF STEPHEN UNDERHILL, deceased, SUPERB BUSINESS CORNER. WILLOUGHBY AND JAY STS. WILLOUGHBY AND JAY STS. South-east corner, 57 feet 6 inches on Willoughby-st., and 30 feet on Jay-st., only
A STONE'S THROW FROM FULTON-ST.
Good two-story and basement frame building on the lot.
Particular attention is called to this sale. Property must be sold to close the estate. Seventy per cent. may remain on mortgage. Maps at auctioneer's offices, No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park-row, New-York.
Also, at same time and place,
IMPORTANT SALE OF AN ENTIRE FRONT. HOUSES AND LOTS ON HAMILTON-AV.
to close up the interests of the owner, who is about to leave for Europe, and must sell before he sails.
HAMILTON-AVENUE, west side, entire front, between Luqueer and Henry sts., nine valuable business lots, to be sold separately.
Also, in same front, in the centre of the block, TWO THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND SUB-CELLAR BRICK STORES AND HOUSES, with party walls, each 19.9x40. Valuable for business, &c.
The attention of all who are looking for business property is called to this sale. Terms, sixty per cent. on mortgage for three years.
Also, at same time and place,
PEREMPTORY SALE FOR CASH, DWELLING ON FRANKLIN-AV.
NO. 206 FRANKLIN-AV., between Willoughby and DeKalb avs., a neat, tasty, and convenient two-story and two-story extension house with lot 25x101. House contains ten rooms, water, gas, gas fixtures, &c. Very desirable. Call and examine.
Terms, ten per cent. day of sale. Balance cash in thirty days.
Also,
NO. 11 TALMAN-ST., near Jay, NEAT TWO-STORY, BASEMENT AND ATTIC FRAME HOUSE, 22x22; nine rooms and attic; terms easy.
Maps of all above property at No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LEASE OF LOT, NO. 65 EAST 9TH-ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of the estate of Caleb Swan, deceased:
EAST NINTH-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lease of lot situate on the north side of East 9th-st., 122 feet 4 inches west of Broadway, and known as No. 65; lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor twenty-one years from 1871, with renewal; ground rent, $1,000 per annum, payable semi-annually; house in good order; lot 26x92 feet 3½ inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
HOUSES AND LOTS ON WEST 41ST-ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, April 9, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
WEST FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—The two two-story brick houses and lots, south side of 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Nos. 220 and 222, with stable on rear lots, together 40x98.9 feet. Also, the three-story Philadelphia brick house and lot, adjoining above, and known as No. 224; lot 24x98.9 feet. Also, the plot of land with the two frame cottages, and two-story brick stable thereon, Nos. 228 and 230. Lots together 60x98.9.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND LEASES OF FERRY FRANCHISES.
Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York will offer for sale at public auction, on TUESDAY, April 29, 1873, at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following real estate belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York:
Premises known as No. 160 Wooster-st.
Premises known as No. 352 West 35th-st.
Premises known as No. 53 Spring-st.
Premises known as No. 49 Leonard-st.
Building and land on the east side of Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts., known as the Eighteenth Ward Market.
Full warrantee deeds will be given to all purchasers. Lithographic maps of the above real estate may be obtained at the Controller's Office, on and after the 10th of April next.
ALSO,
sealed bids will be received, to be publicly opened at the Controller's Office on April 29, 1873, at 3 o'clock P. M., for leases for a term of ten years, from May 1, 1873, of the following ferries and ferry franchises:
Ferry now established from foot of Houston-st., East River, New-York, to foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
Ferry now established from foot of Grand-st., New-York to foot of Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D.
Ferry now established from foot of 92d-st., East River, to Astoria, Long Island.
Lease of ferry franchise now established from foot of Barclay-st., North River, to Hoboken, N. J.
Lease of ferry franchise now established from foot of Desbrosses-st., North River, to foot of Harsimus-st., New-Jersey.
The leases to be made to conform to the requirements of laws relative to ferries, and such regulations, ordinances, or by-laws as are now or hereafter may from time to time be made or passed by the Common Council or State Legislature.
Bids to be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Bids for Ferry Franchises."
The right to reject any bid, if deemed to be to the interest of the City of New-York, is reserved by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, March 27, 1873.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PROPERTY AT ORANGE, N. J.
—On TUESDAY, April 15, inst., at 2 P. M., the subscriber will sell at auction on the premises all the valuable property lately occupied by Joseph L. Smallwood, Esq., situate on Centre-st., Highland-av., and Marvery-place.
The property consists of about thirteen acres, and will be divided into lots to suit purchasers. It is well planted with trees, and adapted for immediate building.
The valuable dwelling-house, greenhouses, and out-buildings, recently built by Mr. Smallwood, together with grounds, containing three acres, beautifully embellished with trees and shrubbery, &c., will be offered in one lot.
The property is situated in the best part of the town of Orange, near the residences of Mayor Austin, Samuel Colgate, and Wm. P. Kittredge, well drained, and unsurpassed for healthfulness.
Title good; sale peremptory to the highest bidder; terms easy. References, Aaron Quimby and Blake & Freeman, Orange, N. J.
WM. PATERSON, Special Master in Chancery.
APRIL 3, 1873.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THIRTY-SEVEN LOTS ON AVENUE ST. NICHOLAS, 10TH-AV., 152D AND 153D STS., KNOWN AS THE CARNLEY ESTATE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, April 8, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF LYDIA A. CARNLEY,

Thirty-seven very desirable lots on Avenue St. Nicholas, 10th-av., 152d and 153d sts.

This property is situated on high ground, overlooking Harlem and lower part of Westchester County, East River, and Long Island; is nearly even with grade.

The four lots south-west corner St. Nicholas-av. and 153d-st. will be sold in one parcel, together with the three-story dwelling thereon.

On the 10th-av. lots is a dwelling and store. Title indisputable.

Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

Maps can be had at the Auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., or of CHARLES H. BAILEY, Attorney, No. 233 Grand-st., corner Bowery.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, Belonging to the CHICAGO LAND COMPANY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.
By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.
The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.
The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.
The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, L. S. BEECHER, GEORGE WATSON, } Trustees.
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY in the Twentieth Ward, City of New-York.
BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer, will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of April, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the very valuable four-story brick-house and lot of land, and known as No. 234 West 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. House contains all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Terms easy. Title perfect.
For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 9 Beach-st., or at the office of FREDERICK STEVENS, Esq., No. 120 Chambers-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
TUESDAY, APRIL 8,
at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room,
SUPREME COURT SALE.
JOHN PYNE, Esq., Referee.
Five four-story brick houses, with stores Nos. 187, 189, 191, 193, 195 Houston-st., south-east corner Orchard, each 20x31 deep. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.—WILL be sold at auction on MONDAY, April 7, 1873, at 10 A. M., about seven City lots, situated on Main-st., Hackensack, fifty yards from Midland Railroad Depot. A rare chance for a manufacturer as there is a large brick-shop on the premises; also stable for a number of horses, large lot of farm implements, ten road scrapers, (patent,) several sets harness, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. Terms easy and made known on day of sale. O. HOPKINS.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TARRYTOWN.—TO RENT, FULLY FURnished, for the Summer or year, on Broadway, one mile from the depot, an elegant and commodious brick house, containing seventeen rooms, hot and cold water, gas, bath-room, water closet, &c., and surrounded by a handsome, broad piazza. There are also upon the place fine stables and carriage-house, hennery, &c., all in good order; also, a large garden, which is well stocked with small fruits. The location is superb, with magnificent views of the Hudson. Full particulars of LEWIS ROBERTS, No. 17 South-st., or F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—A FINE RESIDENCE—TWO-story frame house, barn, and four acres garden-ground, fruit and shade-trees; situated on Jamaica Turnpike, Long Island, near South Side Railroad Depot, at Richmond Hill, and Central Railroad Depot, Clarenceville; now occupied by James Napier; horse-cars pass the house every twenty minutes; possession 1st May next; rent $500. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

TO LET AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A HANDsome cottage house, thirteen rooms, gas, range, heater, &c., twelve minutes' walk from depot and steam-boat; house in good order; finely-shaded grounds and good garden; rent $650. Address owners, HUBBARD & HOLLY, Stamford, Conn.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE TO LET—IN Elizabeth, N. J., the Albro mansion, beautifully located and partially furnished; every modern convenience, well stocked garden, and pleasant grounds. Apply to SAMUEL A. CLARK, or CLARK & MARBACHER, Real Estate Agents, No. 19 East Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET, ON STATEN ISLAND—A handsome stone house; three acres in lawn and garden, carriage-house and stable, plenty fruit, shade and ornamental trees, berries, &c.; fine prospect; rent low to a good tenant. Apply to H. R. MILLER, West New-Brighton landing.

TO LET CHEAP—NO. 849 DEGRAW-ST., Brooklyn, near main entrance to Prospect Park; house 22x62; lot 35x133; trimmed with natural woods; best neighborhood in City. Inquire owner, J. W. FIELDER, next door, or No. 231 Broadway, Room No. 13, from 12 to 2 o'clock.

TO LET—AT BRENTWOOD, LONG ISLAND, forty-two miles from the City, three and a half from Islip, a furnished cottage and garden, within five minutes' walk of station, post office, and telegraph. Inquire or address S. T., No. 28 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—AT DOBB'S FERRY, ONE MILE from Hudson River, and one hour from Grand Central Depot, this City, a nice country-seat; ample grounds, fine old shade-trees, with exquisite river and landscape views; rent, $1,000. D. O. BRADLEY, No. 30 Broad-st., Room No. 42.

TO LET.—COTTAGE AT CLIFTON, STATEN Island, containing twelve rooms; half acre of ground, spring water, stable; five minutes' from ferry; rent $500 per year; immediate possession; free of rent to May 1. Address W. B. TOWNSEND, No. 40 Broadway, or No. 10 Bible-House.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT furnished; printed catalogues with full descriptions and special survey maps to be had at our offices, F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, corner Wall-st., and Branch Office, opposite depot, Long Branch.

RENT $1,000.—THE FIRST-CLASS HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwellings, Nos. 467 and 471 Tompkins-av., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn; all improvements. Apply to owner, as above.

MORRISTOWN.—TO RENT, FOR SUMmer, elegant country seat, twelve acres, every convenience, $3,500; handsome place, two acres, $2,000; one at $1,500; cottages from $50 to $150 month. J. HENRY JOHNSON, No. 98 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF HANDSOME FURNISHED and unfurnished residences at Fort Washington, Carmansville, and Inwood, to let, from $1,000 to $4,500. G. LESPINASSE, No. 112 Broadway.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—AT RYE, ON the New-Haven Railroad, one mile from depot, about ten acres of land, with lawn, garden, carriage-house and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. T. CROMMELIN, No. 73 Ceder-st.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 696 Broadway, offers for lease the first-class four-story brown-stone-front house, No. 322 West 14th-st.; has all the modern improvements. Rent $2,500.

CHEAP RENTS—SEVERAL COTTAGES with fine views, from $300 to $500 rent; good schools, churches, gas, water, &c.; horse-cars pass every fifteen minutes. Apply to JOHN G. SYMS, Palisade-av., West Hoboken, N. J.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, FIRST-CLASS furnished residence, in complete order; furnace, gas, all conveniences; fine grounds, location unsurpassed, near depot. JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR RENT, AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., a desirable old style Summer residence; hot and cold water, &c.; rent very low. Address THEO. AYERS, Morristown, N. J., or call at No. 29 Chambers-st.

TO RENT—FOR SIX MONTHS, FULLY furnished, a brown-stone house, West 48th-st.; Good neighborhood. House in fine order. Rent low. DYE & CURTIS, No. 508 6th-av.

RENT $1,000.—THE FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone dwellings, Nos. 467 and 471 Tompkins-av., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn; all improvements. Apply to owner, as above.

TO LET—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 407 East 84th-st., near 1st-av.; all improvements; rent, $800. Apply to G. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—PROF. JOY'S COTTAGE IN STOCKbridge, Mass., completely furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., or JACOB SHARPE, No. 38 Pine-st.

TO LET—EXTRA SIZE BROWN-STONE house, No. 15 West 24th-st., near 5th-av. W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE with modern improvements, in 12th-st., near 3d-av.; rent $1,700. W. H. FALCONER, No. 100 4th-av.

TO LET, FURNISHED—PRIVATE family only, No. 15 Park-av.; rent, $800 per month. Apply on premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT YONKERS, N. Y., ON WARBURTON-AV.—To rent, an elegantly furnished house, built by the owner for his own occupancy, and just finished; contains all the conveniences of a City house, as gas, hot and cold water, furnace, bath, &c., &c. The furniture is all new and of the very best quality; most of it made by the best City makers; the gas fixtures and ornaments from Messrs. Ball, Black & Co.; a new billiard-table. The owner, being obliged to go abroad for his health, is desirous of renting to a good and careful tenant at a low rent. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

UNFURNISHED HOUSES
TO RENT.
Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 35 East 17th-st.

TO RENT AT RYE—A WELL-FURNISHed house, with modern improvements; also, lawn, fine garden, and orchard; small cold grapery; abundance of every kind of fruit; stable, carriage-house, &c.; situation high; perfectly healthy; near the Sound; one-third of a mile from Harrison Station. Apply to E. P. BERRIAN, Park Bank.

RYE.—TO LET, ON THE MILTON ROAD, near the depot, churches, &c., two newly-built houses, with modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath, fine grounds, carriage-house, good garden, fruit, &c.; rent each, $1,200 per annum; will lease to satisfactory tenants for less. WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st., New-York.

$400 A YEAR FOR A HOUSE OF ELEVen rooms, good stable, with two acres of ground, Mt. Vernon; thirty-five minutes by New-Haven Railroad.
BIKER, HESSE & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, a splendid four-story and basement dwelling, eighteen rooms; all improvements; newly repaired and painted; situated on 11th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av.; must be seen to be appreciated.
M. T. WOOLLEY, No. 75 University-place.

TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house, No. 43 West 19th-st.; is in excellent order, and has every modern convenience. For permits, apply to HENRY TAYLOR, Real Estate, No. 112 Broadway.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON ORANGE Mountain, N. J., old-fashioned house; sixteen acres, plenty of shade and fruit trees. Location healthy. Rent, $650. Call on R. H. HINE, No. 557 6th-av.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 696 Broadway, Offers for lease, store and dwelling No. 131 Waverley-place; will let together or separately; rent $1,200; store, with back room and front basement, $550; first floor $300. Entire dwelling part of No. 75 6th-av., corner Waverley-place; good stand for dentistry, millinery, or dress-making; rent $700; possession immediately; will put in order.

TO RENT.
No. 155 South-st., near Peck-slip, four-story brick store-house, size 20x70 ... $2,000
No. 247 Front-st., near Peck-slip, four-story brick store-house, size 20x55 ... $1,000
LEONARD J. CARPENTER,
No. 96 3d-av., Bible House.

HOTEL TO LEASE—NEAR HIGH Bridge, the Parker House, within three minutes' walk of High Bridge; one of the most popular Summer resorts around New-York; rent $1,500. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP.

TO LET—ONE OR TWO WORK-SHOPS, 25 feet front and 45 feet deep, on third and fourth floors, in building No. 8 Extra-place; water and water-closets; $15 each. Inquire of
C. MYERS, No. 26 2d-av.

HARLEM STORE TO LET OR LEASE, No. 2,268 3d-av., between 123d and 124th sts.; best business block in Harlem, opposite bank, savings bank, and post office. Apply to owner, ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st.

NO. 401 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WALKER-ST., TO LET—Large basement, fine office on ground floor, second, third, and part of fourth loft. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

BROADWAY—TO LET, THE LARGE FIRST loft, Nos. 594 and 596 Broadway, 50x200, running through to Crosby-st. Apply to J. A. FOWLER, No. 96 Nassau st.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 739 Broadway, buildings No. 335 and 392 4th-av., stores Nos. 110 and 112 Broad-st. Apply to ROBERT GOELET, No. 5?? Broadway.

TO LET—A SUITE OF FINE LIGHT offices, three connecting rooms, in rear building, No. 58 Wall-st. Apply to
JOHN WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine-st.

TO LET—STORE NO. 2,268 3D-AV., WEST side, between 123d and 124th sts., opposite bank, savings bank, and post-office. Apply to owner, ROBERT L. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house, from 20 to 25 feet front, located between 20th and 59th sts. and Madison and 9th avs.; price from $25,000 to $35,000. Address J. L. C., *Times* West Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., PASTOR,
At the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-MORROW AND HEREAFTER. The Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation will occupy the Academy of Music MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ until their new church is built.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, IRving-place and 15th-st, Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING lecture in the course on the Gospels—*The Holy Week.* Seats free.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT WILL PREACH SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock in the TABERNACLE, 2d-av. and 10th-st., and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock in STEINWAY HALL, where seats will be free to all who come.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. A. A. BELMONT, of the New-York East Conference, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. JOS. SMITH, of the New-York East Conference at 7½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others made welcome.

ASSOCIATION HALL, 23D-ST., CORNER 4th-av.—Service of song SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address to young men, by Rev. A. R. MACONBERY, of Brewster Station. Bible class conducted by Prof. W. H. THOMSON, M. D., at 5 o'clock P. M. Young men's prayer-meeting on Thursday and Saturday evenings. Daily prayer meeting at 4 o'clock P. M.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN BEHALF of the Evangelical Alliance, will be held in the South Reformed Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, April 6, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Rev. Drs. ROGERS, PRIME, CROSBY, ARMITAGE, and ORMISTON. The public are cordially invited to attend.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORner Henry and Scammel sts., New-York. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

AT THE SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av., Rev. J. PARKER, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. INSKIP, and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. A. S. GRAVES.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-st.—The Children's Lyceum meets at 10 A. M. Conference at 2½ P. M. Prof. S. B. BRITTAN lectures at 7½.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, East 50th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. J. S. MITCHELL, D.D. Seats free and strangers cordially welcomed.

BARNUM'S LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.—Prof. W. S. HUTCHINGS will preach at Glass Hall, 34th-st., near 3d-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, corner Madison-av. and 35th-st.—Rev. C. F. WOODRUFF, Superintendent of City Mission, will, by request, repeat his sermon preached at the anniversary service of the Midnight Mission, in this church, on SUNDAY EVENING, 6th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The object being specially to inform and interest thoughtful Christian people in this mission work, no collection will be taken.

CALVARY CHURCH—CORNER OF 4TH-av. and 21st-st.—Right Rev. Bishop COXE, of Western New-York, will preach Sunday, April 6; service 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M.; Bishop Coxe will deliver a series of sermons on the *Seven Sayings of our Lord upon the Cross*, at Calvary Church, on the evenings of Holy Week, (April 7 to 12th, inclusive.) Services to commence each night at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector, 57th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.—On SUNDAY next, morning prayer and sermon by the Rector, at 10½ o'clock. Evening prayer and sermon by Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector of St. Bartholomew's, at 7½ o'clock. Children's service in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at the Young Men's Universalist Association Rooms, No. 1,286 Broadway; and EVENING at Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square. Evening subject—*Universalism in Life.*

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, Pastor, 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Special service, beginning SUNDAY MORNING and continuing for two weeks. Rev. A. B. EARLE will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—REV. HENRY MORGAN'S farewell, SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Pulpit Exquisites, Pulpit Eccentrics, What the Pulpit Is, Is Not, Was, Was to Be, Yet Cannot Be.* Text—"Speckled Bird"—Jeremiah xii, 9: The birds round about are against her.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av., corner 34th-st., Rev. HENRY POWERS, Pastor.—MORNING Subject—*What Think Ye of Christ?* EVENING—Vesper Service. The public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. CHEEVER will preach SABBATH EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the New-York University on Washington-square.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SERVICES FOR THE PEOPLE in HARVARD ROOMS, 6th-av., corner 42d-st., EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. ALEX. DICKSON. Seats free.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORner of Market and Henry sts. Rev. Dr. E. HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

DR. S. M. LANDIS' THIRD LECTURE, TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY,) AT 8 P. M., AT THE ATHENEUM, NO. 585 BROADWAY. Subject—WOODHULL AND BEECHER, Analyzing "Free Love," &c.

FIRST FREE METHODIST CHURCH, 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Elder M. N. DOWNING, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY morning 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school 2 P. M.; prayer-meeting 6 P. M. Sacrament of our Lord's supper after morning sermon. [illegible]

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39th-st. and Park-av. Services: Preaching MORNING at 10½ A. M., EVENING at 7½, by Rev. T. D. ANDERSON, D. D., Pastor. Sunday-school 3 P. M. Prayer-meeting, 7 P. M. All invited.

JERUSALEM DELIVERED—E. L. SNOW, Pastor of Mount Zion Church of Christ will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Great Day of God Begun.—Zech. xiv.*

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The "Passion" of the Son of Man.*

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., east of Lexington-av.—Services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by Rev. WM. T. FINDLEY, D. D., of Newark, N. J.

MADISON-AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st., Rev. H. D. GANSE, the Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. All are cordially invited.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER of William and Fulton sts.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½, EVENING at 7½, by Rev. ALEX. DICKSON, of Lansingburg, N. Y. MONDAY EVENING, praise-meeting, 7½; FRIDAY EVENING, prayer-meeting, 7½. In this church is where the Fulton-street Daily Noon Prayer-meeting is held.

DR. S. M. LANDIS' THIRD LECTURE, TO-MORROW, (SUNDAY,) AT 8 P. M., AT THE ATHENEUM, NO. 585 BROADWAY. Subject—*Woodhull and Beecher, analyzing "Free Love," &c.* Admission, 25c.; gallery, 10c.

OLD JOHN-STREET CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. Mr. HEBARD, at 10½ A. M.; Rev. C. H. [illegible], at 7½ P. M. Seats free, all cordially invited.

OLD FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts.—Services at 10½ and 7. Rev. J. W. BARNHART, Pastor. Sabbath-school at 9 and 2.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Rev. J. SPENCER KENNARD, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers made welcome.

PROF. GRAHAM IS OPEN FOR AN ENgagement as organist, &c.; is a first-class performer; moderate salary. Address No. ?? East 29th-st.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av., corner 53d-st., Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, D.D., Pastor; services at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school at 9½ A. M.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, E. D., preaches SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Providence;* EVENING, at 7½. *On the Wonders of the Sea, and Loss of the Steamer Atlantic.* Seats free.

ROSE HILL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY by members of New-York East Conference; at 10½ A. M. by Rev. EDWIN WARRINER, at 7½ P. M., Rev. GEORGE B. [illegible]. Seats free.

REV. F. C. MORGAN WILL PREACH IN the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½. Seats free.

REV. A. G. GILLETTE, D. D., preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, Madison-av., corner 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., WILL preach in the Temporary Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., and 42d-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. GUSTAV PURUCKER WILL preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST., between 5th and 6th avs.
Holy Week services as follows:
PALM SUNDAY.—7 A. M., holy communion; 9 A. M., morning prayer; 10½ A. M., holy communion and sermon; 7½ P. M., evening prayer, with sermon.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY.—7 A. M., holy communion; 5 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.
GOOD FRIDAY.—At 7 A. M. the church will be open for private devotions; 9 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 10½ A. M., litany, reproaches, and pre-anaphoral service; 12 M., three hours' agony service; 5 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.
EASTER EVEN.—7 A. M., holy communion; 4½ P. M., evening prayer.
At the EVENING SERVICES throughout the week, beginning with Palm Sunday, the Pastor, Rev. Dr. EWER, will repeat, by request, the course of sermons delivered in Christ Church four years ago, on the *Daily Events of Holy Week.*

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORner 53d-st., Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector. The Right Rev. the Bishop of the Diocese will administer the rite of confirmation on PALM SUNDAY, April 6. Services commence at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon service at 4 o'clock.

HOLY WEEK.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY. Morning service, with lecture, at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 5 o'clock.
GOOD FRIDAY—Morning service, with sermon, at 11 o'clock. Evening prayer at 5 o'clock.
EASTER EVE—Evening prayer, with lecture, at 5 o'clock.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.
SEVENTEENTH-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 6th-av.,
By Pastor, ROBERT CAMERON:
April 6—The Book of Exodus.
April 13—The Jewish Tabernacle. (Illustrated.)
April 20—The Book of Leviticus.
April 27—The Jewish Priesthood. (Illustrated.)
May 4—The Book of Numbers.
May 11—The Book of Deuteronomy.
You are cordially invited to attend these lectures, commencing at 7½ each Lord's Day Evening.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Free seats. SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN at 7½ P. M. Service for deaf mutes at 2½ P. M. Litany and Catechism at 4 P. M.
HOLY WEEK.—MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, services at 9, 12, and 7½. GOOD FRIDAY, 6½, 10½, 3 for children, 4 for deaf mutes, and 7½. EASTER EVEN at 9, 12, and 4. At the 7½ P. M. services, sermons by Rev. Drs. J. C. SMITH, MORGAN, OSGOOD, SEYMOUR, and COOKE will be interpreted for deaf mutes.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 25TH-st., near 8th-av.—Rev. Dr. DOWLING, the Pastor, will commence a course of five sermons on the history of Joseph, on SUNDAY EVENING. Sunday-school teachers and scholars, and all young people specially invited. Rev. ORRIN DODGE will preach on SUNDAY FORENOON.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS and Rev. JOHN PEGG, Jr., of the New-York East Conference, will preach, the former on SUNDAY MORNING, the latter on SUNDAY EVENING. Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. Dr. WILEY Pastor, of the Seventh-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, will preach at 7½ o'clock, SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*Thorn in the Flesh.*

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED CHURCH—Services at Rutger's Chapel, at 10½ A. M., and at Harvard Rooms, 42d-st., corner 6th-av., at 3½ P. M., every SUNDAY; preaching by Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER DICKSON.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor, will preach on SABBATH at 10½ and 3½ o'clock. Afternoon sermon to the Sabbath-school. Strangers are cordially invited.

THE CHILDREN'S FOLD RECEIVES orphan, half orphan, and otherwise destitute children, of American, British and German parentage; sixty-two have been admitted since last report. Contributions may be sent to the Treasurer, WM. H. NEWMAN, No. 11 Cotton Exchange; to Mrs. G. DEPEW, Secretary, No. 38 East 28th-st., or to the President, Rev. EDWARD COWLEY, at the Institution, No. 4? East 56th-st.

TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 8th-av.—The "Hallelujah" Praying Band will conduct the services in this church on SUNDAY, April 6, throughout the day. The public are cordially invited to attend.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. S. J. STEWART, Pastor.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½. Evening subject: *The Poor Age, Prodigal Spendthrifts.* Strangers invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING and EVENING by Rev. J. K. DEMAREST. Strangers welcome.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, UNIVERSITY BUILDING, ROOM NO. 20, UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER WAVERLEY-PLACE.
NOTICE TO PHARMACISTS.
The Board of Pharmacy will be in session for examination and registration on the 7th, 8th, and 9th of April, between the hours of 2 and 5 P. M., as also on first MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY of June, August, October, and December. The Secretary will be in the office for registration on the first and third Monday of each month between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.
Board of Pharmacy:
WILLIAM NEERGAARD, M. D., President.
PAUL BALLUFF,
WILLIAM MANLIUS SMITH, M. D.
THEOBALD FROHWEIN.
FRANCIS H. WEISMANN, M. D., Secretary.

BLACKSMITH TOOLS, ANVILS, VICES, Tongs, Swedges, Hammers, Bellows, Portable Forges, Drills, Horse-shoes, Shoeing Tools, Grind-stones, Lathes. W. A. CARTER, No. 2? Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Post-Office Weighing.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having lately had cause to doubt the correctness of post-office weighing, I this day prepared a test envelope coming exactly within half an ounce by my scale, and took it, with the scale, to the Chestnut Post-office. The gentleman at one window very politely took my scale, compared it with his own, and pronounced it correct. I then handed him my test envelope, which he pronounced within the weight. To make sure, I went to another window across the building with a like request. The clerk there (two) declined to test the scale, but, on weighing the envelope which I handed them, declared it to be over weight—"a double letter."

If there are differing weights and scales, or different modes of weighing, in the Post-office of New-York City, the fact ought to be known as widely as possible, for which reason I send you this for publication.

I incline to think the first weighing was correct, as it confirmed my own scale, but without attributing any evil intent to the latter, you can easily see what a valuable franchise might be made of it, and one that would come hardest on the very poorest class of people.

A REPUBLICAN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 31, 1873.

The Pacific Mail Company.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Corporations are said to have no bowels and in return the community have none for them. Your remarks of this morning on the misfortunes of the Pacific Mail Company are more facetious than just. Do those ships with able commanders never go down, or run against Indian reefs? or, do skillful and watchful engineers always save them from burning? Was it by negligence of the company that, to cap their misfortunes, a French vessel in a hurricane was driven sternforemost through their expensive wharf at Aspinwall? When we find a single vessel of this line (the America,) set down as worth more than $2,000,000, and know that it was not insured, we may believe without much charity that neither skill nor caution was wanting in the commanders. People, whether without bowels or with, do not, in their individual or in their corporate capacity, intrust their valuable and perishable chattels to incompetent guardians. The fact that the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company is at present constructing four new steamers, two of which are already launched, instead of buying up the old ones of defunct concerns, is a proof both of their care, their liberality, and their enterprise. There is room for the overland-machine-shop, that is simply the turning over by its President of parts of his vast property to secure in monthly payments his debts. The ships of this company are doing, as your own correspondents from the West Coasts show, a profitable business; nor does anything stand in the way of their prosperity but the competition of the Pacific Railroad. But there is enough for both modes of transit and freight-carriage, for have I any doubt that a stock which, before the Road was built, readily commanded 20 per cent. will yet, and at no very distant period, be held as good an investment as New-York Central. I readily avow myself to be what I am, not a broker, not a bull or bear operator, but truly, and to a considerable extent,

A PACIFIC MAIL STOCKHOLDER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 1, 1873.

Police Justices.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am glad to see you advocating a radical change in our Police Courts and justices. To my mind, and indeed, I believe to the mind of every candid man, there is nothing that to-day is a greater farce than the Police Courts of our City. What is a court but to administer justice? But there is, in many cases, very little law and no justice. Look at the faces of some of our justices (!) Is there aught of dignity, or to command confidence in their races? Is there aught to awaken respect? Why, look at their habits. Go, for instance, to the Tombs. You will there see, each day, scores of policemen waiting the pleasure of those whose duty it is to hear their cases and release them, so that they may seek and obtain the much-needed rest. These policemen have, many of them, been on duty all night, and are obliged to wait hour after in that pest-hole, the Tombs Court-room—for what? Their turn to be called? No. What then? For the justice to finish his grog at a corner rum-hole, or else to wait for the justice while he is engaged with some of his boon companions or ward politicians. Have the police no rights which these judges are bound to respect? Why, Sir, if any man doubts what I have said, let them mark the course and habits of some of these men. Let them stand in front of the judge on the bench and smell his breath. Let them see the associates of these men out of court—the females with whom many of them associate, the politicians with whom they must keep on good terms in order to retain their office. Sit in court and see the poor men brought up for a trivial offense, and hear their utterly heedless, while in a politician or rum-seller, whose crime is ten-fold more aggravated, goes unwhipped of justice. It is not an uncommon thing for persons waiting to be heard at the Police Court in the Tombs to hear the reply, "The Judge is sleeping off his drunk," "He is under the bay a little," &c., and then when the Judge comes in his face confirms more than was said.

To my mind there is no justice where a respectable, law-abiding citizen is snubbed, while a pot-house politician is patted on the back; where an innocent man cannot be heard, while a rascal receives every attention. If any one doubts this let him go and watch things at the Tombs and those in the Police Courts who are there to administer the laws of this civilized community. There is not a Police Justice at the Tombs that could hold his position a single month if he would administer justice to the politicians that are brought before him for crimes committed.

A CONSTANT READER AND OBSERVER.

The Public Markets.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In a sharp and vigorous remonstrance, recently submitted to the Legislature—a printed copy of which is before me—containing the names of a multitude of our best and most influential citizens, against the bill to lease Washington Markets, and in favor of selling them, I find, among much other interesting matter on said topic, a short, pungent notice favoring the latter scheme, signed George W. Blunt, at the close of which he says: "A bill was introduced into the Legislature, last session, by Mr. Moulton, authorizing the sale of this and other markets, but was, from causes unknown to the public, not acted upon."

Under a long and well-settled conviction that the several public markets located in the lower part of the City had long since outlived their usefulness, and come to be regarded as an intolerable nuisance in almost every essential particular; that they had paid little or nothing into the City Treasury for many years past; that they could not be made to pay, under the most rigid and economical management, a sum equal to more than two and a half or three per cent. on a full and fair market valuation of the several pieces and parcels of lands occupied by them; that these lands were now greatly needed for mercantile and commercial purposes; that the time had fully come when New-York should begin to husband her resources, and to see to it that her property and franchises were no longer stolen or frittered away for private gain or partisan purposes—for these and many other substantial reasons Mr. Moulton did take occasion to introduce a bill, as an early date in the session of 1872, authorizing the sale, at public auction, of all the markets belonging to the City located south of a line drawn through the centre of Canal-street, from the North River to the East River. Said bill forbid the erection or construction of any building or buildings to be used for market purposes upon any of the lands purchased or sold under its provisions. The Committee on Affairs of Cities, to whom it was referred, struck out the building restriction—to which the mover of the bill did not deem it wise or prudent to object—and forthwith reported in favor of its passage as amended, and was committed to the Committee of the Whole, and in due season ordered to a third reading.

A short period subsequent to this action a committee of several gentlemen, purporting to represent the wishes and interest of the so-called "Washington Market Association," waited upon the mover of the bill in question, and, in a very gentlemanly and courteous manner, suggested that those whom they represented, as well as themselves, had been been taken somewhat by surprise by the introduction and progress of the bill; that they had a large business interests involved in the matter; that its abrupt passage into a law would greatly imperil, if not entirely destroy, their business, &c., &c., concluding with a respectful request to be heard before the Committee on Cities upon the merits of the bill. Mr. Moulton, in a weak moment of his love of fair play, consented, the bill to retain its place upon General Orders. It came back in due season, improved by a section authorizing the sale of Washington and West Washington Markets to the so-called Washington Market Association, at an appraised valuation, to which Mr. Moulton most decidedly objected, and moved that the bill be laid aside for the time being, preferring it should go in the public rather than private—a repository of stolen goods.

Millions upon millions of the City's property and franchises have been stolen and stolen under these appraisal frauds. As a addition to the near future of two to three per cent. upon our City tax bills will cause jibing wake up the people to the necessity of closing these and a thousand other dangerous leaks in our City Treasury. It would be well for the City if, by common consent, it were to turn the entire of this ancient bunkster business over to the hands and care of private enterprise. Very respectfully, &c.,

S. D. MOULTON.

No. 820 Lexington-avenue.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, April 1, 1873.

Provincial Philanthropy.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send you a reminiscence which has a reasonable moral.

"May I say a few words to you?" asked a man of the late Mr. Raymond.

"Yes, if you will be brief," was the reply. Said the stranger, "I am from Sing Sing."

"From the prison?" asked Mr. Raymond.

"Yes, Sir," replied the man. "Sent up without cause, I suppose," said Mr. Raymond, "perfectly innocent, of course?" "No, Sir," responded the stranger, "I was justly convicted, got into bad company, committed an offense which sent me to Sing Sing."

"Well," said Mr. Raymond, "what do you want of me?" To which the man replied, "I am a mechanic; on my discharge from prison I obtained work in this City. For a short time all went well with me. Then my employer said he should be obliged to dismiss me, as he was informed that I was a discharged convict, and I lost my place. After a long time I again got work, and was again dismissed for the same cause, and now I am here, out of money, out of work, out of friends, and I have called to ask you, Mr. Raymond, to help me to a little money till I can once more find work that will keep me from temptation." Mr. Raymond could never stand against appeals of this kind, and he gave the man some money, and he left, and with his departing footsteps all memory of the transaction passed from the mind of Mr. Raymond.

Months after this, Mr. Raymond was walking through the machinery department of the American Institute Fair, when he was accosted by one of the men in charge with a "Good morning, Sir," and extended hand.

The good-natured editor could do no less than return the greeting, accompanying it with the remark that he did not know the party who had thus addressed him.

Said the man: "Don't you remember giving money, some months since, to a man from Sing Sing who was looking for work?"

"Well," replied Mr. Raymond, "I believe I do recollect something of the kind."

"I am that man," said the machinist, "and I have been trying to get to your office for some time past, but as you were in for the purpose of repaying you, but I cannot get away from my work very readily, but I have got the money here, and you must take it now, with the hearty thanks of a grateful man whom you saved from the temptations to crime which beset the idle poor in a great city," and, without further ceremony, he thrust the money into Mr. Raymond's unwilling hands.

In speaking of the matter to a friend, Mr. Raymond said that was the best investment he ever made. Now, what Mr. Raymond did in his individual case, the Prison Association of New-York is doing by means of organization and system. The officers of that association undertake it their business to see that discharged convicts are aided in getting work, and thus placed beyond temptation to commit crimes that shall again open the prison doors to them, and the good that has been accomplished by that association can hardly be estimated in dollars and cents. The saving to the State by reducing the number of persons recommitted amounts to many thousands of dollars per year, and when to this is added the moral worth of a reformed man, as compared with the confirmed criminal, the work being done by the Prison Association is one of almost incalculable value.

The Civil Suits Against the Ring.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your issue of the 27th you give the substance of the grounds upon which Judge Hardin bases his decision sustaining the Ingersoll demurrer. All of the grounds may be summed up in that portion, as you publish it, which reads: "That, under the code, every action must be prosecuted in the name of the real party in interest; * * * * * that the present plaintiffs, the people of the State, cannot in any just and statutory sense be considered "the real party in interest." Can it be that section 113 of the same code has been entirely overlooked? That section provides that "a trustee of an express trust, or a person expressly authorized by statute, may sue, without joining with him the person for whose benefit the action is prosecuted." "The County of New-York is the 'real party in interest,'" says Judge Hardin; yet the suit could not be brought in the name of the County of New-York unless brought by the Boards of Supervisors of the County of New-York, who are "trustees," intrusted with the "express trust" of honestly and faithfully looking after the interests of the County of New-York, and that, too, without fraud or delay, or by some one expressly authorized by statute. That trust had been grossly betrayed, and under section 113 these "trustees," and those "expressly authorized by statute" to sue, directly connected with the management of the legal affairs of the City and County of New-York, neglected to prosecute.

Those "trustees" and persons expressly authorized by statute were themselves the only ones to be sued, and of course could not sue. The "County of New-York" and the "City of New-York" are true names to be used by those who bring the suit, the same as the Attorney-General uses the name "The People of the State of New-York." It being true that it is not always necessary to bring an action in the name of the "real party in interest," it may be safe to say that though the "County of New-York" may be the real party in interest, yet the people of the State of New-York, through and by the Attorney-General, may bring the action if in any sense they are the trustees of an express trust, or if it be one of the cases where the Attorney-General is authorized by statute, in the name of the people, to sue.

The suit is one to recover money belonging to the County of New-York, brought by the Attorney-General, in the name of the people of this State, and if a recovery is had the money will go into the Treasury of the County of New-York, and question then is not one of "real party in interest." Towns, counties, and States are mere myths except as represented and acting by and through their respective officials, and are linked together in one chain of government from the seat at Washington down to the school district. Over the county in that uniform system of government is the State, passing laws under which to govern, control, and tax the counties. Legislating for a county, can it be, when all the officials of any one county have conspired together among themselves and with others to plunder its treasury of millions, and no local power is made use of to get it back, that the highest legal officer of the State, the agent of the sovereign people, cannot get back the stolen millions and place it in the Treasury of the county, simply taking it from the pockets of the thieves and giving it to the real party in interest? Are not the sovereign people trustees of just such a trust?

UNUS POPULI.

How to Deal With the Criminal Classes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In these days of the nineteenth century, which in their annals of lawlessness and crime put to shame the so-called "Dark Ages," the subject of this letter demands and should receive thoughtful consideration from the law-abiding and virtuous portion of the community.

The dailies of this morning contain an account of the arrest upon the eve of committing a burglary, of a man who had just emerged from the States Prison, having served out a term of imprisonment for a similar crime. This is of frequent occurrence. The police records show conclusively that there is a large portion of our society that makes no attempt to gain an honest livelihood, but lives habitually and continuously by preying upon the property of the virtuous portion.

These facts have suggested to me the following reflections, which I trust you will deem worthy of publication:

Every society is composed of two classes—the productive, *i. e.*, those who, by their labor and skill, add to the general prosperity and wealth of the community, and the non-productive, or those who add nothing. The latter may again be divided into two classes, 1. The vicious or criminal, who live solely by depriving the honest producers of the results of their labor, and 2. The police or constabulary, whom the virtuous or productive class is obliged to employ for their protection against the vicious or predatory.

It is obvious that the fewer the non-productive class, the better is it for the community at large, and it is also manifest that the fewer criminals you have, the less police will you have to employ to watch them.

From these premises I deduce the conclusion that whenever society has made up its mind that an individual is hopelessly identified with the criminal, and that there is no reasonable prospect of his ever earning an honest livelihood, *i. e.*, becoming one of the productive class, then society has the right to place that individual where he shall not have the power to prey upon it, and, further, to compel him in that situation to work; in other words, at once to deprive him of the possibility of continuing to be non-productive, and to force him to become productive.

To effect this, I would make it the duty of the District-Attorney upon a conviction, to produce proof that the offender has been once, twice, or thrice convicted and sentenced before, and upon that proof, make it the duty of the justice to sentence to imprisonment for life with compulsory labor.

What possible objection to this can there be? The fact of previous convictions and imprisonments may fairly be regarded as the criterion by which to decide whether the offender is in human probability likely to turn to an honest life, *i. e.*, become a productive; and surely, if he be not, then he has forfeited all right to live in that community save upon such terms as it shall dictate.

The proof of previous conviction, sentence, and imprisonment is all easily obtainable—it would be merely a properly-authenticated transcript of the previous judgment roll, and of the minutes in the books of the State Prison.

If Brown, Jones, or Robinson should come out with a public proclamation and say, "I do not intend to work for my living; I mean to live in this community without doing a stroke of honest labor, but solely by forcibly taking from the virtuous portion of it such of their money and goods as I need for my support and maintenance;" and followed up this declaration by a persistent course of pillage and robbing of his neighbors, would not that community be justified in both depriving him of the opportunity to make good his declaration, and in compelling him to do his share of the productive labor which must be performed in every virtuous community?

Certainly; then when your convicted felon makes the same declaration of his intentions by robbing and stealing—not once merely—but as often as he is suffered to depart from the prison walls, society has the same right to decide from his acts what in the other case is did from the public proclamation, and to put that man in durance, where one keeper can watch a hundred criminals, and by a system of compulsory labor, force the non-productive to become productive.

This would reduce our other non-productive class, and in its deterrent influence would be as strong as in its retributive justice, for there is nothing such gentry as "Mart" Allen and his ilk hate as they do compulsory labor. LEX.

STEVENS HOUSE, Sunday, March 30, 1873.

A NEW PUBLIC DANGER.

Reckless Blasting of Rocks—Life and Property on the Boulevard in Peril.

For some time past the inhabitants residing between Seventh and Tenth avenues, from One Hundred and Fortieth-street to One Hundred and Sixtieth-street, have had their lives endangered and their property injured through the careless and even reckless manner with which the blasting of the rocks in that vicinity has been conducted. The leveling and grading of the streets are being carried out by contractors, who employ separate gangs to work in different portions of this locality, each gang being under a foreman, who seems to care very little about the safety of the house occupants in their immediate vicinity, providing they can get speedily through the work in which they are engaged. So reckless have they become in the handling of the explosive material used in the breaking apart of the solid rock that men have been seen to fill the drilled holes with gunpowder, while at the same time smoking an uncovered pipe; and after the fuse has been laid, to ignite it by the hot coal of the pipe. Several accidents have been caused through this negligence alone, but the more serious accidents have arisen through the careless manner adopted in securing, or rather not securing, the rocks that are being blasted, so as to prevent the loosened material from being thrown beyond the immediate vicinity of the blast itself. It is scarcely more than a week ago that several large pieces of rock were hurled through the air a thousand feet, and came tumbling down through houses and into gardens, to the imminent peril of human life and the destruction of valuable property. On Friday of last week a blast on One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, between St. Nicholas-avenue and Tenth-avenue, caused a great amount of damage. The rocks were thrown indiscriminately a distance of from 400 to 1,000 feet, one piece, twice the size of a man's head, and of a very irregular shape, breaking through the house of Mr. Bradhurst, on One Hundred and Forty-eighth-street, fully 1,000 feet away, damaging the front piazza, roof, and flooring, besides endangering the lives of the persons residing in the dwelling. By the same blast a rock, about the size of a man's head, was hurled through the cupola of the residence of Mr. Molyneaux Bell, on Washington Heights, between One Hundred and Forty-sixth and One Hundred and Forty-seventh street, which broke through three floors, and caused a great amount of damage. Mr. Bell's little daughter was practising at the piano within twenty feet of where the rock fell, and his son was sitting reading, even nearer to the place; while Mrs. Bell was moving about on the upper floors, attending to her domestic duties. Smaller fragments of the rock were carried into the garden, where it broke the grass of the green-house and forcing-frames, and damaged a number of the plants. In another instance, while Mr. Harry Berthoff was pruning his garden, on what is known as the Ward estate, several hundred feet distant from the spot where the blasting was taking place, a large rock came flying through the air and fell within six feet of where he stood, burying itself deep into the ground. Mr. Berthoff immediately decided to leave the neighborhood, and went to New-Jersey, declaring that he would not return until all the blasting was over, as he had no wish to risk his life through the carelessness of others.

On Tenth-avenue, between One Hundred and Fifty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-first streets, the reckless blasting has damaged a large amount of tenement property and small houses by breaking through the roofs and smashing windows, and when any complaints are made to the men by the occupants of these houses, they are only laughed at, and the contractors refuse to make good the damage. The injured persons not being in a condition "to go to law" for a redress, have not only to sustain the injury, but insult and derision in the bargain. On Seventh-avenue, during the process of the blasting operations in that vicinity, the Watts property had been totally abandoned by the occupants in consequence of the danger, a watchman being employed to guard it during the night.

Much of this recklessness is caused by the carelessness of the foremen, who, having become so accustomed themselves to the use and handling of explosive material, seem to be entirely reckless as to the conduct of those under them, who have had no control over accidental accidents, as they are called, have heretofore occurred only among the workmen, and after a casual inquiry are dismissed from consideration; but the recent recklessness has aroused the attention of the inhabitants of the vicinity to the constant presence of a danger, over which they have and can have no control, and against which the authorities are expected to take some efficient and speedy action.

Captives Rescued from the Indians.

In a recent letter from the office of the Kiowa Agency, in the Indian Territory, the agent, Lawrie Tatum, writes to a citizen of Texas as follows:

The boy whose photograph was taken with Temple Friend, proved to be J. V. Maxey, of Texas, whose father came for him. The names of those recovered during last Fall and up to this date, are as follows: Susanna, Milly F. and John Lee, captured by the Kiowas and recovered about two months after. These were recovered previous to the taking of the Qua-ha-da Comanches by Col. McKenzie. Those recovered since that occurrence are Clinton Smith, Adolph Kohn, Temple Friend, John V. Maxey, Martha Day, (a Mexican young woman who ran away from the Indians and came to the Agency,) Seferano Trivino, Juan Buenavides, Josemaria Buenavides, Fibis Fores, Sevando Gonzales, Presteano Gonzales, Manuel Valla, Vidal Roderigus, Manuel Dhiercia, and Stephan Dhiercia. All have been forwarded to their homes except the last five, who have been recovered within a few days, and are attending school here. I shall probably forward them to Gen. Auger, at San Antonio, the first of this month. Some of them are citizens of Texas, and some of Mexico. I believe there is a prospect of the Indians of this Agency being more quiet next Summer than they have been for many years.

Mr. Barnum's Charity.

Mr. Barnum's exhibition will be thrown open for a special morning entertainment, today, for the gratification of the orphan inmates of local charitable institutions. The representations will begin at 10 o'clock. The notification given by Mr. Barnum's advertisements and by this reference, we are requested to say, is to be held as an invitation to the managers of the establishments coming within the scope of Mr. Barnum's charitable intentions.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—April 4.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10½ A. M.

200	Week. Union	84⅛	100	Erie Railway	23⅞
100	do	84⅛	100	do	23⅞
100	do	84⅛	100	Union Pacific	34⅞
100	do	84⅛	100	do	34⅞
100	do	84⅛	100	do	34⅞
300	do	84⅛	300	do	34⅞
100	do	84⅛	100	Lake Shore	92⅛
100	do	84⅛	100	do	92⅛
500	do	84⅛	100	do	92⅛
100	do	84⅛	100	do	92⅛
100	do	84⅛	100	do	92⅛
100	do	84⅛	100	do	92⅛
100	do	84⅛	100	do	92⅛
100	do	84⅛	100	do	92⅛
1700	do	84⅛	100	do	92⅛
1100	do	84⅛	100	do	92⅛
100	do	84⅛	100	Harlem R	131⅜
200	do	84⅛	300	do	131⅜
500	do	84⅛	100	Rock Island	113⅛
200	do	84⅛	400	do	113⅛
1800	do	84⅛	200	do	113⅛
200	do	84⅛	100	do	113⅛
600	do	84⅛	200	do	113⅛
100	do	84⅛	200	do	113⅛
100	do	84⅛	17	Erie Railway Pf	73⅛
100	do	84⅛	4800	D. S. & M. Sb. b. c.	92⅛
200	do	84⅛	100	do	92⅛
100	do	84⅛	200	do	92⅛
100	do	84⅛	2000	do	92⅛
100	do	84⅛	600	do	92⅛
5	do	84⅛	1400	Union Pac...b. c.	34⅜
100	do	84⅛	200	do	34⅜
500	do	84⅛	400	do	34⅜
100	do	84⅛	17	C., C. & I. C...b. c.	86
200	do	84⅛	16	N. Y. C. & Hud	101⅜
1000	do	84⅛	100	do...b. c.	101⅜
100	do	84⅛	400	do	101⅜
1500	do	84⅛	100	do	101⅜
600	do	84⅛	50	do	101
400	do	84⅛	1400	do	101⅜
200	do	84⅛	100	do	101⅜
200	do	84⅛	700	do	101⅜
100	do	84⅛	1300	do	101⅜
100	do	84⅛	100	do	101⅜
100	do	84⅛	100	do	101⅜
100	do	84⅛	100

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR INDIANS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, March 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, the 29th day of April, 1873, which place will be open for business on and after the 8th day of April, 1873, for furnishing the following-named articles, required for issue to Indians at the agencies named:

SANTEE AGENCY.

300,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
36,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 3,000 pounds per month.
14,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
28,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
1,500 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
3,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,600 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

YANCTON AGENCY.

1,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
84,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 7,000 pounds per month.
480,000 pounds XX Flour, or 40,000 pounds per month, or its equivalent in wheat.
25,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

WHETSTONE AGENCY.

4,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

UPPER MISSOURI AGENCY.

1,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
108,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 9,000 pounds per month.
600,000 pounds XX Flour, or 50,000 pounds per month.
35,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
70,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
8,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
8,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
12,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.

4,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
180,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 15,000 pounds per month.
200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 58,000 pounds per month.
20,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
40,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
10,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

GRAND RIVER AGENCY.

5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
5,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.

5,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
300,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides, or 25,000 pounds per month.
1,200,000 pounds XX Flour, or 100,000 pounds per month.
100,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
200,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
12,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
25,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
25,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
12,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY.

3,270,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
276,000 pounds XX Flour, or 23,000 pounds per month.
22,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
45,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,800 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
5,600 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
4,800 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

KIOWA AGENCY.

3,000,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
20,900 pounds Coffee (green.)
42,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
4,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,500 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
3,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

WICHITA AGENCY.

1,380,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
138,300 pounds XX Flour, or 11,525 pounds per month.
15,500 pounds Coffee, (green.)
22,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
4,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,500 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
2,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.

BLACKFEET AGENCY.

7,500 pounds coffee (green.)
12,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
2,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
3,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
3,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

CROW AGENCY.

25,000 pounds Coffee, (green.)
50,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
3,600 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.
7,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
2,500 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.

MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)

28,000 pounds Coffee (green.)
56,000 pounds best Brown Sugar.
14,000 pounds best Brown Soap, in boxes.
7,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels.
3,000 pounds Saleratus, in boxes.
10,000 pounds Plug Tobacco, in boxes.

Bids for Beef Cattle will state price per pound, gross. Parties bidding for the other articles will state price per pound, net, and furnish a sample of each article bid for, except the Bacon and Salt. The prices must be given without modification or any proposed modification whatever.

The Beef Cattle must be good, merchantable cattle, all steers, from three to seven years old, in good, healthy condition, and averaging at least eight hundred pounds, live weight, the weight to be determined by weighing on scales, when practicable. Their delivery must commence at each of the points named on the first day of July, 1873, at which time about one twenty-fourth of the whole quantity will be delivered; and, thereafter, the balance to be delivered in equal quantities on the 15th and 1st of each month.

Bids will also be received for the delivery of the quantity of Beef required for the months of January, February, March, April, May, and June, 1874, of what are known as "Native," or "American," Cattle, or for cattle that have been wintered north of Kansas; the cattle so delivered to meet the above requirements as regards age and condition, and to average not less than one thousand and fifty pounds, live weight.

That there may be no failure on the part of the contractor, he will be required to keep the Beef Cattle in the vicinity of the Agency, to be delivered when required; and should it be ascertained that he is not collecting cattle in the vicinity fast enough, or should he fail to deliver them as required, the undersigned will purchase, or cause to be purchased, Beef Cattle as he may elect, at the expense of said contractor.

All the supplies except the Beef will be inspected and received by the Government at New-York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Omaha, Kansas City, Sioux City, or Yancton, and, with the further exception of Flour, must be delivered, packed and marked for shipment by the 1st day of June, 1873.

The Flour must be ready for inspection and delivery at such times and in such quantities as will secure, at each Agency, at all times, at least one month's supply.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at St. Louis or Kansas City, by the 15th day of September next, of the following Bacon, clear sides:

For the Upper Arkansas Agency, 39,375 pounds.
For the Kiowa Agency, 54,000 pounds.
For the Wichita Agency, 28,125 pounds.

The Bacon must be sound and sweet, and put up in gunnies.

The Flour to be fresh ground, of XX quality, to be made wholly from good sound wheat, and to be delivered in good, strong, double sacks, each sack to be branded "Indian Department Flour."

The Coffee to be delivered in double sacks. The Sugar to be delivered in barrels, full head-lined.

Proposals will be received for the delivery of any one or all of the above-named articles, for any one or all of said Agencies.

The undersigned reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of each or any of the articles which the bidder or bidders propose to furnish.

Parties bidding for Flour are required to furnish samples, each to be in quantity not less than one pound, with a private mark corresponding to same in proposal.

Parties to whom contracts for the supply of Flour are awarded shall, within 20 days, furnish to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs samples, in quantity not less than 25 pounds, of the quality contracted for.

Bids will also be received for the delivery at the Agencies, on or about the 1st day of July, next, or other specified points, of Beef, Flour, and Bacon for the following Agencies in Montana Territory:

BLACKFEET AGENCY.

70,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
150,000 pounds XX Flour, or 12,500 pounds per month.
25,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

CROW AGENCY.

125,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
500,000 pounds XX Flour, or 41,666 pounds per month.
80,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

MILK RIVER AGENCY (FORT PECK.)

150,000 pounds, gross weight, of Beef Cattle, on the hoof.
2,000,000 pounds XX Flour, or 166,666 pounds per month.
150,000 pounds Bacon, clear sides.

All articles furnished by contract made under this advertisement will be subject to inspection, and such articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the requirements of contract and the sample will be rejected, and in that case the contractor or contractors will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality without delay, or if that be not done they will be purchased at his or their expense.

Payments will be made at this office on proper receipts, after the accounts therefor shall have been properly approved.

Each copy of each proposal must have a copy of this advertisement (a slip from a newspaper) pasted at its head.

The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interest of the Government.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be assigned or filled by other parties without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

No bids will be considered for goods delivered at the Agencies, except as specified in this advertisement.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 20, 1873, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date). And if this proposal be accepted I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly, and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

No bid will be considered unless accompanied by a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby, jointly and severally, guarantee that the above bidder (or bidders), if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Supplies, dated March 20, 1873; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

Each bidder must designate his place of business, where communications sent to him will be received, the same to be entered in his contract, should one be awarded him.

Proposals should be inclosed in an envelope, addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for Indians."

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

H. R. CLUM,
Acting Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, March 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard-st., New-York, until 12 o'clock M. on TUESDAY, the 22d day of April, 1873, which place will be open for business on and after the 8th day of April, 1873, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, any or all of the articles named in the following list:

800 pairs 4-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
2,005 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,605 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
505 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
200 pairs 1½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 36x50 inches, and weigh four and one-quarter pounds.
300 pairs 4-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
1,200 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,800 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
650 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
700 pairs 4-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
2,600 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,225 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x36 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,000 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one quarter pounds.
400 pairs 4-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 72x90 inches, and weigh twelve pounds.
700 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
700 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
450 pairs 2-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
400 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
15,463 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
16,775 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
200 yards Gray List Blue Cloth.
3,982 8-4 Woolen Shawls.
10 6-4 Woolen Shawls.
400 Heavy Double Shawls.
4,924 pounds Linen Thread, standard make, Nos 30, 35, and 40, two-thirds dark-blue, one-third whitey-brown.
705 dozen Spools Cotton, standard make, 200 yards, 3-cord and 6-cord.
258,825 yards Calico, standard prints.
67,800 yards Indigo Blue Drilling.
47,500 yards good Bed Ticking.
148,575 yards Brown Sheeting, 4-4 standard.
122,000 yards standard Duck, 8-ounce.
20,750 yards Plaid Linsey.
20,450 yards Blue Flannel, twilled.
27,600 yards Red Flannel, twilled.
6,300 yards Kentucky Jeans.
19,825 yards Satinet.
1,000 yards Colored Drilling (for dress lining).
300 yards Bleached Sheeting (for shrouds).
3,600 yards Blue Denims.
9,000 yards Hickory Shirting.
138 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs.
652 dozen Men's Wool Socks.
628 dozen Women's Wool Hose.
453 dozen Children's Wool Hose.
44 dozen Wool Scarfs.
17,197 Red Flannel Shirts.
3,400 Gray Flannel Shirts.
7,065 Hickory Shirts.
1,100 Calico Shirts.
450 Women's Wool Hoods.
150 Misses' Wool Hoods.
140 Bed Coverlets.
3,300 pounds Yarn, assorted colors.
1,054 pounds Gilling Twine, 2 and 3-cord, equal quantities, Nos. 30, 35, and 40.
904 pounds Cotton Maitre, for Seines.
500 pounds Indigo.
628 dozen best Cast-steel Axes, 3 to 4½ pounds.
481 dozen best Cast-steel Hunter's Axes, handled.
509 dozen Ax Handles, 36-inch, No. 1.
647 dozen tinned-iron Preserving Kettles, 3½ to 10 quarts.
434 dozen short-handle Fry Pans, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in equal quantities.
292 dozen Tin Pans, pressed, 2, 4, and 6 quarts.
50 dozen Tin Plates.
820 dozen Tin Cups, pints.
200 dozen Tin Cups, quarts.
25 dozen Tin Pails, no covers, 8, 10, and 12 quarts.
40 dozen Tin Pails, with covers, 8, 10, and 12 quarts.
25 dozen Tin Dippers, long handles.
130 dozen Tin Coffee Pots, 2 quarts.
80 dozen Tin Coffee Pots, 4 quarts.
613 dozen tinned-iron Table-spoons.
612 dozen tinned-iron Tea-spoons.
1,543 dozen Butcher-knives, 6-inch.
110 dozen Hunting-knives, 6-inch.
100 dozen Skinning-knives, 6-inch.
230 dozen Knives and Forks, good quality.
8 dozen Pocket-knives.
113 dozen Taper Saw Files, 4½-inch.
47 dozen Mill-saw Files.
352 dozen Planters' Hoes, No. 2, best cast-steel.
120 dozen Hoe Handles.
13 dozen Hatchets.
10 dozen Hand-saws.
691 dozen Fish Hooks, assorted sizes.
205 dozen Fish Lines, assorted sizes.
355 dozen Sewing Awls.
299 dozen Sewing-awl Handles.
112 dozen Cast-steel Shears, 7½ and 8 inches.
441 dozen Coarse Combs.
120 dozen Fine-tooth Combs.
55 dozen Open Thimbles.
93 dozen Zinc Mirrors.
173,000 Needles, assorted sizes.
87,000 Needles, Glovers'.
544 Beaver Traps, Newhouse, No. 4.
50 Mink Traps, Newhouse.
3,385 Camp Kettles, in nests of three.
5,450 bunches Beads, assorted colors.
600 Powhattan Pipes.
600 Reed Stems.
3,142 Sack Coats, assorted sizes, for men.
4,652 Pants, assorted sizes, for men.
930 Vests, assorted sizes, for men.
274 Loose Sack Overcoats, large size.
250 Suits (jacket and pants) for boys five to ten years of age.
120 Vests, for boys five to ten years of age.
6,310 Men's Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
175 Boys' Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
300 Heavy Cassimere Caps.
1,358 pairs Men's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
794 pairs Women's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
200 pairs Boys' Shoes, good quality, Nos. 5 and 6.
220 pairs Misses' Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
324 pairs Children's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
9,600 pounds Tobacco, plug.
500 pounds Smoking Tobacco.

All the above goods must be delivered in New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston by the 1st day of June next.

Also, the following BLANKETS, which will be required to be delivered by the 1st day of August next:

1,400 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,000 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
75 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
1,850 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,250 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
400 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
2,450 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,000 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
350 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
100 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
200 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a Committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

Parties bidding are required to furnish samples of the articles bid for. All the samples of each bidder shall be designated by a private mark attached to each sample, corresponding with marks on the proposals.

The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity (not exceeding twenty-five per cent. in either case) of any of the articles than that specified in the above schedules at the prices proposed.

The right will be reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interests of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be required to be delivered, packed, and marked for shipment, without extra charge for cases or bailing, when in original packages, according to directions which will be given, at a warehouse to be designated in the respective cities where the goods are received, and will be subject to inspection by the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President; and such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No contract, or part thereof, will be permitted to be assigned or filled by other parties without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Payment will be made for the goods purchased on the presentation of the invoices thereof at this office, after they shall have been properly approved.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated March 20, 1873, the following articles, at the prices thereto affixed. (Here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in (here insert the proposed place of delivery) by the (insert date.) And if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within ten days after being notified, execute a contract accordingly and give security to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney:

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated March 20, 1873; and in the event of his (or their) failure to do so, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

H. R. CLUM, Acting Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR CLOTHING.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, April 2, 1873.

Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Clothing," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of May next, for the supply of five thousand (5,000) pairs of Blankets, to be delivered at the Brooklyn and Mare Island Navy-yards within ninety days from the date of contract, and to pass the usual Naval inspection.

Four thousand pairs of the Blankets to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the remaining one thousand pairs to be delivered at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California.

The Blankets must conform and be equal to the standard Navy sample, and must weigh six and one-half pounds per pair, and each Blanket must measure fifty-eight by seventy-eight inches. A bale of fifty pairs must weigh three hundred and twenty-five pounds, and no pair shall weigh less than six pounds and five ounces. They must be made of clean wool, and each Blanket must be marked "U. S. Navy," as in the sample.

Samples of the Navy Standard Blanket can be seen at the various Navy-yards and at this Bureau.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required in one-quarter the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which reservation will not be paid until the contract is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee, *nor from any parties who are not bona fide manufacturers of or regular dealers in the articles they offer to furnish*, in conformity with the second section of the joint resolution approved March 3, 1863.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal unless the responsibility of the guarantors is certified to by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside, as well as to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

J. O. BRADFORD,
Paymaster-General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS AND HARBORS IN THE STATES OF MAINE, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, AND MASSACHUSETTS.

Proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. on MONDAY, the 28th day of April next, for improving the following-named rivers and harbors, viz.:

1. MACHIAS RIVER, MAINE.—For the removal of about 2,000 cubic yards of the rock known as Middle Rock, in the harbor of Machias, and for the excavation and removal of shoal at draw-bridge, containing about 1,300 cubic yards of mud and saw-dust.

2. CAMDEN HARBOR, MAINE.—For about 20,000 cubic yards of dredging.

3. KENNEBEC RIVER, MAINE.—For the removal of about 350 cubic yards of sunken ledge in the Narrows, near Richmond.

4. RICHMOND'S ISLAND, MAINE.—For furnishing about 45,000 tons of rubble-stone for the breakwater.

5. COCHECO RIVER, NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—For the removal of about 800 cubic yards of sunken ledge at the Gulf, or Upper Narrows.

6. SALEM HARBOR, MASS.—For about 30,000 cubic yards of dredging.

7. DUXBURY HARBOR, MASS.—For about 25,000 cubic yards of dredging in south channel.

Persons desiring to make proposals for any of the above works are requested to apply to the undersigned, at his office, No. 11 Clapp's Block, Congress-st., Portland, Me., or at No. 2 Bulfinch-st., Boston, Mass., for specifications and further information concerning the same.

Proposals must be made SEPARATELY FOR EACH WORK, as required by the specifications, and be accompanied by the requisite guarantee, each proposal and guarantee to be in DUPLICATE, on printed forms, which will be furnished on application at THIS office, and when transmitted must be so indorsed on the SEALED envelope as to indicate before being opened the particular work bid for.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject all bids which, in his opinion, are not reasonable; also, the bid of any person who, in his belief, will not faithfully, satisfactorily, and promptly perform the contract.

GEO. THOM,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers,
Bvt.-Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, PORTLAND, Me., March 29, 1873.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—CHARLES M. CORNWELL, plaintiff, against LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty-four dollars, with interest from the 20th day of September, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 13, 1873.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the new Court-house in said City.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1873.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
mh1-lawfw8. Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—HENRY EISNER, plaintiff, against the AMERICAN FERTILIZING COMPANY, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named:

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 294 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest on three hundred dollars, parcel thereof, from the 1st day of November, 1872, and on eleven hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-five cents, residue thereof, from the 14th day of February, 1873, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1873. S. D. SEWARDS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 294 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of March, 1873.
S. D. SEWARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
ap 5-law3wS*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—Administration on the personal estate of PIERRE BERNARD BERGES, deceased, having heretofore been granted to Marie Victoire Berges and others by competent authority at Bordeaux, in the Republic of France, the place of domicil of said deceased, and administration on the personal estate of said deceased in the County of New-York having been applied for by Charles A. DuVivier, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said deceased, resident in the State of New-York, to present their claims to the said Charles A. Du Vivier, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 49 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of which day, and at which hour, the application aforesaid will be heard by the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the New County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1873.
ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.
jan25-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSE W. BENEDICT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Boardman & Boardman, attorneys, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of November, 1872.
FRANCES ANN BENEDICT, Executrix.
PETER CARTER and COLEMAN BENEDICT, } Executors.
n30-law6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV HEINRICH WITTHAUS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Rudolph August Witthaus, No. 34 West 35th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 19th day of March, 1873.
JULIA CATHARINE WITTHAUS,
RUDOLPH AUGUST WITTHAUS,
FRANCIS TILLOU,
EDWIN JULIUS WITTHAUS,
GUSTAVUS HENRY WITTHAUS, JR.,
m22-law6m-S* Executrix and executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSHUA L. UNDERHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Underhill & Ulshoeffer, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1872. HENRY H. UNDERHILL,
n16-law6mS* Executor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McLEOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the subscriber's office and place of transacting business, No 74 (seventy-four) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1873.
f22-law6mS. JOHN M. MASON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE NEWSCHAFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 219 East Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1873.
CATHARINE NEWSCHAFER, Executrix.
SAMUEL W. TUTTLE, Proctor for Executrix.
jal8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. MARY A. GOMPERTS, late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the bookstore of J. Milton Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of November, 1872.
HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN TOWNSHEND. } Executors.
n9-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. BROWN, late of the City of New-York, soap manufacturer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 10 Peck-slip in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1873.
FRANKLIN BROWN,
SAMUEL BROWN,
a5-law6wS* Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York: Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS BAILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.
ap5-law6mS* HANNAH BAILEY, Executrix.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORTIMER O. S. MORIARTY, DANIEL MORIARTY, and MICHAEL MORIARTY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Mortimer O. S. Moriarty, Daniel Moriarty, and Michael Moriarty, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts, and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 12 and 14 John-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GILBERT F. HENSHAW, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Gilbert F. Henshaw, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City the 28th day of March, A. D. 1873.
FERDINAND T. HOPKINS, Assignee,
No. 31 Water-st., New-York City.
mh29-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES G. RIECK, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court: Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1873, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, at chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, March 26, 1873.
mh29-law3wS* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARTIN BRAY, a bankrupt.—I, David M. Koehler, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate of Martin Bray, bankrupt, hereby give notice that, on the 15th day of April, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 428 First-avenue, in the City of New-York, I will sell at public auction the following-described property, belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, viz.: A lease of the house and store No. 428 First-avenue, in the City of New-York, having three years to run from May 1, 1873; also, various liquors and fixtures contained in the store on said premises, suitable for liquor business.
DAVID M. KOEHLER, Assignee.

NO. 3,883.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNARD HIRSH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Bernard Hirsh, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 28th day of March, A. D. 1873.
JOHN H. JUDKINS, Assignee.
mh29-law3wSa*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CATHERINE A. GEORGE, plaintiff, against DANIEL GEORGE, defendant.—Summons.—For Relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 13, 1873. MIDDLEBROOK & PHILLIPS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 54 William-st., New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was, on the 14th day of February, 1873, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1873.
MIDDLEBROOK & PHILLIPS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
ja15-law8wS* No. 54 William-st., New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., plaintiffs, against HANFORD N. HAYES, Lucretia M. Birdsall, Anthony W. Dimock, Frederick Butterfield, Mary Archer, Jesse R. Irwin, George Kraemer, William Ulner, the American National Bank, Robert J. Roberts, Eugene Randall, Moses W. Redding, James Bennett, Lewis S. Chase, John H. Hollingsworth, Edward F. Leeds, John G. Bolen, James S. Myers, John Powers, Hiram Bissell, Sylvester Bissell, and Andrew B. West, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Feb. 19, 1873. F. E. MATHER,
mh8-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—New-York County.—WILLIAM H. JACKSON, plaintiff, against ISAAC H. NICHOLS and HARRIET P. NICHOLS, his wife, Christopher C. Watson, Friend P. Cox, and —— Cox, wife of Friend P. Cox, and William Walton.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants, Friend P. Cox and —— Cox, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 26, 1873. J. H. K. BLAUVELT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1873.
J. H. K. BLAUVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh15-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—LYDIA M. BRIGGS, plaintiff, against JAMES W. BRIGGS, defendant.—Summons for relief—Com. not ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos 59 and 61 Liberty-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 4, 1873.
WILLITT DENIKE, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney,
Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the new Court-house, in said City.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1873.
WILLITT DENIKE, JR.,
mh22-law6wSa Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—QUEENS COUNTY—Place of trial, Kings County.—MILLS P. BAKER, plaintiff, against HENRY A. BEERS and —— BEERS, his wife, (Christian name unknown,) defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, First-street, corner of Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service: and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 7, 1873.
OSCAR H. STEARNS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in Queens County Clerk's office on the 7th day of March, 1873.
OSCAR H. STEARNS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh12-law6wSa*

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, April 19, 10½ A. M.
BALTIC...........SATURDAY, April 26, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC...........SATURDAY, May 3, at 10½ A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, May 10, at 10½ A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FRANCE, THOMSON.........Saturday, April 12, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE............Saturday, April 19, at 10 A. M.
ITALY, GRIGS............Saturday, April 26, at 3 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS..........Saturday, May 3, at 10 A. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.........Tuesday, April 8, at 2 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, BRAGG.....Wednesday, April 9, at 2 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.......................$60 and $60, currency
Steerage...............................$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Anglia.......Sat., April 5	Columbia...Wed., April 23
Olympia.....Wed., April 9	India.........Sat., April 26
Europa.......Sat., April 12	Alexandria.Wed., April 30
Trinacria...Wed., April 16	Australia.....Sat., May 3
California...Sat., April 19	Ismailia......Wed., May 7

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations.	$130	$130

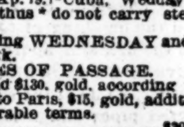
STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway-station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

CUNARD LINE.



THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

Algeria, Wed., April 9.	Java, Wednesday, April 23.
*Russia, Wed'day, April 16.	Parthia, Saturday, April 26
*Calabria, Sat'day, Ap. 19.	*Cuba, Wedday, April 3.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.......................................$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL.....Sunday, April 6, 12 M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.......Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, April 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON...Thursday, April 17, 9 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.......Saturday, April 19, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Thursday, April 24, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

NOTICE.

The Inman steamer CITY OF MONTREAL will sail on SUNDAY, 6th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 A. M.
JOHN G. DALE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.........LEMARIE..Saturday, April 5
VILLE DU HAVRE......SURMONT..Saturday, April 19
PEREIRE.............DANRE.....Saturday, May 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..............$125 | Second cabin..............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. PRICE..............April 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN..............April 16, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Ap. 23, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR....April 30, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN May 7, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..............May 14, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, via LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Martin Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., for Glasgow, via Londonderry, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, May 7
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons..................Wednesday, June 4
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons..................Wednesday, June 18

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS.

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.

NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. The first-class, full-powered iron steamers of this line are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to E. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,)....April 10
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)..............April 17
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)...............April 24
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico)...............May 1

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

April 5.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. J. B. HILDRETH, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. MORSE, touching at Acapulco, Masanicllo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer CHINA will leave San Francisco April 16, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement of sailing—Steamer RISING STAR, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, April 5.

Steamer OCEAN QUEEN will follow and sail April 19, 1873. F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., From Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, April 1.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, April 3.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, April 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIP MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH SATURDAY, April 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 5, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BUCKLEY, TUESDAY, April 8, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, THURSDAY, April 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, NASSAU, HAVANA, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, AND THE SPANISH MAIN.

The company's first-class iron-built screw steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) as follows:

The steam-ship LAGOS, Capt. PEGDEN, for Nassau and Havana, on the 12th April.

The steam-ship ST. THOMAS, Capt. DRAKEFORD, for Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, La Guayra, and Puerto Cabello, on the 16th April.

The steam-ship MANDINGO, Capt. SPENCE, for Havana direct, on 26th April.

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAILEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, on the 29th April.

For freight and passage, apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.........................April 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH.........May 23
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM............................June 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, April 8.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, TUESDAY, April 15.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, April 22.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 119 Wall-st.

D. McKEELER, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.

Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eaglewood, and other Groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.

Office 383 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.
H. B. CROSSETT.

IRON WORKS.

IRON FRONTS,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.

With over thirty years' experience, and one of the most EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE IRON-WORKS in the country, we are prepared to offer EXTRA inducements in FINE IRON-WORK, to ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the public.

JAS. L. JACKSON, & BRO.,

East 28th-st., 2d-av., and East 29th-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,

PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
BUILDER OF THE
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
WITH HARRIS' PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 3d day of April, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHRISTIAN JAEKLE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 23d day of April, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that WILLIAM H. WAUSER, of Jersey City, has made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors are required to present their claims, under oath or affirmation, to the undersigned, or either of them, at No. 18 Wall-street, New-York, or No. 33 Montgomery-street, Jersey City (office of Potts & Linn, Attorneys), within three months from this date, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate. And said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said William H. Wauser will be filed with the Surrogate of the County of Hudson before the ensuing May term of the Orphan's Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested.—Dated Jan. 21, 1873.
NATHANIEL NILES,
SARGENT V. BAGLEY,
m8-law6wS Assignees.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE of BOWLES BROTHERS & COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—The list of creditors filed in said case being incomplete, all creditors who have not been represented in Court are requested to communicate immediately with the assignee, in Boston, and state their address and the nature and amount of their claims, in order that the full amount of indebtedness may be ascertained as early as possible.
HENRY J. STEVENS, Assignee,
No. 19 Court-street, Boston.

New-York creditors can learn the necessary facts by applying to SANFORD, ROBINSON & WOODRUFF, Counselors at Law, No. 102 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. BORST, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, before John Fitch, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John B. Borst, Jr., of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 18th day of February, A. D. 1873. FRANCIS C. SPEIGHT, Assignee,
ap5-law3wS* No. 160 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 8, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:20, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:20, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, and 4:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Philipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 8 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 4:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:30, 10:14, 11:04, 11:34 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 5:04, 6:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:30, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 438, 271 and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 5:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:20 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:20 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—‡7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Huntsboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 4:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:37, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 6:43, 8:07, 7:55, 9:10, 11:39 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:20 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:25 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 7:10 A. M., 5:20 and 6:20 P. M. Arrive, 7:20, 8:27, 9:10, 10:04 A. M., 4:10 and 6:35 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 A. M., 3:00, and 8:15 P. M. via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.) 11:35 A. M.; 12:20, (Ex.) 3:02, 4:35, 5:38, 6:05, (Ex.) 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 9:05 A. M. to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:05 A. M.; 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 9:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Shore Line.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUNDAY TRAINS
LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT.

9:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley excursion trains.

6 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway accommodation.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS.

NAVIGATION RESUMED
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.

One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut, Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF Franklin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Thursday, 3d....10:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 2d, 8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 5th.....1:00 P. M.	Friday, 4th....12:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th......3:00 P. M.	Monday, 7th....1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 10th..3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 9th, 8:30 P. M.
Friday, 11th......3:00 P. M.	Friday, 11th....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 12th...3:30 P. M.	Saturday, 12th, 7:00 A. M.
	Monday, 14th....7:00 A. M.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 3 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., on and after March 1. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FALL RIVER LINE.

The world-renowned steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE will resume their place in the line on and after MONDAY, April 14.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37, E. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2½ P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON & WESTERN Railway

7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS,

SECURED BY A

1st Mortgage on its Extension.

The line of this Road, including the Extension, is 239 miles, and IS COMPLETED, except the short distance of eighty-five miles between Havana, on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi.

A part of the line, (203½ miles,) from Indianapolis to Pekin, has been in successful operation over two years, and is recognized as one of the most important roads coming into the City of Indianapolis. Its net earnings are more than sufficient to pay interest on ALL Bonds issued by the Company, and its re-construction will add more than $295,000 gross earnings to the previous year.

These Bonds possess unusual strength, and we recommend them for the following reasons:

1. The Road is already earning more than operating expenses and interest.

2. The unfinished portion of the line will be completed within a few months, and the entire road has an immense business immediately tributary to it. EARNINGS FOR LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1872 WERE AT THE RATE OF $7,227 PER MILE per annum, and must reach $10,000 per mile within two years, and continue progressive.

3. The effect of such revenue upon the market value of the capital stock of the Road, as well as upon its convertible bonds, is obvious.

4. The SECURITY IS COMPLETE.

5. The management of the Road is acknowledged to be SUPERIOR, and there can be no possibility of any default in interest payments.

The Bonds are SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, $1,000 each, convertible at option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

ALL UNNEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.

Further information furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000
7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads, at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best route between Long West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 11 PINE-ST.

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$500,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.....$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Free, Tax and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS,
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

WERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, ROBBINS & CO.,
No. 3 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of this Company, held at Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway Company, held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on the 5th day of March, 1873, it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be called for the purpose of approving of and ratifying such action as shall seem to them proper, in lease of the said railway, its branches and leased lines, to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, to be submitted to said stockholders for their decision, and also for the purpose of acting upon a proposal to authorize the directors of said Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway to issue not exceeding five millions increased capital stock of said Company for purposes authorized by law.

In accordance with the said resolutions, notice is hereby given that a special meeting of stockholders has been called for the purpose aforesaid, and will be held at the general office of said Company, in the City of Cleveland, on the 16th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and that the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 5th day of April, and remain closed until the 17th day of April next.

E. B. HURLBUT, President.
GEO. H. HOSMER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Second-avenue Railroad Company, for the election of directors and inspectors of election to serve, ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 7, 1873, at No. 24 New-st. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M., and closes at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed March 27, and be reopened April 8.

HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

STOCK PRIVILEGES.—HENRY C. CROSS, 52 Broadway, N. Y., member of N. Y. Stock Exchange, will buy and sell privileges on commission. Refers to Messrs. F. B. Wallace & Co., Gibson, Casanova & Co., A. W. Sheppard & Co., Hill, Scott & Co., Talcott & Sons, J. L. Brownell & Bros., and others.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
(CONSOLIDATED.)
Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $195,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at 90 and accrued interest in currency.

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON.
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS.
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD
OF
LONG ISLAND
SEVEN PER CENT.
First Mortgage Bonds,

DUE 1892. FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM AND JOHN O'BRIEN,
No 58 Wall-st.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

NEW-YORK Loan and Indemnity Co.,

No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st.
CAPITAL $1,000,000.
Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Receive DEPOSITS subject to CHECK AT SIGHT, paying INTEREST on DAILY BALANCES.
Checks on this Company pass through Clearing-house.
Receive TRUSTS and FINANCIAL AGENCIES, keep transfer-books, register STOCKS, and act as TRUSTEES for RAILROADS, and other corporations and for individuals.

DIRECTORS.

H. H. VAN DYCK, President.	
ANDREW McKINNEY, First Vice-President.	
T. W. PARK, Second Vice-President.	
PROSPER P. SHAW, Third Vice-President.	
William B. Ogden,	G. M. Van Nort,
Charles Stanton,	Alexander E. Orr,
John H. Cheever,	Aaron Claflin,
Abel Denison,	George H. Brown,
George H. Bissell,	Christopher Meyer,
William H. Breeden,	G. P. Lowrey,
John Q. Hoyt,	William H. Foster.
William Foster, Jr.,	

JOHN T. BANKER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT,
NEW-YORK, April 3, 1873.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS
OF
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

The bonds of this issue, due May 1, 1873, can be exchanged, bond for bond, at any time on or previous to that date, for the new Consolidated Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds, due May 1, 1900.

Interest payable May and November.

The new bonds are of the following denominations: Registered—$1,000, $5,000, and $10,000. Coupon—$1,000. After May 1, 1873, this will be the only mortgage upon the road and franchises of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.

C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of March next, there will be drawn by lot, at the office of the Illinois Clinton and Springfield Railroad company, in the City of Springfield, State of Illinois, twenty-three bonds of said Company. Notice of the bonds so drawn will be given in due time.

S. R. MELVIN, President
Gilman, Clinton, and Springfield Railroad Company.
FEB. 26, 1873.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

THE ORIENTAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held on MONDAY, April 14, 1873, at the banking house, corner of Bowery and Grand-street. Polls open from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

HENRY T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
No. 7 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE Trustees and three Inspectors of Election will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, April 8. Poll open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer-book will be closed from April 1 until after the election. IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company and inspectors of the next election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, April 8, 1873, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, noon. By order of the Board.

J. DUBOIS, Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS FOR SALE.—Home, Hanover, Continental, Gebhard, Firemens', Star, German American, Mercantile, Manhattan, Relief, and others, by

E. S. BAILEY, No. 66 Wall-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

Offers for sale its FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund.

The Road runs due EAST and WEST from INDIANAPOLIS to DECATUR, 152 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the BLOCK COAL FIELD of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS, as it makes a great saving of distance and has low grades.

It is building for cash, by responsible stockholders, and is BONDED FOR MUCH LESS THAN ITS COST. Eighty-five miles will be done and in profitable operation this Spring, the residue within the year. There is no better bond on the market. For pamphlets and information apply to

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.
NO. 14 WALL-ST.

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a Specialty of County, City, and School District Bonds. Guarantee Legality of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. Send for Price List.

THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols; price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 4, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Managers will be held at its office, No. 71 Broadway, on Tuesday, 13th May, next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

TO THE DEPOSITORS IN AND OTHER creditors of the BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK of the City of New-York: Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court, by an order made the 26th day of March, 1873, that a dividend of ten (10) per cent. of the debts of the Bowling-green Savings Bank, of the City of New-York, is ready to be made among all those creditors of the said bank who have exhibited their claims as depositors, and whose debts have been ascertained. Office for payment, No. 33 Broadway, New-York. Hours of payment, between 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, commencing on the 7th day of April, 1873.

Dated NEW-YORK, March 29, 1873.

SHEPHERD F. KNAPP,
As Receiver of the Bowling-green Savings Bank of the City of New-York.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 206 and 208 3d-av., corner of 55th-st
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of MAY, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST.
Open daily from 10 to 3; and on Monday evening from 5 to 7. Assets, TEN MILLIONS NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND DOLLARS, SIX PER CENT. interest paid.
Money deposited on or before April 10, will draw interest from April 1. Bank-books in English, French, and German. NAPOLEON J. HAINES, Prest.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Sec.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Deposits made now will receive interest from the first of next month.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
Opposite Cooper Institute.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW draw interest from April 1. Interest payable in July.
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1873, $7,944,878 66.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORner 8th-av. and 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before April 10 will draw interest from April 1. Assets.....$2,970,974 28 | Surplus.....$238,542 49

DEPOSIT TO-DAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR, No. 185 Bleecker st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,)
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO and one-half per cent. out of the earnings of the last three months will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., New-York, on the 10th day of April next.

Transfer-books will be closed from the 5th to the 10th April.

F. S. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST MATURing April 1, 1873, on the first mortgage bonds of the Chicago and Canada Southern Railway Company, will be paid on and after the 1st proximo, at the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 73 Broadway.

M. COURTRIGHT, President.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared, payable on the 16th day of April next, to the stockholders of this Company, or their legal representatives, who shall be registered as such upon the closing of the transfer-books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 10th day of April prox.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The quarterly dividend of One and a Quarter Per Cent. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the offices of this company, in St. Louis, Mo., and at No. 287 Broadway, New-York, April 15, 1873, to stockholders of record of April 1, 1873.

A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1873.

NO. 33 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, March 27, 1873.

WALLKILL VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The coupons from the above bonds, due April 1, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at my office. THEODORE BERDELL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 544 West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A YOUNG LADY WHO SPEAKS GERman and French wishes a situation as companion or governess in some family intending to visit Vienna the coming Summer, where she has friends, and would consider her passage money and expenses as compensation for her services. Address Vienna, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE Protestant English girl as chambermaid and to take care of children or wait on a lady; wishes to travel to Europe or any other part; is kind and obliging; best City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

COOK—WITHOUT WASHING.—IS NOT afraid to take any amount of substantial or fancy cooking; understands simple family cooking, bread-baking, &c., or the most elaborate dinners; age thirty-five years; wages $20; City references. Aubrey's Select Family Office, 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—A FIRST-RATE FAMILY COOK, who understands all kinds of family cooking; soups, meats, desserts; an excellent baker; wishes to go in the country; can give the best of City references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBjection to the country; good references. Call at No. 228 West 27th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook in a private family; country preferred; excellent references. Call or address No. 11 East 27th-st.

COLORED SERVANTS.

Cooks and waitresses direct from the South to-day at Simms' Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

DRESSMAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a few more customers by the day or week; has all the latest styles. Call or address No. 137 3d-av., near 14th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS dress-maker, to go out by day or week; operates on four machines. Call at No. 340 East 26th-st.

GERMAN, AMERICAN ENGLISH, Scotch, and Irish female servants found at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at Mrs. HILD'S German Institute.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st. M. HOFFMAN.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF UNdoubted respectability, who has had considerable success as a writer, and is a fine elocutionist, also a practical housekeeper, would take charge of a house in New-York for a party of gentlemen, who would unite to secure a refined and comfortable home at the least expense; or in any other business that would insure her a support; mutual references. Address for one week, M. W. R., Newark Post-office, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY OF ENERGY, has a good practical experience in housekeeping and training of children, is desirous of getting a position in a gentleman's house where she may have the full charge, or hotel; City or country; best of references given. Call or address Mrs. Spencer, No. 238 Washington-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A FIRST-CLASS family wishing to leave their house for the Summer wish a quiet American woman can find one by calling immediately on Miss Barber, dress-maker, No. 113 West 25th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A PROTESTANT MAN and wife, without incumbrance, want a gentleman's house to take care of for the Summer months; has first-class City references. Call or address No. 218 West 36th-st.

HOUSE-WORK OR CHAMBER-MAID.—By a Welsh chamber-maid and waitress; or she would do general house-work in a small private family. Apply at No. 187 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL to do house-work for a small family; excellent reference. Call at No. 307 West 36th-st., basement.

LADIES' MAID OR NURSE.—WITH A family going to Europe this Spring, by a young Protestant woman, who is perfectly competent for her duties, never sea sick, and refers to the family she is now living with as Irvington, on the Hudson. Address Sarah, care of G. D. M., Post-office Box No. 194, Irvington.

LADY'S MAID.—FRENCH, OF UNDOUBTed ability in all the duties appertaining to the position; two and a half years' City reference; wishes to accompany a lady to Europe and return; young and genteel. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

LADIES FROM THE COUNTRY.—You will find the best servants of every nation at No. 106 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—FIVE YEARS' CITY REFerence from one family one year from another; understands her business in all its branches perfectly; young, tidy, sober; wages $18. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MOST COMPETENT laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing, fluting, and puffing; has the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as nurse for growing children and to do plain sewing, or, chamber-work and sewing; is willing to go to the country; best reference will be given. Call at No. 76 West 36th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl, as nurse and seamstress; has excellent references from last employer. Call or address No. 543 6th-av., second floor.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS nurse, or chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 201 8th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A SUPERIOR FAMILY waitress, capable of filling a man's place at waiting; understands the care of silver and the making of salads; undoubted City references; young, tidy, quick, and genteel-looking. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress in a private family; no objection to go to the country; best references. Apply at No. 381 East 21st-st.

SALES.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COPYing, mechanics, laborers, porters, office boys, or any kind of male labor, are requested to apply to W. B. Churchill, at No. 134 Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts., personally or by letter; no charge to employer or employe; office hours from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and 1½ to 3½ P. M., daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, FROM the north of Ireland, wants work in this City or country; understands driving and the care of horses, also pin gardening; is willing to make himself generally useful; is strictly temperate, and has testimonials. Inquire at No. 287 Bowery.

CARPENTER.—AN ENGAGEMENT BY A practical house carpenter who can take a hand at painting, glazing, or paper-hanging, and is thoroughly acquainted with the building trades in all their branches; real estate owners and others requiring alterations or repairs in the building line would find him most useful; wages not so much an object as permanent employment; good City reference. Address C. R., Box No. 147 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A Welsh Protestant man, aged twenty-five; thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving, milking, gardening, and general work about a gentleman's place; best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 136 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent Scotchman (married) as coachman; excellent reference, which will bear strict investigation. Address Tolmie, Box No. 21 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 544 West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN. Without any family; has 8 years' reference for honesty, sobriety, and capability; thoroughly acquainted with Newport and City driving. Address Thomas Brewster, sales-rooms, 27th-st. and 5th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant married man as coachman; is a good vegetable gardener; can milk, and is willing to be useful in any capacity; good reference. Address or call on S. W., No. 114 Bleecker-st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain a situation for his coachman; is single; is a good, honest, desirable man; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address No. 15 East 47th-st., for two days, for C. R.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; THOroughly understands his business; good reference from his last employer; City or country driver. Address J. H. C., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN DISPENsing with horses, can recommend his coachman as industrious, careful, and willing. Inquire E. G. Sheperd, No. 19 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A young man, single; thoroughly understands his business; country preferred. Call on or address C., No. 4 West 36th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS good coachman; best City references. Call at the stable, No. 208 East 23d-st., for two days.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN without children, first-class reference, to take charge of a farm or gentleman's place; understands all kinds of farm-work and care of horses. Apply, by letter, for one week, to John R. Jones, Leoma Station, Northern Railroad, New-Jersey.

FARM-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, aged twenty-six years, just landed; can do general farm-work; also, is very handy as a carpenter; is willing to work at moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A WELSHMAN; UNderstands glass, flowers, and vegetables; would like to engage to gentleman that has some property to improve; can give the best of references. Address Roger Williams, Yonkers Post-office, N. Y., for two days.

GARDENER.—OF LONG PRACTICAL EXperience in the culture of green and hot house plants, hot and cold graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; also the laying out and improving of new places; is married; small family; testimonials satisfactory. Address M. E. R., No. 878 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, with a small family, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; reference and testimonials as to character and capability unexceptionable. Address M. Rose, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNderstands the management of green-houses hot and cold graperies, vegetables, lawns; can be highly recommended by his last employer. Call or address W. S., seed-store, No. 370 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS gardener; thoroughly understands the management of hot and cold graperies, green houses, and everything connected with a gentleman's place. Address C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

MAN-OF-ALL-WORK.—ABOUT A GENtleman's place, in City or country, by an American man, aged twenty-six years; can paint, do carpenter's work, tend furnace, care horses, &c.; first-class recommendations. Apply at No. 132 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

PORTER.—IN HOTEL RESTAURANT OR club-house, or private watchman's, by a young man who is well experienced in either above capacities. Apply or can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

VALET.—BY A HIGHLY-RESPECTABLE, well-educated young man, (Swiss) speaking French, German, and English, as traveling servant with a family going to Europe; no salary required for the first two months; the very best of recommendations from his present employer. Address A. A., Box 39 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 544 West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, thoroughly competent in every respect, in a private family; City or country; has excellent City references from former employers, which will bear the strictest investigation. Address R. M., Box No. 47 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 544 West 32d-st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH waiter, to go in the country for Summer months; City references from last place. Address J. D., Box No. 75 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 544 West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

ENTRY CLERK.—A GENTLEMANLY kind wanted as entry clerk in a wholesale fancy goods house; must be active, a good penman, and quick at figures; salary for the first year $250. Address Fancy Goods, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG WOMEN TO GO to the country for the Summer, one as waitress, the other as chamber-maid and to assist in the washing; wages $18; sisters preferred. Call Saturday morning from 10 to 12, at No. 46 West 19th-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, ABOUT SIXteen years of age, in a dry-goods jobbing-house; must live with parents and write a good hand. Address Dress Post-office Box No. 2,322, in own handwriting, with references.

WANTED—A CHRONOMETER OR REGUlator maker; a practical and first-class workman. Apply by letter to R. HOE & CO., No. 31 Gold-st.; give references, &c.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS CHAMBER-MAID and laundress; must be well recommended; family without children. Apply at 19 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT, AS COOK and laundress; City references. Apply at No. 49 East 20th-st., on Saturday, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE; MAN as coachman and gardener; wife to do housework. Inquire of C. WHITE, No. 242 West 21st-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD B. FIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera: Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambroisial cream for shaving; fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 544 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 8th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

FOR SALE—A TEAM OF FAST PONIES, young and kind; have been driven by a lady. Also, top-phaeton, set double, and two sets of single harness. Apply to H. O. BERNARD, No. 601 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID PAIR OF SIXteen-hand carriage-horses, warranted sound, gentle, stylish; owner going abroad; can be seen in harness from 8½ A. M. to 10 A. M. Inquire at private stable, No. 24 Lexington-av.

A GENTLEMAN GOING TO EUROPE wants to sell his horses; sixteen hands, only six years old, stylish blacks, long tails, sound and kind in every way; also, a Brewster landau and harness. No. 128 West 31st-st., or G. W. COMSTOCK, Grand Hotel.

FOR SALE—A HIGHLY-FINISHED French imported phaeton; new pattern, but little used; just the thing for Newport or Central Park; suitable for ladies' or gentlemen's driving. Can be seen at private stable, No. 1,353 Broadway.

WANTED—HORSES TO PASTURE, OR board, drive, and break. Address B. H. SEAMAN, Morrice, Long Island. Reference, S. B. M. Stokes, No. 52 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 544 West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Central location, near depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

RESERVOIR-PARK HOTEL,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 6TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Elegant suits of rooms to rent, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH-ST.
Private family offer a well-furnished suite of three rooms, just vacated, on second floor; private bath, &c.; with or without private table; liberal arrangements by the year; also large single rooms.

MADISON-AV.
A second floor, and a suite of rooms on parlor floor, handsomely furnished, will be vacant May 1, and will be let, with board, to responsible parties. Address P., Box No. 1,697 Post-office.

NO. 116 EAST 23D-ST.
Two pleasant connecting rooms on second floor to let, with first-class board; also, room on upper floor, suitable for two gentlemen. References.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.
Two desirable rooms on first floor to let, with board. Ready for occupancy. References exchanged.

NO. 20 EAST 33D-ST.—NEW AND HANDsomely-furnished front room and bedroom in private family to let, with board; gentleman and wife; parties willing to pay for the comforts of a home will find this a desirable place; references exchanged.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan.) No. 643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Rooms clean and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870.) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 42d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., by calling at 1,000 houses, by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,257 Broadway.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—With board, handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or single, for a family or party of gentlemen; house pleasant and nicely fitted up; no moving in May; references given.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—GENTLEMEN wishing first-class accommodations, with new furnishings throughout, can have first floor, with private bath, or suites on other floors; breakfast if desired. No. 17 West 28th-st., opposite St. James.

NEXT DOOR TO GRAND HOTEL.—Superior accommodations, with or without private meals, to gentlemen or a family. No. 33 West 31st-st.; unexceptionable references exchanged.

GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE ROOMS and board

THE GOODRICH INQUEST.

The Testimony Elicited Yesterday—The Connection of the Deceased with Amy G.—No New Developments.

The Goodrich inquest was resumed at 7½ o'clock last evening in one of the court-rooms in the Brooklyn Court-house, before Coroner Whitehill. The room was nearly full, but the decreasing interest in the case was denoted by the comparison between last night's attendance and the crowd of spectators on the occasion of the previous session. The testimony of the first two witnesses was immaterial. Dr. Spier's opinion did not differ from that of Dr. Shepard at the previous session, except in that he considered the wound over the eyebrow of the deceased to have been the result of a pistol-shot. The evidence of Detectives Folk and Videtto, especially of the former, does away with the impression that extreme care was taken in the "laying out" of the body, the only evidence of this character being the appearance of the forehead about the wound over the eyebrow, which seemed as though a wet cloth had been passed over it, causing the "plastering back" of the hair, on which so much stress has been laid. Both detectives stated that from their observations on the day of the discovery, they concluded it was a suicide, but declined to state their present opinions. The evidence of the druggist was a practical illustration of the reckless manner in which the most pernicious patent medicines are distributed to all who have twenty-five cents to pay for them.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN SNEDECKER.

John Snedecker testified: I reside in Degraw-street, in this city, and had a slight acquaintance with Mr. Charles Goodrich, the deceased. I did a little work for him at his house on the 15th of last August, but Mr. Goodrich was not present at the time. I went through all the adjoining houses he owned, but did not see any person in them. I do not recollect seeing any party enter or leave the house during any time that day. I remember noticing in the basement window of one of the houses that a pane of glass was broken. I did not see it broken; I can't say how it was done. On the day after Mr. Goodrich's death I had a conversation with a gentleman in connection with the murder, and he told me that Mr. Goodrich broke the glass for the purpose of opening a latch inside. About a week before the killing I saw two ladies standing in the door of Mr. Goodrich's house, holding a conversation with him. I took no notice of the event, imagining that they were there for the purpose of renting the house.

To a Juror—I saw a statement in one of the newspapers that I broke this glass by direction of Mr. Goodrich, but that was an error. I never made a statement of that description to any reporter.

TESTIMONY OF DANIEL LAFFERTY.

Daniel Lafferty, of No. 182 Fifth-avenue, testified to having been engaged on plumbing work in Mr. Goodrich's house in Degraw-street, beginning on the Friday preceding his death; after working for a few hours he left, and did not return until the morning on which the body was found; he reached the house at a few minutes after 7 o'clock, but after ringing for some time, he left, being unable to get in. At 9 o'clock he returned, and seeing that the blinds had been drawn aside during his absence, he looked in and saw Mr. Goodrich lying on the floor before the basement heater, as if asleep. A few minutes after Mr. W. W. Goodrich returned with the detectives. He never saw any ladies in any of the houses. On the day before his death, he met Mr. Goodrich on Flatbush-avenue, near Dean-street. The witness did not observe that the pane of glass in the back basement was broken. Mr. Goodrich wore his watch-chain on the day on which the witness was at his house. On the same occasion he saw Mr. Goodrich engaged in conversation with a gentleman whom he could not identify.

TESTIMONY OF DR. S. FLEET SPIER.

Dr. S. Fleet Spier testified that he had made the post-mortem examination, in conjunction with Dr. Shephard. He described the three bullet-wounds, and expressed the opinion that the wound above the left eyebrow had been inflicted by a bullet, which had cut and divided the skin without entering. The wound behind the left ear was not fatal; that in the left temple might or might not have caused instant death, but would certainly have killed within ten minutes. The wound behind the right ear would have been instantly fatal. There was a fourth wound on the head which, it was suggested, might have been received by falling against the mantel-piece. He considered that that wound might have been the result of a bullet-shot which passed through the head. The nature and character of two of the wounds rendered it evident that they could not have been inflicted by the deceased, because any one of them was necessarily fatal; death would have been instantaneous. When he saw the body the face had been washed and shaved. He had no means of judging clearly whether the shaving had taken place before or after death, but his opinion was that the operation was subsequent to death. From the general indications and condition of the body, he judged that death occurred in the night. The appearance of a face shaved after death is different from what it would be in life, and that of Mr. Goodrich presented the appearance of having been shaved when life was extinct.

Q.—From your examination generally, and from your experience, do you think that Mr. Goodrich committed suicide? A.—No, Sir; it is impossible. I agree with Dr. Sheppard that the killing was done during the night.

TESTIMONY OF DETECTIVE VIDETTO.

Detective Charles H. Videtto, who, with Detective Folk, has been engaged in the case from the first, was sworn, and testified that he examined the front and back basement before the body was removed from the place where it was found, about two feet from the mantel-piece. The hands lay at the side, the right being about eight inches from the side. The pistol lay about one and one-half inches from the right hand, as though it had fallen out of the hand; on removing the pistol it was found that it had left a mark on the oil-cloth, although it was laid there immediately after being fired. The body was neatly dressed, and there was no sign whatever of a struggle; the slippers did not appear to have been just fixed on the feet, but were in a natural position. On examining the front bedroom, the bed seemed as if a person had laid there during the night, and had arisen, as usual, in the morning; the bed in the back room had the same appearance, and it was impossible to say whether the latter had been occupied by one or two persons. All the closets were locked. Here the detective stated that he had found in a secret drawer in the writing-desk of deceased the letter signed "Amy G.," and already published. The pistol had not been lifted since it was originally placed there, unless it had returned to exactly the same place. The detective expressed the opinion that all the apparel worn by deceased had been put on by himself. It seemed to him that the position of the boots and the piece of carpet under them was accidental, as there were similar pieces of carpet about the room. The detective, having told all he didn't know, relinquished the stand to his associate.

TESTIMONY OF DETECTIVE FOLKE.

Detective William H. Folke testified that about 9 o'clock on Friday morning he was notified to go to Degraw-street, in company with Mr. W. W. Goodrich and Detective Videtto, to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of Charles Goodrich, who was found dead that morning at his residence. He described the condition and appearances of the body as detailed by the other witnesses, stating that they proved to him that he was after dressing when death took place. When he first examined the body he thought that death was the result of suicide, because of the complete absence of all traces of struggle. He found a handkerchief in the coat-pocket of the deceased, which was perfumed and still retained the odor. A bottle of the same perfume he found in Mr. Goodrich's dressing-room and placed some on his own handkerchief, but the odor did not remain for six hours. The collar which he wore was stainless, save a small spot of blood which was noticeably on the upper edge. In the sink he found a handkerchief wet and soiled. He examined it, but could not state whether blood had been upon it and it was washed off. He went through the house, and in the bureau drawer found two sets of shaving implements, but he could not say how recently they had been used. The brushes were dry, and in all his search he found no indication whatever that the deceased had been shaved after death.

Q.—What was your opinion in regard to the death of Mr. Goodrich when you made the examination? A.—Suicide, certainly.

Q.—What is your opinion now? A.—The witness declined to state. He went through the pockets of the deceased, but made only a superficial examination of his wounds, and saw only one bullet mark. From all the circumstances he should say that death took place on Friday morning, and not on the previous night. The hair of the deceased was plastered down, and was clearly done after death. He reconciled that statement with the theory of suicide by saying that Mr. W. W. Goodrich on the discovery of the body washed the face and smoothed the hair. Mr. Goodrich denied having done so, but it was possible that in the excitement of the moment he might have washed the face and forgotten the circumstance. He had no knowledge whatever of any papers or facts that would lead to show the manner of the death of Charles Goodrich. Neither did he know that such papers or facts were in the possession of any one else.

TESTIMONY OF FRANK N. WILLIAMS.

Frank N. Williams testified to having sold Charles Goodrich two boxes of pills which are designed to produce an abortion, saying that he wanted them for "his lady." He did not remember that on the second occasion Mr. Goodrich called he said, "Your pills are a humbug; they did not produce the desired effect."

TESTIMONY OF SERGT. VAN WAGNER.

Sergt. Henry Van Wagner, of the Detective Force, gave evidence in corroboration of the statements of Videtto and Folk. The handkerchief referred to as having been found in the sink was wet, and appeared to have been soiled with blood, which was afterward washed off. When he first saw the body, he noticed a cut on the eye, which he pointed out, and the other detectives then remarked that they had not previously noticed it. He examined the yard of the house, but did not see any footprints there.

DETECTIVE FOLK RECALLED.

Detective Folk was recalled, and testified that when he and Videtto arrested Mrs. Armstrong she refused at first to speak to them, and hardly looked them in the face. She said: "If I go to Brooklyn I will give you no information. I am a person that never talks."

TESTIMONY OF DR. REUBEN SMITH.

Dr. Reuben Smith, of No. 349 East Eighteenth-street, New-York, who, it will be remembered, was accused, in the letter signed "Amy G.," of having performed a mock marriage between the writer and Charles Goodrich, was the next witness. He made the acquaintance of the deceased in 1868, and boarded with him in Thirteenth-street for some time. In April, 1872, he spoke of the houses in Brooklyn and borrowed from the witness a sum of money to assist in completing them. In the latter part of November, or early in December of last year, he visited the house in Degraw-street at which Mr. Goodrich lived, at the request of the latter. He reached there about 8 o'clock in the evening, and there saw a woman. In 1869 he became aware that Mr. Goodrich was paying attention to a young lady—not the one he met in Degraw-street. The young lady herself spoke of this to the witness. He was called at the recommendation of Mr. Goodrich to see her mother; she lived in Forty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, New-York. When he joked Mr. Goodrich about it he replied that he did not care about her, and did not think her altogether on a par with him. She called at the office of the witness a few days after his death, and said that Mr. Goodrich had been at her house the Wednesday night before his death. In November, 1872, he (Goodrich) brought the woman, whom he had seen in the house in Degraw-street, to the office of witness, saying that her name was Snow or Green; he spoke of her as "his woman;" this woman being pregnant, he asked witness to produce an abortion, but the latter refused: Goodrich afterward said he had been to Mme. Van Buskirk, but her fee was exorbitant, but finally took the woman to a man in Brooklyn, named Bottles or Butts, who performed the abortion; he was next day shown a new-born infant, which was represented as being the result of this abortion, but this, in the opinion of the witness, was an imposition and an attempt at extortion, which Goodrich perceived. This happened in December, and Goodrich said he had become acquainted with her by inserting a personal in one of the daily papers. He said he wished, after the abortion affair, to get rid of her, as she was a bad woman, and he had found her out. She was one, he said, who was capable of injuring a man seriously, and even of taking his life. Quarrels commenced with the abortion at first. As far as the witness knew, the woman desired the operation performed, but afterward she objected, and the witness told him that this was just in accordance with her character. She would use this child as a hold on him. Mr. Goodrich had told him that he took her there for novelty, but he said frequently that she was a bad and a dangerous woman; that he had had about enough of her, and wanted to get rid of her. The woman returned to Degraw-street after recovering from the effects of the operation. One evening he attempted to leave the house to come to New-York, but this woman prevented him and followed him into the street. She caught hold of him and got into a pool of water up to her knees, and was ill from the effects for two or three days; she was so violent on this occasion as to be unable to control herself. Goodrich told the witness that she returned from the nursery to Degraw-street because she was afraid he would get away from her. He asked her several times to leave the house, and leave him, but she refused. When she was in the nursery he gave her $5, and she tried to get more on pretense of having given this to the nurse, which, as he afterward ascertained, was false. This incident created some bitterness between them. The witness saw Goodrich last about Jan. 4, and at that time the woman remained with him in the house in Degraw-street. Goodrich never said to witness that he wanted to get rid of this woman to marry another. The witness positively denied ever having performed the mock marriage alluded to in the letter, or of ever having heard of it. Previous to the abortion Goodrich spoke of this woman as of a quiet, sociable disposition, but later he said he had changed his opinion, and wanted to get rid of her, as her temper was violent, and she was a dangerous woman to have about the house with him. Goodrich said that when he made her acquaintance she was living in a house of ill-fame in some street which the witness could not remember, in the centre of the City. The woman was of medium height, a blonde, with hair between flaxen and light brown, and blue or grey eyes; she was between twenty-six and twenty-seven years of age. Goodrich spoke of inserting "personals," and getting up a large round of lady correspondents thereby. When he read of the murder he attributed it to a woman, as Goodrich was intimate with so many of the opposite sex. The woman probably remained at the lying-in nursery for two weeks, and probably returned to Degraw-street in January, having been at the nursery in December. Altogether the witness had loaned Goodrich $3,000.

The witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination by Alderman Richardson, foreman of the jury, in the course of which he gave assent to the somewhat different forms into which his answers were contorted, evidently not paying very strict attention to the questions put by the foreman of the jury. He stated that Goodrich told him that the woman said she was of good family, and would not tell him her real name, and on one occasion snatched a packet of letters from him. The doctor at one time thought there was a resemblance between Mrs. Meyers and the other woman, but now he was satisfied that they were not the same. His friendship for Charles Goodrich, if altogether honorable, was not very profitable, and it could not have been very satisfactory or gratifying to him to have his motives and the character of his friendship so questioned and criticised. It was the opinion of many, however, that he did not tell all he knew.

At 12½ o'clock the jury adjourned to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The German Central Reform Organization and the Charter.

The German Central Reform Organization held a meeting at the Beethoven Maennerchor Hall last night. Oscar Zollikoffer presided.

Oswald Ottendorfer submitted a series of resolutions in reference to the City charter amendments, characterizing the same as a partisan measure, intended to create a new ring. The concluding points of these resolutions were, that no charter, like the Charter bill pending before the Legislature, will serve to effect a thorough reform, since the same would be nothing but a law enacted by the Legislature, which in its main provisions may be annulled by other laws rushed through the same body.

The resolutions recommended that the Governor be authorized by the Legislature to appoint a board of commissioners to prepare a draft of a charter for the City, to be submitted to the vote of the people for approval and to the Legislature for confirmation.

The resolutions were adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Gasmen's Strike.

The Gasmen's Protective Association met last evening in secret session at their rooms, corner First-avenue and Twenty-second-street, for the purpose of taking final action with regard to the impending strike. A good many minor matters of detail have yet to be settled before the men will be in a position to demand the eight hours. The rate of wages, a matter that occupied the attention of the delegates for a long time, is, it is understood, to be uniform in all the gas works. For stokers, the remuneration claimed will be $3 25 a day, and for helpers $2 50. The following notice with regard to the strike will be posted all over the City at an early day:

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern: We, the gasmen of the City of New-York, do make known and publish that we are to demand of our employers the active operation of a law of this State and nation, making eight hours a legal day's work, and should our demand be refused us, we pledge ourselves, as law-abiding citizens, to use all the means at our command, consistent with law and order, to enforce and maintain the spirit of said law, viz.:

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

At the respective gas-works we hereby forewarn and caution all workingmen not to seek employment during the coming struggle, nor to commit any acts that would tend to weaken or injure us in our efforts to enforce the adoption of the eight-hour system. Should any person commit any act contrary to the spirit of this notice the name of such person will be published in the public Press on the first six days of every month for six consecutive months. GASMEN.

The men complain a good deal of the action of the companies toward them since the beginning of the present agitation for the eight hours. One particular grievance they complain of is that since the newspapers have commenced to publish reports of the proceedings of the Gasmen's Protective Association, the companies have caused all the morning papers offered for sale on the stands in the vicinity of the gas-houses to be purchased at an early hour so that the workmen could not easily procure copies. The hours the men are required to work makes it impossible for them to go any distance from the gas-houses to get a paper. The fact that a policeman in plain clothes was present during one of the secret meetings of the men, is attributed to the influence of the companies. The delegates permitted him to remain for the purpose of convincing the companies and the Police Commissioners that no action will be taken contrary to law and order. The day on which the demand for eight hours will be made the men have not yet decided, but it is quite probable that at least a week will elapse before the strike is inaugurated.

Reported Arrest of the Assistant Cashier of the Bull's Head Bank.

District-Attorney Phelps visited the Bull's Head Bank last evening, and inspected the books of the institution, for the purpose of discovering, if possible, a clue to the person or persons who caused the books of the bank to be mutilated. After a careful examination of the mutilated books, he, it is reported, caused the arrest of Mr. William H. Merritt, the assistant cashier, on suspicion of having been concerned in the fraudulent transaction. What connection Mr. Merritt had with the alteration of the accounts has not been precisely ascertained on account of the lateness of the hour at which the report was received, but it is understood that he can at all events throw considerable light on the matter, and place other officials of the bank in an awkward predicament. Startling revelations may therefore be expected.

Bull's Head Bank—Election of New Directors.

At a meeting of the directors of the Bull's Head Bank held last evening, at the Ashland House, corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, the old board of Directors resigned their seats, and the following gentlemen were elected in their stead, viz.: Mr. A. S. Cameron, President; Samuel Willits, B. W. Gibbs, Cornelius O'Reilly, Jacob Voorhies, Jr., Wm. F. Cogswell, and Thomas Rae. The depositors are very much pleased at the result, Mr. Cameron, who is quite a young man, having exerted himself to the utmost in their behalf, and they freely express themselves that under his directions those who have been instrumental in undermining the institution, will be quickly brought to justice.

The Wreck of the Atlantic—Lecture by Hamilton E. Towle.

Mr. Hamilton E. Towle read a paper before the Polytechnic Branch of the American Institute, last evening, upon "The loss of the Atlantic; who is to blame, and how such things may be prevented."

In beginning his address, Mr. Towle exhibited a map showing the position of the Atlantic at noon on the 31st of March, the day before the disaster, according to the statement of Capt. Williams, and then endeavored to prove that the variation from the proper course of one-quarter of a point, would, and probably did, send the ship about fifteen miles to the westward from the proper place. This error be attributed to an imperfect knowledge of the compass and its variations under the changed circumstances. He expressed his conviction, formed in the light of the published facts, that, primarily, great blame rests upon the managers of the White Star line, at Liverpool, for not sufficiently supplying the vessel with fuel for the voyage; next, they were criminally wrong in having insufficient officers to manage the ship. The Captain, who, when his vessel was heading straight for a rocky coast, only 200 miles away, in a storm, would venture to retire for an instant from his post on deck, deserves, the speaker said, just about the fate that was meted out to Foster. The speaker attributed the disaster, in some measure, to the variation in the compasses, which were always adjusted for a certain course—that is, for the usual line of the vessel across the ocean—allowing for the variations of the magnetic needle on that course. But the Atlantic, at the time of the wreck, was in a position at right angles to her usual course, and the variations of the compasses might not be understood by the officers in her unusual position.

Mr. Norman Wiard, in the discussion as to the cause of the wreck, which followed at the conclusion of Mr. Towle's address, said it was difficult to form any judgment as to the strength of the vessel until more was learned. The ship was of iron, he said, and if the hatches were down, the temperature from the furnaces would be 60° or 70° degrees greater inside than out. This would cause a great expansion of the iron-work of the vessel, causing a dangerous strain, and the slightest shock would be sufficient to knock her to pieces. He thought that this might be the reason why the wreck went to pieces so soon.

Marine Disasters for January and February—586 Vessels Lost.

The Direction of the Bureau Veritas, Brussels, Belgium, has just published the lists of maritime disasters reported during the months of January and February, of the present year. The number of sailing vessels and steamers totally lost and reported missing for January is 255, or over eight vessels for each day of the month. The loss during February was much greater than the previous month, amounting to 331 sailing and steam vessels, or nearly twelve per day during the month. The list classifies the nationalities of the lost vessels as follows:

Sailing Vessels Totally Lost, January—137 English, 21 French, 13 Norwegian, 11 American, 6 Greek, 6 German, 5 Danish, 5 Dutch, 4 Spanish, 4 Italian, 2 Austrian, 2 Portuguese, 1 Nicaragua, 1 Swedish, 1 Guatemala, 1 Russian, 1 Turk, and 21 reported missing.

Steamers Totally Lost—19 American, 11 English, 2 German, 2 French, and 2 reported missing.

For February, Sailing Vessels—147 English, 64 French, 15 American, 13 Italian, 13 Dutch, 12 German, 12 Norwegian, 9 Austrian, 5 Spanish, 5 Greek, 5 Danish, 1 Swedish, 1 Portuguese, 1 Brazilian, 4 of which the flags have not been reported, and 28 reported missing.

Steamers—12 English, 2 American, 1 French, 1 Brazilian, 1 Chilian, 1 Spanish, 1 Norwegian, and 2 reported missing.

Grand total, 586.

New-York Evening High School—Closing Exercises.

The closing exercises of the New-York Evening High School took place last evening at Steinway Hall. Dr. Josiah G. Holland presided. After the overture had been performed by Eben's Band, Rev. W. W. Newell, Jr., offered prayer. The following orations were delivered: "Development," by Marcus Woodle; "Luxury," by Maurice Stransky; "Spirit of Knowledge," by Leopold Woodle; "The Birth of Literature," by Jacob Cantor; "Arrogance of Culture," by John J. Carolan, and "Poetry and Fatherland," by James Dunne. Judge Brady presented prizes to several of the students for proficiency in different kinds of drawing as follows: The Tiffany prize to John A. Holden; the Mitchell Vance prize to John Culbertson; the Faber prize to Jeremiah J. Sheehan; the literature prize to August Hess, and two prizes for architectural and mechanical drawing, the first to Edwin Campbell, and the second to John Goethals, after which the proceedings terminated.

The Shooting of Maud Merrill.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Brady, District-Attorney Phelps gave notification that on Monday next he would be ready to proceed with the case of Robert Bleakley, who is indicted for the murder of Maud Merrill, alias Mary Anne Foley. Mr. Howe, on the part of the prisoner, applied for time, to enable him to send a commissioner to Ireland to obtain evidence regarding the sanity of Bleakley. Judge Brady stated that he would give until Monday to prepare the necessary papers and bring the defense under the rule, and, in case of failure, the trial should proceed on Wednesday.

Counterfeiting Old Stamps—A Novel Point of Law.

Daniel D. Wright, alias Philip Stanley, who was arrested for having in his possession counterfeit twenty-five cent internal revenue stamps attached to certificates of stock of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, was to have been examined yesterday, but the case went over until to-day. His counsel raises the novel point that the issue of stamps, of which those found upon Wright were an imitation, was abolished last October by act of Congress, and that, therefore, it is impossible to counterfeit what does not exist.

An Important Case.

In the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, yesterday, Hon. Wm. M. Evarts opened the argument in the case of Gilbert vs. The New-Jersey Zinc Company. The case involves rights worth $1,000,000, and involves a decision on the values of the Jones, Muffle, and Wetherill processes in producing the yield in dissolving ores and the relative yield of oxides by the different processes. The case is on appeal, and Mr. Evarts is counsel for the respondents.

Operations of Sneak Thieves.

On Thursday afternoon some unknown sneak thieves visited the residence of Mr. J. P. Johnson, No. 440 Lexington-avenue, and carried off $70 worth of silver-plated ware. On the same afternoon the house of Leander Stone, No. 30 East Seventy-fourth-street, was also entered by sneak thieves, who succeeded in gaining possession of watches and jewelry valued at $700, with which they escaped.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Gardes Lafayette have taken steps to become a regular regiment of the New-York State Militia.

Rev. Henry Morgan closes his course of eight lectures in Cooper Institute, Sunday evening, with "Speckled Bird, Pulpit Eccentricities."

Controller Green paid, yesterday, the Department of Public Instruction, for payment of salaries of teachers and employes and other expenses, $100,000.

Two foundlings, supposed to be twins, were found in the hallway of No. 24 East Fourth-street, yesterday, and were taken care of by the police.

The next lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people will take place in the Cooper Union this evening. Subject—"Explanation of Musical Harmony," by Prof. Louis Elsberg, M. D.

James O'Niel, the proprietor of a music-store in Bleecker-street, was committed by Justice Ledwith, yesterday, on a charge of picking the pocket of Mary E. Golden, on Broadway, on Thursday afternoon.

Dr. P. H. Van der Weyde delivered a lecture last evening before the Liberal Club, on "The Philosophy of Descartes," it being the first of a series to be delivered before the club on the various philosophies.

Fitzgerald Harmon, who resided in Eighth-avenue, was committed to the cells at Jefferson Market Police Court on Thursday, while suffering from delirium tremens. He received medical attendance, but died yesterday.

Mr. Henry Clews entertained several members of the Presidential party, now in this City, at the performance of "Daddy O'Dowd," at Booth's Theatre, last evening. The party then adjourned to a dinner at Delmonico's.

Dr. Samuel S. Fitch, of No. 714 Broadway, who was reported by our Cambridge, correspondent as fatally injured by the recent railroad accident near that place, is rapidly recovering, and is out of all danger, a fact his friends will be glad to learn.

Yesterday, Thomas Kehoe, a laborer, residing in One Hundred and Forty-second-street, near Seventh-avenue, was accidentally killed in One Hundred and Forty-fifth-street, near Seventh-avenue, by being struck on the head by a rock from a premature blast.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public Works, reports that the new storage reservoir at Boyd's Corners, Putnam County, holding nearly 4,000,000,000 gallons, is now full, and an overflow of thirteen inches of water running over the washer-weir.

J. B. Coleman, a stevedore, was yesterday arrested and taken before Commissioner Shields, charged with having a quantity of unstamped cigars in his possession, supposed to have been smuggled on the bark Witch. The prisoner was discharged on his own recognizance.

Capt. Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, reports that during the week ending the 29th ult., fifty miles of streets were cleaned, and 17,705 loads of street dirt and sweepings, and 16,489 loads of ashes and garbage were removed from the City, at an expense of $19,459 30.

Otto Hass, who was arrested as a supposed counterfeiter for having in his possession an engraved plate of ten cent fractional currency, was, yesterday, honorably discharged by Commissioner Shields, it appearing that the plate had been prepared by direction of the President of the American Bank Note Company.

Philip Smith and Jeremiah Whelan, charged at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, with breaking into the premises No. 230 Varick-street, were discharged, the complainant not appearing. Smith was immediately rearrested on a charge of burglary on the premises No. 618 Greenwich-street, and was committed by Justice Ledwith without bail.

Capt. McCullough, of the Eighth Precinct Police, yesterday received a communication from John C Kohlsaat & Sons, and twenty-nine other firms doing business in his precinct, thanking him and the officers of his command for the vigilance and watchfulness displayed by them in preventing the operations of burglars in the Eight Precinct.

Two children a few days old, and apparently twins, were found, yesterday afternoon, by Patrolman Gorman, of the Fifteenth Precinct, in the hall-way of No. 24 East Fourth-street, where they had been abandoned by some person unknown. The infants were taken charge of by the police, and subsequently consigned to the care of the Commissioners of Charities.

BROOKLYN.

During March the Excise Department received $4,110, and disbursed $2,587.

The linseed-oil works of W. H. Carter, corner of Hamilton-avenue and Fourteenth-street, South Brooklyn, were damaged by fire $2,500 at noon yesterday; insured in the Cincinnati Company. The fire was caused by the over-boiling of a pot of oil.

LONG ISLAND.

The statement that the Standard Oil Works, located in Long Island City, were sold on Wednesday is not correct.

The barn of Mr. Anton Emmreck, in Manhassett Valley, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. Loss, $650; insured for $300. A horse valued at $125 also perished.

The statement of the Supervisor of Sag Harbor, shows that there are outstanding $51,600 of seven per cent. railroad bonds, and $63,400 of six per cents., making a total of $115,000; for which the town is bonded for railroad purposes, with $9,200 sinking fund.

Burglaries have become very frequent in Flushing. Mrs. Tucker's home on Maple-avenue; Col. Brett's on Jagger-avenue, and Mr. White's on the same avenue, were all broken into on the same night this week, and robbed of clothing, silver-ware, and valuables to a considerable amount. There were no arrests made.

It is understood that the election of Samuel D. Roe, Democrat, as Supervisor of Flushing, over Robert Willetts, Republican, will be contested, on the ground of gross fraud in counting the ballots, a number of Mr. Willetts' tickets being placed to the account of "scattering." Mr. Brinckerhoff, Republican candidate for supervisor in Jamaica, was counted out in a similar manner.

NEW-JERSEY.

Moses Ludlow, father of the President of the Newark Common Council, died yesterday.

Joseph Russell has been elected President, and S. Hall Vice-president of the Atlantic Boat Club, of Hoboken.

Rev. Dr. McIlvain and Rev. John Hall will officiate at the dedication of the Presbyterian church at Freehold, next week.

Mrs. W. E. Clarke, the wife of a shoemaker, residing at No. 11 River-street, Newark, is among the passengers lost by the Atlantic.

The annual meeting of the State Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals will be held at the City Hall, Newark, on Monday evening.

Two additional cases of small-pox are reported in Jersey City, though the disease was a few weeks ago thought to have entirely disappeared.

Frederick Strauss, a leading merchant and well-known citizen of Newark, died, Thursday evening, at his residence, No. 28 Central-avenue, in that city.

Only 387 voters, or less than half, of the newly annexed town of Greenville, have registered their names in time to vote at the Jersey City Charter election.

The Jersey City firemen were yesterday paid the salaries due to April 1. The pay of the police is due, but there is no money at present to their account.

The Newark District Courts were yesterday organized under the law recently passed, but the trial of cases in them will not be commenced until next week.

The residence of Henry Brewster, on Reservoir-avenue, Jersey City, was damaged by fire to the extent of $500, yesterday afternoon. A defective flue is supposed to have originated the flames.

The New-Brunswick Democratic City Convention has nominated Thomas M. DeRussey for Mayor, and John Wilcox and Morris Maxwell for Surveyors of the Highway. The charter election takes place on Tuesday.

The new floats were yesterday placed in position at Long Dock, Jersey City, and it is believed that little further interference with travel or annoyance to passengers will be caused by the destruction of the depot and ferry buildings.

John C. De Lavergne has been appointed a member of the Board of Works, to succeed Commissioner Clerk. The appointment was overlooked by the members of the Legislature at the time the nominations were made for the other commissions.

The annual reports of the City Treasurer and Controller of Paterson have been printed, and show that the liabilities of the city are $175,000 greater than its assets. The receipts last year were $1,170,661 61, and the expenditures $1,110,370 40, leaving a balance of over $60,000 cash on hand.

Justice N. T. Madden, of West Hoboken, charged by Miss Silverblott with having defrauded her out of $53 50 by pretending that he was an authorized receiver of taxes, was arrested on Thursday. He gave bail in $1,000 to answer. Other parties, who claim to have been defrauded, announce their intention of preferring charges against him.

The colored citizens of Newark will celebrate the anniversary of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment on Thursday next. There is to be a procession and parade, and exercises in the evening at the Rink. Senator Frelinghuysen, Representative Halsey, and a number of prominent colored citizens have been invited to be present and deliver addresses.

Coroner Reinhardt, of Jersey City, last night, held an inquest at the Third Precinct Station-house, on the body of John Dazanquez, who was killed at the West End Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad on Monday last. The jury returned a verdict that deceased was killed by a locomotive of the Midland Railroad, and that the company was guilty of gross neglect in not taking the necessary precautions for the safety of human life.

Chicago Cattle Markets.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; supply largely in excess of demand; market closing weak with a large number unsold; the best sale was a lot of extra graded Steers at $6 40; shippers paid $5 75; medium to choice stock Cattle, $3 75@$5. Live Hogs dull; declined 10c.@15c.; receipts, 8,000; a large number unsold; the bulk of sales were at $5 40@$5 55.

[Advertisement.]

AN EDICT.—Fashion proclaims the KNOX Spring style of Gentlemen's Hats admirably adapted in point of beauty, excellence, comfort, and dash to the season. Make your purchases at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A million can testify that PAIN PAINT removes pain instantly, and that WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR cures catarrh permanently. Free test office, No. 181 Chatham square, New-York.

Havana Markets and Exchange.

HAVANA, April 3—via KEY WEST, April 4.—Sugar irregular and nominal; sales of No. 12 Dutch Standard at 10¼@10¾ reals ₩ arroba. Exchange excited and irregular; purchases of magnitude cannot be made at the quotations: On United States 60 days' currency, 17¾@18 ₩ cent. premium; short sight currency, 20¼@21 ₩ cent. premium: on London, 50@51 ₩ cent. premium; on Paris, 32@33 ₩ cent. premium.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—Mrs. M. Burnheim, J. H. Watson, M. S. Payfield, Alto Mehler, A. Fairweather, J. J. G. Carson, Geo. Laurence, E. M. Goines, H. B. Camp, C. Bernboun, M. Jacobs, M. Coyne, Miss Ella Bailey, B. N. Arnold, wife and child, S. F. Wilson.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.....5:38 | Sun sets.....6:29 | Moon rises..2:17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:41 | Gov. Island..2:30 | Hell Gate...3:52

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, April 4.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Henderson Bros.; St. Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre, George Mackenzie; Vicksburg, Rudolf, Port au Prince, &c., New-York and W. I. Steam-ship Co.; Zodiac, Nickerson, Morehead City, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia.

Ship Anglo Saxon, (Br.,) Davidson, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron & Co.

Barks J. W. Holbrook, Polleys, Matanzas, Brett, Son & Co.; Erstatengen, (Norw.,) Jensen, Stockholm, Tetens & Bockmann; Narragansett, Hamlin, Cadiz, Spain, J. Atkins & Co.; Felippo, (Ital.,) Deleto, Constantinople, Fabbri & Chauncey; Bergen-Jeren, (Norw.,) Neisenberg, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Shawmut, Small, Buenos Ayres, John Norton, Jr., & Son; Emma C. Litchfield, Haydon, Brunswick, Ga., J. S. Ingraham & Co.; John Boulton, (Br.,) Lindsay, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett, Bliss & Co.

Brigs S. N. Martin, Browne, Demerara, Edwin Rowe & Co.; Mattado, Jarvis, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Crescent, (Br.,) Nelson, Halifax, N. S., Jas. F. Whitney & Co.; Citizen, (Br.,) Peters, Bear River, N. S., Heney & Parker.

Schrs. Henry, Wass, Humacoa, Miller & Houghton; Meteor, Williams, Halifax, N. S., Coast Wrecking Co.; Conservative, Benson, Galveston, Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Chas. Morford, Parsons, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Garland, Linnley, Brantford, E. H. Kreemer.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Virgo, Buckley, Savannah April 1, with mdse. and passengers to Murry, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Bark Athena, (Ger.,) Christoffers, Hamburg 54 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Martin Luther, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cardiff 45 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to master.

Bark Theacian, (of London,) Hay, Amoy Dec. 3, with tea to order—vessel to C. L. Knight & Co.

Brig Mary Olivia, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Gow, Mayaguez, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onativia & Co.

Brig Hattie B., (of Boston,) Hatch, Progreso 14 ds., with hemp, &c., to Marcial & Co. Left no vessels; April 1, lat. 34, lon. 75, passed brig Hunter, bound N.

Brig Daisy, McCarty, Messina 54 ds., with fruit to Devlin & Rose—vessel to Hand & Swan. March 16, Andrew Nelson, seaman, a native of Norway, fell from the after house overboard and was drowned.

Brig Como, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Williams, Messina 60 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Lily, (of Hantfort, N. S.,) Lawrence, 71 ds., with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Empress, Kennedy, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. Annie E. Martin, Doyle, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kelpie, Bryant, Machias, with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Sarah L. Simmons, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Cobb Eaton, Hopkins, Fortune Bay, with fish to order.

Schr. Fakir, Knowles, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary Means, Pendleton, Providence.

Schr. Vermilion, Wells, Port Jefferson.

Schr. A. W. Hawkins, Bishop, Boston.

Schs. Frank Maria, Deane, Norwich.

Schr. Seaport, Griffin, Norwich.

WIND—Sundown, light, S.; clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ship Zodiac, for Newbern; barks Bergentseren, for Havre; Excelsior, for Cadiz; John Boulton, for Laguayra; brig Oualaska, for Cadiz; schrs. Rosalie, for Harbor Island; Warren Sawyer, for New-Orleans.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, April 4.—Arr. steam-ships Seminole, from Savannah; Glaucus, from New-York; barks Chief, from Messina; R. A. Allen, from Matanzas, with port bow stove by collision; schrs. Luch Holmes, from Miragoane; Charles E. Paige, from Cardenas; George E. Thatcher, from Galveston.

Also arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York; brigs Sasma, from London; Elizabeth Ann, from St. John, Porto Rico; schrs. B. F. Waste, from Pascagoula; Ann E. Glover, from Jacksonville; steamers Saxon and Centipede, from Philadelphia; bark Argean, from Palermo, and schr. Lucy D., from Pensacola.

Below, brig Susan, from Porto Rico.

The bark R. A. Allen, from Matanzas, for Boston, put into Gloucester yesterday, having been in collision with the schr. Mary B. Reeves, from Boston, for Calais. The schr. put into Gloucester.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 4.—Passed in, bark Princess Alexandra, from New-York, for Norfolk; schrs. Searsville, from Boston, for Richmond; Anna Shepard, from New-York, for Richmond.

GEORGETOWN, D. C., April 4.—Arr. steamer Express, from Baltimore; schr. J. Wellington, from Boston, and Thomas P. Morgan; and brig Iduna, from Liverpool.

LEWES, Del., April 4.—Passed up for Philadelphia, barks Argo, from Trinidad; Adelina, from Leghorn; Tanco, (new,) and the schr. John D. Page, from Cardenas.

SAVANNAH, Ga., April 4.—Arr. steam-ships Leo, from New-York, and Oriental, from Boston.

Cld. schr. M. E. Fenwick, for Jacksonville.

Sld. bark Unanima, for Liverpool; schr. Onrust, for Philadelphia.

VINEYARD HAVEN, April 2.—Arr. steamer Neptune, New-York, for Boston; schrs. Cayenne, from Cayenne, of, and for Salem; Sea Nymph, Philadelphia, for do.; James D. McCarthy, Rachel S. Miller, E. B. Emery, and Taylor and Mathis, do., for Boston; Rival, W. B. Thomas, and Addie Ryerson, Elizabethport, for do.; George E. Thacher, Galveston, for do.; Czar and Victor, Hoboken, for do.; F. J. Lockwood, Baltimore, for do.; Effort, Port Johnson, for do.; D. C. Foster, Cold Spring, for do.; Adeline Hamlin, Port Johnson, for Newburyport; J. W. Woodruff, do., for Portsmouth; Iona, Elizabethport, for Portland; T. S. McLellan, South Amboy, for do.; New-Zealand, Hoboken, for Rockport, Mass.; Silas McLoon, New-York, for Rockport, Mass.; Alice Myrick, Philadelphia, for Lane's Cove; Starlight, J. B. Austin, Lizzie Major, and A. D. Scull, Boston, for Baltimore; Annie Magee, George U. Squire, N. W. Magee, do., for Philadelphia; Addie Walton, do., for do., or Baltimore; Mary B. Harris, do., for Savannah; Mary E. Simmons, do., for Richmond; R. C. Thomas, Vinal Haven, for Washington, D. C.; Connecticut, Belfast, for New-York; Julia E. Gamage, Fox Island, for do.; William Martin, Rockport, Mass., for do.; Nahant, Camden, for do.; Emma F. Lewis, Provincetown, for Virginia.

Sld. schr. Nellie Brown. The brig Cecile before reported ashore on Cuttyhunk, has been stripped of sails, rigging, and is full of water. April 3, 9 A. M., no arrivals. The entire fleet is getting under way.

Disasters.

By the arrival at this port of the brig Hattie B., (of Boston,) we are informed that the British bark Awthern, Capt. Woodruff, from Navassa, via Kingston, Ja., for Falmouth, Eng., with a cargo of guano. Sprang a leak March 8, and was run ashore to prevent her from sinking about 100 miles E. of Progreso, and became a total loss. The Captain and crew were saved, and came as passengers on the Hattie B. The A. was 279 tons burden, 7 years old; built at Brixham, and owned by J. Gelden and others of Brighton, Eng.

A dispatch from Vineyard Haven April 4, states that the steamer Blackstone, from Baltimore, for Boston, struck on Devil's Bridge, off Gay Head, yesterday, in the fog, and the vessel is now leaking. A submarine diver and lighter have gone to her assistance.

Spoken, &c.

By brig Como, Feb. 26, lat. 31 37, lon. 16 01, spoke bark Hornet, from Messina, for Philadelphia.

By bark Thracian, Feb. 27, lat. 1 41 S., lon. 28 32 W., spoke bark Bradford, (Fr.,) steering S.; same time spoke schr. White Wing, hence for Montevideo; Feb. 28, lat. 0 39 S., lon. 29 32, ship Sovereign of the Seas, from San Francisco, for Liverpool.

By brig Daisy, March 5, lat. 33 40, lon. 28 20, spoke brig Clarabella, from Messina, for New-York.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—Arr. steam-ship Royal Standard, from New-Orleans March 7; ships Snomi, from New-Orleans Feb. 14; Nile, from New-Orleans Feb. 27; barks Petti Dubronacki, from New-Orleans Feb. 8; Guiona, from Charleston March 4; J. B. Duffus, from Charleston March 2; brig J. W. Beard, from Galveston Feb. 11.

QUEENSTOWN, April 4.—The Cunard steam-ship Cuba, Capt. Macaulay, from New-York March 26, for Liverpool, arr. here at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

IS HE CRAZY?—ONE WHO READS THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL regularly can better judge who is and who is not crazy. Only $3 a year. Three trial numbers sent for 25 cents by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.—Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av. Rev. ROBERT BLOSS, Pastor, will deliver the third lecture of the course on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Jacob's Dream.*

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera; diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, person; skin diseases. H. A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av.

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Invite the attention of THE TRADE to their large and varied stock of

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They present carefully-selected lines of EVERY DESIRABLE ARTICLE known in the business.

THEIR UNSURPASSED FACILITIES for purchasing, and their connections as agents for some of the largest manufacturers of

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE,

enable them to offer a stock unequaled in any market.

The Trade are respectfully invited to examine the prices and qualities of the above lines of goods.

Broadway, Chambers and Reade Sts.

LAST CALL

TO-DAY

OR

NEVER

The Trustees and management announce the

THIRD GRAND GIFT CONCERT

to be given under authority of special legislative act, in aid of the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, at Library Hall, Louisville, Ky., positively on TUESDAY, APRIL 8, 1873. Sales of tickets were closed at all agencies throughout the country on April 1—the New-York and Louisville offices only being kept open to close out the balance of tickets on hand, together with any that were returned from outside agencies. Sales at both these points will be closed simultaneously on Saturday night, and a special messenger will leave the New-York office to be present at the concert and report by telegraph the principal gifts as they are drawn from the wheel. Full official lists of the drawing will be ready for general distribution three or four days later. Remember that this is the last opportunity, and buyers who have been putting off until this moment are notified that they must move lively now if they desire to participate in the drawing or avoid paying speculators an advanced price for tickets on Monday. Information is respectfully given that the gentlemen of

WALL STREET

MUST

HURRY UP

Now if they wish to get in—those who have been delaying until the closing hour. An immense business will necessarily have to be transacted during the day, and buyers are respectfully requested not to occupy the time by asking questions. Full particulars of the whole scheme can be found on the large circular, which is free to all. No further opportunity can be given for the selection of particular numbers, but every one must now be content with such as are on hand, and take them as they run. Those who apply first will get what are left as long as they last, and offices will be kept open until 11 P. M. All numbers go in the same wheel, and one has as good a chance as another. This is the last show that can be given patrons who wish to share in the

$500,000

CURRENCY

to be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders. The unparalleled success that has attended the sale of tickets for this Concert at the New-York office is deeply appreciated, and every facility possible will be extended to patrons. Please remember, when you come to buy to-day, that orders for pools of $100 and upward will be filled at the first desk as you enter; whole tickets in small lots at the second counter, and half and quarter tickets at the last counter. Mail, express, and telegraph orders will be filled in the exact order they are received, and remittances returned to those that arrive too late. This is the list of Ten Thousand Cash Gifts, to be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders:

One Grand Gift, Cash,	$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash,	50,000
One Grand Gift, Cash,	25,000
One Grand Cash Gift	20,000
One Grand Cash Gift	17,500
One Grand Cash Gift	5,000
24 Cash Gifts of $1,000 each	24,000
50 Cash Gifts of 500 each	25,000
80 Cash Gifts of 400 each	32,000
100 Cash Gifts of 300 each	30,000
150 Cash Gifts of 200 each	30,000
590 Cash Gifts of 100 each	59,000
9,000 Cash Gifts of 10 each	90,000
Total, 10,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

Hon. Ex-Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, of Kentucky, has charge of the business of the Concert for Trustees. 100,000 tickets—10,000 gifts—chances one in ten. New-York sales are made a special deposit with the

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF N. Y.

Buyers do not necessarily have to be present at the drawing, as an official list is furnished each one, and gifts due ticket-holders at a distance can be collected through any bank or express company the same as a draft or check is collected. Make haste. Send money by Post-office order, draft, registered letter or express, prepaid.

Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2 50.

For tickets, full programme, information, and all particulars, apply to the General Agency Supply,

THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,

No. 609 Broadway, New-York.

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TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE,

HAVE RECEIVED A CHOICE SELECTION OF PAINTED AND ORNAMENTED SILK AND SATIN BONBONNIERES, SOME RICHLY GILT, AND WITH SETTINGS AND ENAMELS ENTIRELY NEW IN STYLES; ALSO,

PRAYER-BOOKS,

IN CHOICE BINDINGS, ALL ADAPTED FOR

EASTER PRESENTS.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

THE

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No. 550 Broadway, New-York.

MANUFACTORY, WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

FINE

ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE-WARE,

INCLUDING

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE-PITCHERS,

SPOONS AND FORKS,

OF NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS, TRIPLE PLATED UPON THE PARTS MOST EXPOSED TO WEAR. ALL GOODS BEARING THE TRADE-MARK,

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ARE PLATED AS ABOVE.

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The Latest Improvement and the Best Article Made.

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LARGEST

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PLACE TO BUY FINE CLOTHING,

GENTS',

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NEAT SPRING OVERCOATS, $10

NEW AND SUPERIOR STYLES OF GOODS IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT FOR

SPRING.

HONEST TESTIMONY.

WHAT HON. GEO. STARR HAS TO SAY OF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

A LETTER WORTH READING.

No. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.

Dr. Radway:

DEAR SIR: Impelled by a sense of gratitude on my own part, as well as kindly feeling toward others, who may be so unfortunate to suffer as I have, I take this mode of acknowledging to you the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Ready Relief.

With me it has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend, (who had been afflicted as myself,) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limbs in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

If this testimonial can be of service in calling the attention of others to the virtues of your article, I hope you will give it the widest circulation.

Yours, truly, GEORGE STARR.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one

SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES, no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer. Price, 50 cents per bottle.

SEAVEY, FOSTER & BOWMAN,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Lion, Eureka, and Comet Mills

MACHINE TWIST,

(Ounce Spools,)

FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

Also,

The Celebrated Eureka,

("for family use,") 50 and 100 yard spools

SEWING, EMBROIDERY, AND SADDLER'S SILK.

Button-Hole Twist, (10-Yard Spools,)

And everything in the line of TWISTED SILKS.

SALES-ROOMS:

No. 7 Mercer-st., New-York.

MILLS AT CANTON, MASS.

BEEBE RANGE

No. 1, LARGEST SIZE, &c.

JAMES & KIRTLAND,

Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade-st., New-York.